New York Tribune.

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AS TO ORATOR PUFF.

Governor Wilson's tariff speeches have so mystified his old-fashioned anti-protectionist, tariff-smashing supporters in this city that they have lost all zest for proclaiming a victory for him as a guarantee of the abatement of what they have denounced for a generation as the "horrors" of protection. "The New York Evening Post" has filled thousands of columns trying to demonstrate the folly of levying protective duties of any sort. Yet its loyalty to Governor Wilson has led it into emphasizing the extreme mildness of his downward revision programme and to defend him against charges that he is likely to live up to the historic Democratic doctrine that all duties laid for protective purposes are unconstitutional and ought to be abolished.

Now comes "The New York Times," an ancient disciple of Mill and Cobden and long a redoubtable co-warrior with Mills, Morrison, Hurd, the Star-Eyed Goddess, the New York Tariff Reform Club and the Southern school of free traders, and says that the Wilson fight against "tariff extortion" is, as the sporting fraternity put it, only a "stall" and that a Wilson administration would lie down as peacefully with the protective system as ever a lion and a lamb lay down together. Does anybody talk about a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress tampering with the protective basis to which business and industry have been adjusted in this country? He is talking nonsense, says "The Times," which makes this pacifying prophecy:

> The actual risk in the victory of the Democrats, so far as concerns the tariff, is that the reduction that will follow will not be substantial, will not meet the needs of the consumers, and will not open up such extension of foreign markets as our industries, with their steadily growing power of production, demand.

Of course, such a prophecy cannot be harmonized with Governor Wilson's every other day statement that the protective system is a handicap on American industry and progress and positively injures everybody supposed to be beneficially affected by it. It may be that the public generally ought to attach as little credit to the Democratic candidate's down-with-the-tariff utterances as "The Times" attaches to them when it treats Governor Wilson as an Orator Puff, with two minds and two voices. Is he an Orator Puff, as his friends say? If so, his portrait, with "The Times's" cynical comment on the double tones in his repertory appended, ought to be added at once to the exhibits in the Union Square Tariff Chamber of Horrors."

FAIR PLAY.

Fairness and common sense have triumphed in Pennsylvania over legal technicalities, and the Roosevelt and Johnson candidates for elector on the Republican ticket have given up their places to substitutes loyal to the Republican national nominees. The substitution has been long delayed and would probably never have come about if the title of the original electoral nominees had been attacked in the courts. So long as the issue was left one of mere decency and morals the settlement reached yesterday at Harrisburg was inevitable. Public opinion condemned the attempt of a set of candidates to run on one party ticket with the intention, if elected, of voting for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees of another party. That sort of political larceny was unpopular with the voters of all parties in Pennsylvania.

Now that there is a straight Taft and Sherman electoral ticket in the field Republican success in Pennsylvania becomes highly probable. Thousands of Republicans would not have voted for the hybrid collection of electors originally named. The straightening out of party lines will stimulate activity on behalf of Taft and Sherman. They stand for policies which have had Pennsylvania's approval for more than fifty years. The protection of domestic industry has helped largely to give the state its prominence in the field of industry. The voters there know that Governor Wilson is talking rubbish when he says that protection has done nothing for them or for anybody else. Even the Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been and is now largely protectionist in sentiment.

The best way to maintain the protective system in its integrity, although equalizing its application and remitting excessive duties, is to keep the Republican party in power in the nation. If that party is weakened and driven from control at Washington there will be no means of stopping unreasonable raids on the protective schedules. Even if Colonel Roosevelt should be elected he would probably have on his hands a Congress Democratic or anti-protectionist in both branches. Pennsylvania has perhaps a greater stake in the maintenance of the protective policy than any other state in the Union. Its voters are intelligent, and their enlightened interest will probably lead them to put aside factional irritations and unite in supporting the only national candidates in whose hands the state's industrial future would be entirely safe.

SULZER'S TAMMANYISM.

All that Mr. Sulzer finds to say in his speech of acceptance on the question of his independence of Murphy and Tammany is, "William Sulzer "never had a boss and his only master "is himself." Then he has been a very bad master to himself politically. Tammany has never been so evil that Mr. Sulzer has lifted his hand against it. Nothing that any boss has ever done has drawn a word of protest from Sulzer, unless he himself happened to suffer from the bossism. When the Lexow committee revealed the shocking system of using the police force to levy on vice and crime, bringing conviction to the entire city that the corrupt tribute found its way into Tammany Hall, Mr. Sulzer's regularity was not disturbed. Thousands of citizens turned against the Tammany ring at that time, but Mr. Sulzer was not among them. Where was his independence then? Where was his anti-Tammany disposition? Where was his ordinary sense of decency and good political morals? If he was his own master when he remained the defender of Croker and his grafting crew at that time, so much the worse for him!

And where was Mr. Sulzer's independence when the town rose again in revolt over the "red light" revelations a few years later, bringing close to the doors of Tammany once more the preying upon unhappy victims of the "brass check" system? Thousands protested against Tammany and its train of evils for the second time, taking the administration of the city away from it; but Mr. Sulzer was not among them. He sat in the boss's conventions, nominating the boss's candidates, making the nominating speech in at least one case, when only the men in the inner circle of Tammany, their dependents, henchmen and machine tenders, with the allied hosts of vice, kept loyal. If he had no boss and chose this part, so much the worse for him!

He has chosen this part always, from the time when he participated with Hill and Maynard in the stealing of the state up to the present moment; precisely the part which Sullivan has chosen, and all the other faithful district leaders and officeholders in Tammany Hall. "An organization Democrat, if you will," he says in his speech of acceptance. Yes, a regular in the most debased political organization in this country, even in its periods of greatest degradation.

BALKAN WAR STRENGTH.

The usual amount of loose and exaggerated talk goes on concerning the military strength of the Balkan States and the consequent size of the armies which may be put into the field. It seems difficult for some persons to speak or think in terms of less than millions. Thus even so good an authority as Colonel Diemel, the Turkish military attaché at Paris, is quoted as speaking of Bulgaria's concentrating 2,000,000 troops on the Turkish frontier. Any numbers approximating those are simply out of the question, not merely for Bulgaria alone but for all four of the Balkan League put together. The precise number of troops available cannot be declared, but it may be estimated pretty accurately from the population of the countries.

Bulgaria has a population of about 4,400,000. Her army on a peace footing consists of 58,000 men, and in time of war it is expected to reach 235,000. Servia's population is 3,000,000; her peace strength is nominally 35,605, and her war strength 110,000. Greece has a population of 2,750,000, but her military organization is so poor that her army is proportionately small, numbering in peace 23,600 and in war only about 50,000. Montenegro has only 250,000 people, but it is a grave penal offence for any man to go unarmed or to be inexpert in the use of arms; the result being that she has a peace army of eleven brigades and a war strength of 50,000. The four states have among them, then, a war strength of 445,000 men of all classes. Turkey, on the other hand, has, apart from Egypt and Tripoli, a population of more than 25,000,000. The nominal strength of her army is 375,000 in peace and more than 700,000 in war. To what extent the war in Tripoli has lessened her power is not known, but it seems probable that she can put a considerably larger army in the field than all her adversaries united.

In case of a general Balkan war, then, instead of the millions on each side which some have imagined, the chances are that there will scarcely be a million men in the field under all the flags. The war will be substantially confined to the land, as the Turkish and Greek navies are negligible quantities. That it will be waged fiercely is to be expected. The Turks and Montenegrins are natural born warriors, and the Bulgarians are among the most ruthless of combatants. The Servians are hard fighters, and despite their gross neglect of military training and discipline the Greeks have in them the making of good soldiers.

CUTTHROAT POLICEMEN.

The New York Police Department needs that attention from the Governor of this state which Mr. Hedges promises to give it. Commissioner Waldo's assertion that he could see nothing improper in making a policeman of a man who had killed one man, almost cut the head off another, deserted his wife and committed perjury in seeking to obtain an appointment is disgraceful. The policeman in question never had been convicted and he had been approved by the Civil Service Commission. That was enough to satisfy Mr. Waldo.

With his standards of fitness the gamblers and gangmen and pickpockets who infest this city are eligible for appointment, if they can get on the list prepared by Mr. Creelman and his associates, for few of them are ever convicted and few of them are ever likely to be if the Police Commissioner goes on appointing any rascal whose name is certified to him, provided he has never been in jail. But what profit is there in Mayor Gaynor's anti-clubbing "reform" if he puts a club and a gun into the hands of a man so homicidal in his instincts that he has taken one life and tried to take another?

The real responsibility for shameful appointments to the force like this one rests with Mayor Gaynor. His Civil Service Commission having blundered grossly in certifying crooks and cutthroats for appointment as officers of the law, he has been unwilling to have it convicted of its mistakes. Accordingly he has set up a rubber stamp management of the Police Department. If Mr. Hedges becomes Governor he will find it necessary to do more than take action against the rubber stamp at Headquarters in order to keep the police force from being filled with "Lefty Louies" and "Gyp the Bloods."

WOULD FOOL THE WEST.

It was highly politic on Governor Wilson's part to go as far away from home as Nebraska and Colorado before setting up as a stern critic of the laxity displayed by the last two federal administrations in not checking the formation of trusts. At that safe distance he dilated on the rapid increase in the formation of combinations in trade and industry, and charged, at least by implication, that the federal government was negligent in not preventing the increase. The Governor must take it for granted that his auditors do not know that the great corporations are chartered by the states and not by federal authority and that the only obstacle which a national administration can oppose to their multiplication is to prosecute and seek to dissolve such of them as violate the Sherman law against restraint of interstate trade.

If Governor Wilson were talking in New Jersey or anywhere in this neighborhood where his own record is known, he would avoid raising the question of responsibility for the breeding of trusts. He is the Governor of the greatest trust-hatching state in the Union—a commonwealth which merely for the sake of incorporation fees has turned loose on the public thousands of corporations, controlled and operated outside its own borders, and has licensed many of the most flagrant offenders against the Sherman anti-trust law. When the incorporators of a combination wanted to obtain the largest powers and suffer the slightest supervision they knew that they would make no mistake in depending upon the hospitality of New Jersey.

What has Governor Wilson himself done to reform the lax incorporation laws of his own state? Beyond a mere suggestion in his first message—never renewed—he has given no aid whatsoever in checking the creation of corporations intended to blossom into trusts. Only last winter Mayor Gaynor twitted him on his surprising failure to insist upon a limitation of the right of asylum given by New Jersey to corporations of all grades of shadiness in character. Why didn't he get to work to stop the multiplication of dangerous agencies, the blame for whose existence he is now trying to shift to the federal government? Why, Mayor Gaynor asked, didn't he get through an amendment of the New Jersey law which would deny charters to holding companies? The question was never answered, because Governor Wilson then saw no good reason for destroying the profitable business in which New Jersey has long engaged of chartering such companies.

Out West no troublesome cross-examination is to be feared, and the Democratic nominee becomes indignant at the weakness of the Washington authorities in permitting trusts to multiply and wax fat. It would be interesting to watch him feeding such nonsense to his neighbors hereabouts, who have yet to see him use his power at Trenton to stop the indiscriminate issue of charters to trusts.

REGISTER TO-DAY!

This is the first day of registration. The polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. at places in all election districts which are advertised in this morning's Tribune.

Register to-day, for if you put off registering, sickness, business engagements or weather conditions may prevent you from putting your name on the rolls at a later date.

The issues this year in the nation and the state are of the utmost importance to the people. Grave constitutional changes are threatened if one of the parties is not so decisively beaten at the polls that its defeat will be accepted as a repudiation of its dangerous proposals. The historic system of protection to American industry is at stake. And in this state the voters are invited to repel a further advance of Tammanyism in the person of the first outright Tammany candidate for Govenor in a generation.

He is an unfaithful citizen who does not register and go to the polls this year. Register to-day!

William Sulzer never had a boss.—Speech of acceptance.

That is what they all say.

Hanna surpasses even Flinn and Perkins as a Progressive.

The people nominated Sulzer and the people will decide if he is to be Governor.—"Boss" Murphy.

Not the same "people," however.

Arkansas is the latest state to limit the sessions of its Legislature. There are few states left in which the lawmakers may take their time and overstay their welcome. It is better to have a state Legislature stick to its work six days a week and finish in sixty or ninety days than to have it work three days a week and dawdle away six or seven months before adjourning.

Senator-elect Ollie James has announced that if Governor Wilson is elected President he will appoint William J. Bryan as his Attorney General. Then, if the Governor carries out the ideas which he has been expressing in his speeches, he and Mr. Bryan will settle the trust problem by issuing an edict forbidding the chartering of trusts by the states and revoking all trust charters already issued.

Russian Socialists, variously called Doukhobors, Dukabors and Duke Hoboes, are trving to persuade the Manitoban authorities to release some of their comrades from a madhouse by going on the asylum grounds and stripping off their clothes. The chances are about ten to one that they will get themselves locked up before they get their fellow madmen released.

Reed circumvented the heat by unbuttoning his waistcoat and showing his suspenders—a refrigerating device to which Wilson is not quite up.—"The Evening Post's" account of Governor Wilson's Kansas City meeting.

Why isn't he up to it? The former president of Princeton University delights to be called "Woody" and "Kiddo," and avers that he never felt quite at ease in New Jersey politics until "one of the boys" slapped him on the back and called him "Doc." Why shouldn't he disport himself in shirt sleeves and "galluses" just as well as any of the "Hill Billies"?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A PRACTICAL PARAPHRASE.

He just dropped in to say a word,
That word for full an hour I heard.
Oh wad some power the giftie'd gie us,
To see such friends before they see us.

B. D. W.

Romantic Husband—Ah, how I'd like to be back again on the old farm.

Prosaic Wife—Huh! But I notice you had no desire to be back until you knew the harvest work was done.—Chicago News.

A recent report issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor gives these figures as to motion picture films: "Fifteen thousand miles of motion picture films were exported from the United States in the last fiscal year, while nearly 3,000 miles were imported. The exact length of the motion picture films exported in the year ending June 30, 1912, according to the Division of Statistics of this bureau, was 80,035,302 feet, valued at $6,815,060; the exact length of the motion picture films imported was 14,274,768 feet of "positives," valued at $825,083, exclusive of other films and plates, valued at $179,130, of which the quantity is not stated."

"It was simply a question of veracity between us," said the oldest inhabitant. "He said I was a liar, and I said he was one."

"Humph!" rejoined the village postmaster. "That's the first time I ever heard either of you telling the truth."—Tit-Bits.

"Who would have looked for a warning against extravagance in dress from the ex-Empress Eugénie," writes a woman from Paris. "We had it a few days ago, when the noble lady, now in her eighty-sixth year, visited in the city of her glory, on her way from the south to England. At the home of an Imperialist friend she received some ladies, and in the course of conversation asked the cost of the costumes worn by them. When told that they ranged in price from 700 to 1,000 francs, she expressed amazement, and said: 'Too much money. In the days of the Empire I never paid more than 500 francs for a dress!' That amount ($100), would not go far in one of your fashionable dressmaking establishments in New York to-day—and Eugenie had the name of being extravagant, which she was not."

A country school teacher was cashing her monthly check at the bank. The teller apologized for the filthy condition of the bills, saying, "I hape you're not afraid of microbes."

"Not a bit of it," the schoolmarm replied. "I'm sure no microbe could live on my salary!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Maine Historical Society has received and hung in its building at Portland an old-fashioned snare drum that probably hasn't a duplicate in the country. In appearance it is much higher than the old drums that were in use in Civil War times, several of which hang beside it, and it resembles the drum used in the time of Napoleon, if the war pictures of that period are authentic. Says "The Kennebec Journal": "The drum was sent to Nathan Goold, of the Society of C. B. Fillebrown, of No. 77 Summer street, Boston, from the rooms of the Naval Brigade Band, on Hanover street. It was repaired by a Boston concern some years before the Civil War, and was then a very old drum. It is a type of drum that was not in use at that time, and it is believed to date back considerably prior to 1840."

Mrs. Knagg—You always act like a fool.
Mr. Knagg—Well, I always follow your advice, don't I?—Boston Transcript.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF

Why Does It Want Free Trade When Protection Has Brought Prosperity?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see by the press that the Democratic candidate for President is to have the ablest men in his party to come into New Jersey to advocate especially free trade. Among them are Mr. Underwood, of Alabama; Speaker Champ Clark, of Missouri, and others. When they get into New Jersey I think they ought to answer the following questions:

1. The South, having control of the federal government previous to the Civil War, had shaped its finances and dictated the political economy as manifested by the Cobden theory, which was to sell what they could raise and buy where they could buy the cheapest, or, in other words, a tariff for revenue. Yet they suffered deprivation and, according to one writer, endured poverty hard to describe. At the same time the South was rich in resources to make a nation wealthy and strong, and under the protective policy of the federal government those same states are now in a position of independence, and if placed under the same circumstances as they were during the war would have every comfort that people could desire, except the lack of tropical products. If the policy of "tariff for revenue only" produces such results as manifested in the South, why do they want to abandon the policy of protection, which has enabled the South to develop its resources and make the people rich and prosperous?

2. Will they explain, while in New Jersey, that under the protective policy the manufacturing products of this state increased from $76,306,104 in 1860 to $611,748,933 in 1900, more than eight times as much, while the population in that time increased from 672,035 to 1,883,669, two and one-half times?

3. Can Mr. Underwood explain why the products in the manufacturing system of his state increased more than seven times in the same length of time, while its population increased, in round numbers, just twice? And in Missouri the manufacturing products in 1860 were over $41,000,000, while in the same length of time it increased to more than $385,000,000, while the population increased about two and one-half. During these years, with the exception of three years, the government was under the policy of protection.

4. Will these same able statesmen account for the great prosperity of the people of the South under the protective policy which they have always opposed—a prosperity seen in the great improvement in the finances of the Southern people? And can they account for the great fact that during the time of the protective system the government has paid out more than $3,000,000,000 in pensions, paid a great war debt, constructed a large navy, and the people to-day have more money in savings banks, building and loan associations and in life insurance than they ever had before, and will they be able to deny these results are the fruit of the protective policy?

Lastly, will the two eminent statesmen from the South deny that if the Southern people had adopted the system of protection so ably advocated by Henry Clay, instead of the free trade policy so earnestly advocated by John C. Calhoun, would they not have been better prepared to enter into the struggle against the Union, and if the South had developed its resources during the years previous to the war as it has since, would there have been any war? OSCAR JEFFERY.

Washington, N. J., Oct. 8, 1912.

A REVIEW OF FACTS

Misstatements Made by Wilson and Sulzer Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Sulzer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is circulating as a campaign document copies of a speech of his printed in "The Congressional Record" of August 8 on the tariff. He is a strenuous free trader, and, like Mr. Wilson, not above making misstatements on the subject. Mr. Sulzer repeats the statement made so frequently in this canvass by Mr. Wilson that "the Republicans promised that they would revise the tariff downward, but they have not done so," adding: "The Payne-Aldrich law is a revision of the tariff upward; it is the highest protection measure ever placed on our statute books; it increases the taxes on almost every necessary of life," and much more to the same purpose.

It is surprising that Democratic candidates for the Presidency and the Governorship should make such unfounded statements. There was not a word in the Republican national platform of 1908 promising to revise the tariff downward, but it was revised downward to a very material extent. The average rate of duty on all imports in 1908 was 23.88 per cent, while for 1912 it is 18.82 per cent. Only 44.42 per cent of the imports were free of duty in 1908, while 53.33 per cent were free of duty in the fiscal year of 1912.

But prices have gone up, showing the falsity of charging the increase in prices to the tariff. Mr. Sulzer's assertion that the tariff was increased on "almost every necessary of life" is something worse than buncombe. In a speech on March 31, 1909, nearly five months after the Presidential canvass of 1908, Mr. Sulzer said: "The Republicans tell us that they will revise the tariff schedules of the Dingley law, but they do not tell us whether they will revise the tariff up or down," and yet both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sulzer and nearly every other Democratic speaker in this canvass continue falsely to assert that the Republicans promised to revise the tariff downward, while they "have revised it upward."

Is it not about time to stop that monstrous falsehood? Imports for the last fiscal year were $470,234,269 greater than in 1908. That alone tells the story of tariff reduction. G. E. J.

Washington, Oct. 9, 1912.

"INSULTS" TO THE COLONEL?

Abuse of Roosevelt, Says Admirer, Will Turn Many Votes to Him.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The insults and abuse of Theodore Roosevelt by the papers, especially of New York and Boston, will give him hundreds of thousands of votes. The utter meannness of the Republican Senate committee will help him, too. That committee permitted Penrose and Archbold to slander men living and dead, and make a heinous sin of what was the regular Republican way of running campaign expenses twelve, sixteen and twenty-four years ago. They then refused to hear Roosevelt for thirty days until the poison should have entered men's minds. This will be a boomerang. Roosevelt's testimony and his life show that he wanted a square deal and did not want trust contributions. The fact that the trusts are all hating and fighting him now shows that they got no favors from him and expect none in future. The vast body of the common people believe in Roosevelt. Only a split party (Republican) against a united party (Democratic) can defeat him. I have voted the Republican ticket for fifty years. I now expect to vote for Wilson, but continued abuse and insult of T. R. may force me and millions of others to vote for him.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Hudson, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1912.

SULZER AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I love Mr. Sulzer for his courage in asking Congress to raise the wreck of the ill-fated battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, thus getting the remains of our poor Americans who lost their lives in that wreck, who, I think, should not have reremained too many years. I am relieved that Mr. Sulzer has brought it about, and satisfied that that sorry spectacle has been buried out of sight by the hands of Americans themselves. He has the strong love of liberty of his father in his veins, and he hopes to maintain that spirit among Americans. Therefore he believes in keeping the navy sufficiently strong.

He believes in the two-battleships-a-year plan, till Congress calls a halt on the output in consideration of appropriations and men to man them and maintenance.

I am a Republican, with one exception. I will vote for a Democratic Governor of New York State—Mr. Sulzer.

AN INDEPENDENT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 8, 1912.

"ERADICATE AN OLD SIN."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad some manager has the nerve to rebuke the first-nighter for his rudeness. It is too bad that no seats have been held for those harmless individuals who are willing to promise to be seated at the stroke of 8, and to wear their most unpretentious rags, so that these may, for once, be able to witness the first performance of an important new play without being blinded by the blaze of dollars or put out of sorts with envy by the continuous parade of manikins down the centre aisle all through the first few acts. If "The New Sin," whatever that may be, effectively throttles the professional first-nighter it will eradicate an old before introducing a new sin.

MILTON S. ROCHE.

New York, Oct. 9, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Sabina Struthers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Struthers, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. Fenwick Beekman in Grace Church, which was attractively decorated for the occasion with palms and white chrysanthemums. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with old family rose point. Her veil was of rose point, which was worn by her mother at her wedding, and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley.

Mrs. Louis J. de Milhau was the matron of honor and she was attired in yellow satin, with an orchid velvet sash. She wore a lavender picture hat trimmed with gold lace and carried lavender chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Margareta Beekman, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Marguerite and Miss Mary Hoguet and Miss Mary McCreery. They were dressed alike in yellow satin, trimmed with brown velvet, with which they wore yellow picture hats trimmed with gold lace and yellow chrysanthemums. They carried bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums. Cortlandt Beekman was his brother's best man.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, rector of St. Timothy's Church, and a reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, which was decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums. Dr. Beekman and his bride on their return from their honeymoon trip will live at No. 55 East 55th street.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Henry Clews and Charles Peabody are among those due to arrive in New York to-night on board the Provence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will arrive in the city to-morrow from Bar Harbor, and will be at the St. Regis for a short time before opening their house, No. 825 Fifth avenue, for the winter.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who was at the Hotel Manhattan for several days, has gone to Washington.

Mrs. S. Barton French has arrived in town from Washington, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Clarence H. Mackay, who has been abroad for several weeks, is due to arrive in New York next Thursday or Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman and Miss Alice Preston will arrive in New York to-morrow on board the Caronia.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, who arrived from Newport a few days ago and were at the Plaza while in town, have gone to Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer have returned to the city from Newport, and are at their house, No. 21 West 51st street.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze have arrived in the city from their country place, Orchard Hill Farm, Katonah, N. Y., and are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief stay.

Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker is at Hot Springs, Va., to remain until the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have gone to Fairfield, Conn., for a short stay before opening their house in town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting have returned to the city from Beverly, Mass.

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who is due to arrive in New York to-morrow on board the Caronia, will be at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days.

Mrs. Charles T. Cook has returned to town from Elberon, N. J.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Oct. 10.—Prince Gennaro Caracciolo, of Italy, who has been at the Muenchinger King for some time, has decided to remain here longer. He gave a tea for his friends this afternoon.

Miss Alida Chanler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who has been ill with pneumonia, was much improved to-day.

The Earl of Leven, of Scotland, who has been ill with the grip at the home of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, was much improved to-day and was able to be out. Mrs. Goelet also has as guests Sidney Herbert and Menono Melville, of London, who were registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are to occupy their home here next summer, according to report, and, through Mr. Whitney, this city will have a chance to see the international polo teams in action in special matches to be played at the Westchester Polo Club grounds.

The wedding of Miss Rose P. Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. William Grosvenor, and George Peabody Gardner, jr., of Boston, is to be a Providence event in the winter. The wedding will take place at Mrs. Grosvenor's winter house, either the latter part of January or the early part of February. Mrs. Grosvenor and her family will remain at their Newport home until the latter part of November.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer has announced a dinner for next Monday evening.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Mrs. Charles Russell Train and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans have gone to New York for the naval review.

Mrs. Winslow, wife of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, will spend the winter here.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Oct. 10.—Lenox cottagers continued dinner entertainments to-night, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane acting as hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop closed their country place in Pittsfield to-day and are at the Maplewood before returning to New York at the end of the month.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Mrs. Williams A. M. Burden, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, has gone to Magnolia, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Calloway, of New York, arrived at the Curtis Hotel to-day.

Miss Suzanne Cunningham is a guest of Mrs. Amory Lawrence, at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey had a large company at luncheon to-day for their guest, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, of Washington.

Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead gave a musical this afternoon at The Gables, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake will close Pine Needles next Monday and go to Wellesley, to be the guests of Mrs. Arthur H. Hunnewell until after Christmas, when they will go to Europe.

Miss Kate Cary will close Butternut cottage on October 16, and will be at the Curtis Hotel for a month. Dr. Rufus Cole will close Highwood next Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin and Miss Lucile Baldwin left the Hotel Aspinwall to-day for New York by automobile.

Jefferson Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clarkin, of New York; Miss Mary A. Dobbins, F. Munroe Dobbins, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. F. Chamberlin and Miss Chamberlin, of Summit, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cowles, of Boston, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Wilson, of New York, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

WEDDINGS.

ELIOTT—HOPKINS.

Southampton, Long Island, Oct. 10.—In the Church of St. Andrew on the Dunes this afternoon Miss Flournoy Adams Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, of No. 26 West 11th street, New York, was married to Gilbert Alexander Boswell Eliott, son of Sir Arthur and Lady Eliott, of Stobs, Roxburghshire, Scotland. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, of New York, officiated.

Miss Beatrix Buel was maid of honor. Two little sisters of the bride were flower girls, attended by Master William Sharp. The bride was given away by her stepfather, W. Willoughby Sharp. The best man was Thomas G. Cook, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

The ushers were Stewart Marshall, of London; Hugh Nelson Page, Thomas Newton, John L. Hopkins, jr., Lieutenant Hugo Osterhaus, jr., U. S. N., and David Cowles.

The bride received at the Meadow Club, where twelve intimate girl friends were entertained. They were:

Miss Elizabeth Parker, of Newark, N. J.; Miss Eliza Fox, of Philadelphia; Miss Margaret Bradley, of Providence; Miss Helen Fish, of New York; Miss Louise Gary, of Baltimore; Miss Nancy Hopkins, of Atlanta; Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Strong; Miss Janet Townsend, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Emily Coe and Miss Mildred Johnson, all of New York.

Among the guests at the ceremony were Captain and Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp, General and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. J. G. K. Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. Potter, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Miss Margaret Trevor, Mrs. A. H. Larkin, Miss Larkin, Miss Doris Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Pierce, Miss Helen Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, the Misses Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Littleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Price, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, the Misses Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Edward Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Chisholm, Mrs. W. M. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Miss Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Philbin, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Miss Mollie Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. S. McVickar, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. James McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. John Dix, Miss Margaret Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Worden, Mrs. A. L. Morton, Miss Julia Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Daly.

VAN NOSTRAND—PARKS.

In the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Miss Lillian Parks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler Parks, was married yesterday afternoon to Norman Wyckoff Van Nostrand, son of John E. Van Nostrand, of Great Neck, Long Island. The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, of the West End Collegiate Church, Manhattan, performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock, and a reception was held half an hour later at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parks, No. 883 Park Place.

The bride's attendants were Miss Alyse Tyson, who acted as maid of honor; Mrs. George Meyer and Mrs. John Hoyt, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Elizabeth Van Brunt and Miss Gladys Rudolph. F. Goldthwaite Sherrill was the best man, and in attendance as ushers were William F. Parks, George C. Meyer, Edward Meyer, John R. Hoyt, the Rev. Duncan H. Browne and Chalmers Wood, jr. There was also a little flower girl, Miss Katherine Hoyt.

Mr. Van Nostrand is a graduate of Columbia and the bride was educated at Dana Hall.

HUMSTONE—DICKERMAN.

The marriage of Miss Amy Eliot Dickerman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George Sherwood Dickerman, of New Haven, and Millard Cumming Humstone, of Brooklyn, was quietly solemnized yesterday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, No. 140 Cottage street, New Haven. Dr. Dickerman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn. Miss Elizabeth S. Dickerman, a sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Humstone, a sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids, and the best man was Alfred Edward Ells, of Concord, Mass. Mr. Humstone is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstone, of No. 213 Hancock street, Brooklyn. He was graduated from Harvard in 1902.

STOTHOFF—ARMS.

Hempstead, Long Island, Oct. 10.—Helen Amelia Arms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Newton Arms, was married to James Henry Stothoff, of Brooklyn, here to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. Miss Amy Caroline Arms, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Elizabeth Somerville was bridesmaid. Frank G. Smith, of Brooklyn, was best man.

HEWLETT—HEWLETT.

Bertha Flower Hewlett and Joseph Skidmore Hewlett were married in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Hewlett, Long Island, on Saturday, October 5. The Rev. William Poyntell Kemper officiated. The bride's cousin, Howard T. Hewlett, took her up the aisle, and she was given away by her aunt, Mrs. Van Wyck Hewlett, at whose home there was a reception after the ceremony. George H. Sprague, of Lawrence, Long Island, was best man, and the ushers were Frank Woods, of Brooklyn; Howard Mailler, of Hewlett, and Van Wyck Hewlett and Charles A. Hewlett, both of Woodmere, Long Island.

DIXON—O'REILLY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 10.—Miss Helen Gladys O'Reilly, daughter of Mrs. A. and the late Dr. Edward O'Reilly, of No. 418 North Broad street, was married this evening at the Church of the Immaculate Conception to Edward Powell Dixon of No. 38 Gifford avenue, Jersey City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph J. Meehan, of Jersey City. Among those in attendance was the Rev. Monsignor Isaac P. Whelan, of Newark. Miss Genevieve