

New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1912.

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PURGING THE COMMITTEE. The Republican National Committee has done the sensible and straightforward thing in ridding itself of those members who have declined to support the national ticket...

This year, however, an exceptional and highly creditable situation has arisen. Men repudiating the nominees of the national convention have asserted a right to use power bestowed on them as Republicans to promote the fortunes of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of another party...

However difficult it has been to deal with recalcitrant nominees for elector, put in the field by disloyal state organizations, there has fortunately been no obstacle to displacing disaffected national committeemen. The last national convention specifically authorized the committee to expel members of whose faithfulness it was convinced and to fill their places with successors of its own choice...

THE NATIONAL RECALL. The local touch which Colonel Roosevelt gave to an Arizona speech yesterday was this: "I would go even further than the Progressive platform. 'I would like to have the recall apply to everybody, including the President.' He was in Arizona, the land of the recalls, which had faced uncertainty of admission to the Union for the sake of a clause in its constitution providing for the recall of judges. It was a compliment to the state to suggest that the recall ought to apply also to the office of President."

But what a government this would be if there were national recall elections! Most of the time it would be undergoing campaigns like this one, which began almost at the beginning of the year and will continue with unabated bitterness for nearly two months longer. Had there been a possibility of recalling Presidents the colonel might have cut short his stay in Africa and the country might have missed several months of peace.

GOING BACK TO ROUSSEAU. Governor Wilson continues to exhibit to astonished Western audiences the eighteenth century simplicity and innocence of his political ideas. He is a disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau masquerading as an up-to-date student of political problems. He seems to think that social and industrial organization is no more complex now than it was in the days of Marie Antoinette, and his chief cure for the economic evils of which the public complains is a Rousseau-like return to the simple life.

NOT ANALOGOUS. The Tribune has received from one of its readers, Mr. Francis Barranco, of this city, the following letter: Sir: The Tribune says this morning, apropos of Wilson and the tariff: "But if the protective system is all wrong, cramping the country, hampering the manufacturer and injuring the worker; if the structure is rotten and the foundation insecure, why shouldn't the 'whole edifice be torn down'?" That is to say, in the present state of the Police Department (which is certainly "rotten"), why not "tear down" the "whole edifice" and, from night to morning, put the department into the street?

Certainly the Tribune must realize that changes in the economic system of a country have often to be effected gradually if they are not to cause much harm. Then why such "reasoning" as that quoted above? If he thinks the matter over carefully, our correspondent must see that the analogy which he suggests does not hold good. So far as the police system is concerned, no one contends that the maintenance of a police force is in itself undesirable. On the contrary, there is a general agreement that such a force serves a useful and, in fact, an indispensable purpose. The trouble with the system here is that its functions have been misused by corruptionists who have gotten control of its machinery. Nobody wants to abolish the police on the ground that any police service is a menace to the public welfare. All that is desired is to reform the personnel of the force and make it honest and efficient.

Governor Wilson's indictment of the protective system in his "Tariff Chamber of Horrors" speech was not that the customs service was inefficient or corrupt, as New York City's police force is,

logical conclusion that theory would require the abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the restoration of the status prevailing up to the period of the Civil War, when railroads were left entirely to the jurisdiction of the several states.

Doing away with the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be the next step in the Wilson programme. Then the state railroad commissions would have to go and all the fruits of the regulative policy would have to be sacrificed to the enlargement of liberty "by the limitation of governmental power." The West wants to see governmental power extended, not restricted. It will have some difficulty in adjusting itself to the weak-government sentimentalism of the Rousseau-Jefferson-Wilson school.

OVERTHROWING THE BOSS.

"One of the cardinal principles of the Progressive party is to overthrow boss rule and to return this great state to 'its real rulers, the people,'" says Mr. Oscar Straus, the Progressive party's candidate for Governor. When? Now or some time in the remote future? If some time in the future the state is to be delivered from bossism then there may be hope of its emancipation through the Progressive party, if that party, defying the fate of third parties, survives and grows strong, and if it continues to flout its little Woodruffs and nominate men of the character of Mr. Straus. But if the purpose is to free the state now, then Mr. Straus, by splitting the opposition to Tammany Hall is going at it the wrong way. Mr. Straus's nomination makes Murphy so confident of success that he can see no reason why he should not put up his tractable tool, Dix, again for the governorship. With a united Republican party to face he might have been willing to listen to the pleas of the independent Democrats and to name a man more to their liking and less useful to himself. And a united Republican party might have given to the state another Hughes. It would have been under compulsion to put up a candidate for Governor who would have inspired the fullest confidence in the electorate so as to make the most of the anti-Murphy issue. The separate ballot for state officers, which the boss prepared because he thought it would aid him in keeping control of the state, would have kept the state contest distinct from the national one and have furnished an opportunity to make the most of the anti-boss issue.

The nomination by the Progressive party of anti-Republican state candidates tends to the division of the natural enemies of Tammany Hall and gives effective support to the continuance of boss rule.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. A little Central American republic needs a minister to Italy. The President has offered the place to one of the leading statesmen. The post, under ordinary circumstances, is a desirable one, as it pays \$2,000 a month and keeps the incumbent out of the petty politics at home. But the man to whom it has been offered is reluctant to accept the honor, except under certain conditions. One of these, the most important, is that he receive a year's salary in advance. His explanation is that he cannot afford to come to Rome only to have a few weeks and find himself out of a job in a foreign country, or, as has also happened, be compelled to depend for his salary on the condition of his country's finances. So the diplomatic post remains unfilled.

THE BUILDER. The child with building blocks so gay A tiny tower of piled-up bricks. The alphabet in wild array Before his careless gaze appears. Without regard to fall or flight In answer to youth's stirring call And build a fortress all of snow. He makes a house to call his own. He works with unremitting zeal Upon a skeleton of steel. A city great he helps to raise. Which future students may explore. Unearthed as the sand is blown. Man is a builder, evermore. —Washington Star.

THEIR BOND OF UNION. Great aid is likely to be made in this campaign over the testimony in the Waters-Pierce suit about the way in which the Standard Oil Company disintegrated and reorganized. The president and directors of the new minor independent companies were clerks and other subordinate employees of the old "trust." But this information really gets us nowhere. It was known all along that the stock control of the new independent companies would be in the hands of men who controlled the old combination. And the boards of directors and officers of the new companies were bound to be representatives of the owners.

The naming of "dummy" boards is honest at any rate. It is not characteristic of plans to violate the injunction of the court and carry on the conspiracy or combination. If there were any plan to do this the traces of the scheme would be better covered and an attempt would have been made to create an appearance of greater independence among the new corporations. If the government has reason to believe that the order of the court is being dis-

obeyed its work of bringing home responsibility for that disobedience will be simplified by the frank way in which the band of the old interests is disclosed in the management of their disintegrated properties.

Rats! Go tell that to the marines—Governor Wilson at Sioux Falls, S. D.

The Governor will show the wild and woolly West that he is no academic don, but a real red-blooded roarer.

Blowing your own horn attracts attention in the Hungarian Parliament just as elsewhere.

The waiters succeeded so well in their first strike and their union is so strong and all-inclusive that naturally they are anxious to try it again.

Dewey, a police station cat, has died. Obviously from a broken heart because of the present police situation.

Discussing the battle of Antietam and General McClellan's military and political career, "The Brooklyn Eagle" said on Tuesday: A political party in a divided North rallied around McClellan as a candidate against Lincoln, and the state of Virginia, the very day the convention met to nominate McClellan against Lincoln at Chicago.

So is history remade! Vicksburg surrendered to Grant on July 4, 1863, and the Democratic National Convention which nominated McClellan for President did not meet until August 29, 1864.

There seems to be need of the Sullivan law against deadly weapons in Ulster.

The Turkey carving plans of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece sound well, but their execution would be a different matter. Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks are so inextricably mingled throughout Macedonia that it would be a hopeless task to try to divide that country into provinces belonging to those races separately, even if Turkey were willing to have it done.

Progressive matrimony is like progressive eucharist—partners change as the game goes on.

The popular pastime in England of "smashing Lloyd George" by means of his portrait appears, as reported by our London correspondent, is an interesting revival of an old custom. The history of British ceramics contains many accounts of plates and other articles, decorated with portraits and inscriptions of political significance; generally of opprobrious. William Pitt was perhaps the worst sufferer from this form of abuse, but it is not known that he ever took it seriously to heart. Mr. George may congratulate himself on having a name which does not lend itself to rhymes and epigrams as patly as did that of his illustrious predecessor, "Smash Lloyd George" is cumbersome and ineffectual compared with the crackling and laconic "Hit Pitt!"

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A WEAK SPOT. An unbosser convention nominated John Palmieri, of Brooklyn, as the Bull Moose candidate for Attorney General. There is no question that the convention was unbosser, for it smashed even the very small and tentative "state" which a duly authorized committee had prepared and refused to nominate a man whom the chief Bull Moose desired to have on the ticket. Now the executive committee of the Progressive party has appointed a committee to investigate certain accusations or charges against Mr. Palmieri which are deemed serious enough to warrant a hot campaign with him in the running.

Obviously this occurrence should not be twisted into a defence of the "bossed" convention. Yet it is interesting to note that it happened because of that weakness in the anti-boss method of doing business which is most criticized, and most properly criticized—the lack of proper consideration and cooperation before action. That would be the weak spot in any state-wide system of direct primaries. It is bound to be the weak spot in any unbosser convention where business is carried on at the rate necessary to finish a state convention in less than a week. The boss who acted first and investigated afterward would be an ass. Any variety of unbosser policies which fosters such a cart-before-the-horse brand of procedure needs a lot of perfecting.

THE BUILDER. The child with building blocks so gay A tiny tower of piled-up bricks. The alphabet in wild array Before his careless gaze appears. Without regard to fall or flight In answer to youth's stirring call And build a fortress all of snow. He makes a house to call his own. He works with unremitting zeal Upon a skeleton of steel. A city great he helps to raise. Which future students may explore. Unearthed as the sand is blown. Man is a builder, evermore. —Washington Star.

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as in other large cities, but as the law forbids all games people who wish to indulge in them who are not members of clubs must pay, and the police seem to be willing to receive the hush money. To show how restrictive laws are made to be broken mention is made of the one against ninepins. "But what did the Americans do? They added another pin, and play the game of tenpins now without molestation. But when they became competitors for prizes at the Frankfurt international tournament they lost because the additional pin was not used there."

"Pa, what does it mean when they say 'It means, my son, that they go up and down.' When 'it's something you've got to buy, the price goes up; and when 'it's something you've got to sell, the price goes down.'—Judge's Library.

THE GOLDEN GLOW OF HOPE

It Hovers Over the Hills of Vermont and Produces Ecstasy.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While Colonel Roosevelt was still untalked of, a vague conviction grew up among us here in Vermont that the old political parties were soon to give place to new ones, of which the issue would be social justice. We do not think the new party, as so many of the New York newspapers appear to think it, the mere personal following of Colonel Roosevelt. Had this country been so unfortunate as to lose this great leader we think the new party would none the less have arisen. Whether (as I think) the leaven of socialism, or at least of the just and constructive part of socialism, is now beginning to leaven the whole lump, or whether Christianity, exclusive of socialist applications of it, is making us all care more about our neighbors, history must decide. In any case, we Progressives think that we are living in a notable year, after which it will be increasingly difficult for good Americans to remain outside this powerful party which has declared for definite instalments of manhood conservation and "the reassertion of democracy."

Mr. Taft, I think, will go down in history as an unfortunate statesman, who tried to govern well, within the bonds of machine politics. Especially, I think, will history respect him as a prophet and builder of world peace.

We Vermonters have not seen any money from Mr. Perkins coming into the state. If Mr. Perkins had wished to aid the Progressive party here, by far his wisest course would have been to found a newspaper. Our press has been prevalently Republican, as usual. The Progressives in this neighborhood are not persons amenable to pocketbook persuasion.

We are very sorry if Mr. Perkins is responsible for the very bad conditions reported in the Auburn twine mill. Perhaps The Tribune will expose all such conditions all over this country, irrespective of party. May I for one beg it to do so? A regard for overworked women would seem to dictate such a general exposure.

SARAH N. CLEGGHORN. Manchester, Vt., Sept. 15, 1912.

GIVING BAD BOYS A CHANCE

Noteworthy Work of the People's University Extension Society.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Have you ever walked through any part of the slums of our great city? No doubt there are many to whom those crowded and squalid sections are little more than a vague idea, while to some a vivid picture of surging life against an unwholesome background comes immediately to mind. The children of the slums find their playground in the street, often where filth accumulates and noise and disorder are on every side. In many such sections of the city charitable societies hold classes. At these you will see the street boy—not only a boy whose playground is the street, but a boy who has the street to a large extent his home.

The People's University Extension Society has another way of dealing with these boys. This society sends teachers of manual training to any charitable organization which asks its help, and many of the classes held are for these "bad boys."

Many charitable societies scattered through the city have asked the People's University Extension Society for teachers. Calls have come from institutional churches, settlements, schools for cripples, missions, reformatories, trade schools, hospitals, clubs and many others. One hundred and eleven institutions in the city have applied for help for street boys.

Each class is started in response to requests from social workers in crowded quarters of the city, sent in as they learn about groups of boys who need practical instruction. Four hundred and four such classes have been furnished by the society. In many cases different groups learn different kinds of work. Carpentry has been called for 321 times. Then follow basketry, chair-caning, raffia, Venetian broomwork, cobbling, wood carving, hammocks, weaving, mechanical drawing, cord work, bookbinding, brushmaking, design, farm garden, bead work, nature study, printing and pyrography.

The usual object of the charitable societies in furnishing handwork classes is to secure for the street boy general improvement in character and usefulness. It is also very important to give the boys manual skill, and so lay a foundation for trade work. A few societies furnish trade training.

We could tell many incidents of improvement in rough boys of this city, and many others could be changed if the same opportunity were placed before them. Money is urgently needed to pay trained teachers to continue important free classes and to start new ones where they are earnestly called for. Twenty-five dollars gives lessons to twelve pupils for three months, \$100 for a year; \$10 gives five lessons to ten pupils, and \$5 five lessons to five pupils.

Donations to help support these classes should be sent to the People's University Extension Society, No. 106 East 11th street, New York City; J. Eugene Whitney, treasurer. J. EUGENE WHITNEY, People's University Extension Society, New York, Sept. 17, 1912.

ANTI-SPITTING CRUSADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: With the many stages of advancement we have passed through we seem to have overlooked the law forbidding spitting in public places. Signs advertising salable goods are strikingly large; signs forbidding spitting are so small that it seems as though they were meant not to be seen. Why not have a crusade against spitting? It is not only a menace, but revolting. Decent people do not spit about, and the rest should be compelled to keep within the law. I trust you will publish this, and also start something.

ALICE MORRIS. New York, Sept. 15, 1912.

POINTING WITH PRIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why does not John Sterling, whose letter you published in to-day's paper, try to "swipe" all the candidates on the Progressive ticket? He will never find better, nor even as good.

K. M. New York, Sept. 17, 1912.

returned from New Rochelle on Friday. Miss Romola Dahlgren is visiting Mrs. Harold Brown. Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman has returned from visiting friends on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman intend to spend Christmas here this year. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Sadie Jones will close their season next week. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected back from New York to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane will return to Tuxedo on Sunday. John R. Drexel, Jr., has left here for Texas after a short visit with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will sail for Europe the latter part of October. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss was a luncheon entertainer to-day, and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor and Mrs. Roderick Terry are to be luncheon and dinner hostesses to-morrow.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Lenox, Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Bloodgood, of No. 58 East 78th street, New York, arrived to-day in Pittsfield, where they will pass the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood are at the Maplewood while a cottage they have leased is being put in order.

Mrs. H. C. Corbin, of Washington, and Mrs. L. A. Eldridge and family, of Hempstead, Long Island, are at the Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick are entertaining Mrs. Cameron Rogers and Sherman Rogers, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Miss Louise Schoonmaker, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French.

Percy Morgan, Jr., has arrived at Stoneover to visit Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

Mrs. Edward B. Owen, who has been visiting in Stockbridge, has gone to New York, whence she will sail this week for Genoa on the Saxonia.

Miss Katherine Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crane, has gone to Southampton, Long Island.

Judge and Mrs. George D. Reynolds, of St. Louis, and Frances Emerson Browne and Collin Kemper, of New York, are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Amend, Benjamin H. Riddle, Miss T. M. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Morehead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fred Costello and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dubois, of New York, are at the Hotel Asphwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Price and family are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge. Mr. Price will go to New York to-morrow for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis De Milan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farnum, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Corderoy and Miss E. L. Coates, of New York, are at Heaton Hall.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn, F. Burrill Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. Nelson Potter and Miss Potter have returned to New York. Frederick S. DeLaford, secretary of the Lenox Kennel Club, to-day offered a silver cup for the amateur making the largest entry in the Lenox bench show. The entertainments for the exhibitors include a luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folson and a racoon hunt and a dance and supper by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease.

Mrs. John F. Long, Mrs. John W. Minturn, the Misses Eunice M. Lippincott and Anna A. Pierson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John McKean, of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Frank Cheney, Jr., of South Manchester, Conn., and Mrs. W. W. France, of Baltimore, are at the Curtis Hotel. F. Foster Bumpus, of the Annapolis Naval Academy, is a guest of Mrs. E. T. Bumpus in Windsor.

Mrs. Clinton A. Wright and Miss Fannie Turnbull have returned to Stockbridge from a tour of the White Mountains.

Mrs. J. F. Stout and Miss Shelden who have been at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, returned to-day to New York.

Miss Mabel Choate made the lowest score in the women's golf tournament, in Stockbridge, to-day, her mark for ten holes being 66; Mrs. G. B. Blake had 71 and Mrs. W. Taylor Day, who won last year's cup, had 64. In the match play Miss Street beat Miss Choate, 1 up in 11 holes; Mrs. William B. O. Field beat Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., 1 up in 11 holes; Mrs. W. T. Day beat Miss Nora Inasti by default; Mrs. Sperry beat Mrs. Blake, 3 up. Mrs. Day and Miss Street and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sperry will play in the semi-finals to-morrow.

Mrs. Lauriston H. Hazard and the Misses Hazard, of Providence, are visiting Mrs. D. P. Griswold.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, Sept. 18.—Miss May Robson was here Tuesday and to-day, being entertained by a visitor at the Casino this morning, and remarked while there that she might present a play at the Casino Theatre next summer.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mrs. William B. James and Miss Helen James, of New York, visiting Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss; Miss Katherine T. Andrews, of Washington, and Miss Mary Sheldon, of Chicago, guests of Mrs. F. S. Nash; Francis Roche, who has just returned from abroad and has joined his mother at Elm Court, and Mme. Vassiloff, of the Russian Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, will visit Hot Springs after closing their season here.

Miss Zabrislike is the guest of friends here, having returned from abroad.

Mrs. Stilson Hutchins and her brother, Robert L. Keeling, are closing their season early next month, when they go to New York for a visit before returning to Washington.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan have closed their summer homes.

Mrs. R. E. Robinson has returned to New York after a visit with Mrs. J. R. Busk.

Mrs. George B. de Forest and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Natalie Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, has chosen the attendants for her wedding to Louis W. Noel, son of Augustine Noel, of this city, on September 28, in the Church of St. Peter of Alcantara, Port Washington, Long Island. They are Miss Letta Poll Wright, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Elizabeth Love Godwin, Miss Celestine Hitchcock, Miss Noel Johnston, Miss Frances Godwin, Miss Ellen Augur, of Chicago, and Miss Louise Robinson, of Providence.

Auguste L. Noel will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers will be W. Felton Morgan, Jr., Reginald B. Rives, David Duncan, Joseph Grinnell Willis, Frederick Marquand Godwin, Thomas A. Emmet Harris, Marshall Russell, and Gardner Cassatt, of Philadelphia.

The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at Parkhill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, at Port Washington.

Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are booked to sail for New York on September 28. Their little grandson, who spent August with them at Harrowgate during the Hon. John Ward's fishing expedition with the Duke of Roxburgh in Norway and Mrs. John Ward's visit to the Adirondacks at her father's camp, has now rejoined his parents at Chilton Lodge, their place in Berkshire, where they are entertaining a succession of house parties for the shooting season.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have gone to Hot Springs, Va., to remain until early next month. On their return they will take possession of their country place at Garrison, N. Y.

Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis has arrived in town from her country place at Jericho, Long Island, and is at the Plaza for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgingham Lawrence have arrived in the city and are at the Ritz-Carlton for a short stay.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Algren Boyesen, of Westbury, Long Island, on Sunday, at Chantilly, France. Mrs. Boyesen was Miss Adelaide M. Barclay.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will sail for Europe on November 1.

Miss Flournoy Hopkins, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. W. Willoughby Sharp, will be married to Gilbert Elliott, son of Sir Arthur Elliott, on October 19, in the Church of St. Andrews on the Dunes, Southampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, will spend the fall at her villa at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Weekes have sailed for Europe on the Lusitania to spend the fall abroad.

Albert Eugene Gallatin has taken the winter No. 14 East 65th street for the winter.

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SUIT LASTS 36 YEARS

Parties All Dead Except Edison in Guld Acept.

Washington, Sept. 18.—After taking thirty-six years to pass through the lower courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, the suit of George Harrington, of the District of Columbia, and Thomas A. Edison, of New Jersey, against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and Jay Gould, of New York, over telegraph patents, may be dismissed without a hearing. Attorneys for the corporation and the Goulds filed a request to-day that the case be dismissed "because of lack of jurisdiction."

All the individual parties to the suit have been dead twenty years, except Mr. Edison. Testimony has been taken in Europe and America. One of the judges early in the case, Judge Blatchford, rounded out his life by service on the bench of the Supreme Court since he first passed on it. At one time \$100,000 were awarded to Harrington and Edison, but the latest judgment was that the action should have been dismissed at its beginning.

CATHOLIC VEREIN ELECTS

Joseph Frey, of New York, Made President of the Organization.

Toledo, Sept. 18.—Members of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein chose Buffalo as the meeting place for next year and closed the fifty-seventh annual convention here by electing the following officers:

Joseph Frey, New York, president; Judge Michael Girtin, Chicago, first vice-president; Peter J. Mettler, Toledo, second vice-president; J. C. Juenemann, St. Paul, corresponding and financial secretary; Adolph Buesch, Louis, recording secretary; August Muehling, Covington, Ky., treasurer.

The executive committee includes George Stehle, of Minnesota; the Rev. F. V. Faulhaber, of Cleveland; the Rev. Charles Thiele, of Fort Wayne, and the Rev. J. Ruesling, of Nebraska.

MINOAN RELICS FOUND

Important Discoveries by American Expedition in Crete.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—Interesting historical discoveries were the result of an expedition to Crete under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, according to Dr. Edith H. Hall, of Connecticut, assistant curator in the Mediterranean section of the museum, who has just returned to this country. The expedition found the means for fixing a date of the declining years of the great Minoan kingdom that flourished two millenniums B. C., according to Miss Hall. She told of the finding of the ruins of an ancient Minoan town on the eastern side of Crete and said: "We found bronze tripods, swords and ornaments, and of special interest, a number of Egyptian scarabs, which furnished the means of fixing the date of this ancient town, for the scarabs are dated 850 to 550 B. C."

N. Y. VETERANS AT NORFOLK

Antietam Survivors See Fort Monroe and the Soldiers' Home.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18.—One hundred and fifty veterans of the 4th New York Volunteers, who fought at Antietam, arrived here to-day, following their attendance yesterday on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. They visited Fort