Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Virginian.
AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—8:30—Fireworks.
CASINO—8:15—The Social Whirl.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland.
CRITERION—8:15—Little Cherub.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Vesuvius and Fireworks—9—Twiddle Twaddle.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Kreutzer Sonata.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville and Seeing New York.
WALLACK'S—8:20—His Honor the Mayor.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Secretary Root sailed from Montevideo on an Argentine gunboat for Buenos Ayres; President Ordonez and his Cabinet accompanied the Secretary to the pier and bade him a hearty farewell. ═══ Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sullivan expressed radically divergent views on the Democratic situation in Illinois. ═══ Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), novelist and playwright, died suddenly in London. ═══ Ann O'Delia Dis Debar, the notorious swindler, was liberated from Aylesbury Prison on ticket of leave. ═══ A large store of bombs was discovered in St. Petersburg; many outrages were reported from the provinces. ═══ King Edward will start on a trip to Marienbad to-day, and will meet the Kaiser on August 15; there was a rumor in London that the sovereigns would advise the Russian Emperor in regard to his policy toward the people. ═══ Hard fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians has been going on at Ahiolu, in Eastern Rumelia; advices from Vienna say that Greece is expected to sever diplomatic relations. ═══ A dispatch from Teheran says that the new Persian parliament will be a consultative body, in which all classes will have representation.

DOMESTIC.—Chairman Sherman of the Republican Congressional Committee and Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission had conferences with President Roosevelt. ═══ The Navy Department issued orders for the formation of the Atlantic fleet, which is to be reviewed by the President at Oyster Bay on September 3. ═══ The annual Grand Army of the Republic encampment opened at Minneapolis. ═══ The Chicago Clearing House banks offered a reward of $5,000 for the capture of President Stensland of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. ═══ There was a great increase in the number of gamblers at Saratoga on account of strict enforcement of the law in Albany. ═══ A Birmingham (Ala.) bank cashier confessed to the embezzlement of $100,000. ═══ Seventeen ice dealers and six ice companies were indicted in Boston, charged with conspiracy to advance the price of ice.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Acting Police Commissioner Waldo revoked the licenses of all Brooklyn Rapid Transit special policemen; the railroad then made all specials inspectors; trolley service on the Culver Line was stopped, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit said it would not be resumed until the people decided to pay the second fare; riots were frequent; the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's counsel made a statement denying that Justice Gaynor's decision had justified a refusal to pay the second fare. ═══ Vice-President McClintock of the Mutual Life spoke disparagingly of the international policyholders' committee. ═══ James J. Hill was at his office, and denied that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad had purchased the Dakota Midland. ═══ It was learned that District Attorney Jerome would run for Governor. ═══ It was discovered that many ice dealers were using false scales. ═══ Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald submitted to examination in supplementary proceedings. ═══ It was announced that the Hearst men would nominate a full independent ticket.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 66.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

Not only students, but all intelligent readers of history, will agree unhesitatingly with the Bishop of Ely's remark, in moving an address of thanks to the American Ambassador to England for his recent lecture at Cambridge, that the rise and development of the United States was an event which had shaped and would increasingly shape the destinies of the world. Indeed, there will be no dissent from Mr. Reid's own estimate of it as "the greatest fact in modern history." Americans, in their permissible self-consciousness, never doubt the justice of such estimates, nor does the thoughtful citizen of any country when the demonstrable facts of history and the reasonable deductions from them are considered. Epoch making events are always both subjective and objective in their influence. It is easy for us, on our Fourth of July and at all times, to "praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation." It will be at least equally profitable to bear in mind that in making us a nation other vast achievements were involved; and its succinct but pregnant reminder of that fact was by no means the least valuable feature of the Ambassador's lecture, the full text of which was reproduced in our columns yesterday.

The widespread interest of the civilized world in this country was indeed manifested in the very circumstances of the exploration and settlement of the North American continent, a work in which no fewer than five European powers actively participated, and again in the contest for the political mastery of it, in which the foremost three powers of the world strenuously and persistently engaged. It is a truism of history that the great games of European diplomacy and war in the century preceding our Revolution were largely played upon the American continent, with the American colonists sometimes as helpless pawns and sometimes as very active and efficient pieces. Nor was the Revolution—which the lecturer happily called a civil war—void of far reaching and profound effects, objective as well as subjective. It made these states a nation, but it also checked a reaction in England and gave that kingdom an irresistible impetus toward the great progress which has marked its subsequent history, so that, as Mr. Reid said, "the British government of the nineteenth century "was distinctly more advantageous to the people, more glorious for the nation and a greater "beneficence to Europe and the world" because of that civil war. More than that, the influence of our Revolution was felt in the French Revolution, and in the rapid extension of popular rights throughout Europe which followed hard upon that mighty cataclysm, in the broadening of citizenship and in the freer participation of the people in their governments.

He would be blind who did not see, in almost innumerable ways, the influence of America maintained throughout the century and a quarter since that great event, and not only maintained but extended and increased in all parts of the world and in both peace and war. In brief, this nation, having been founded by the participation of the majority of the then civilized world, and having from the very beginning of its independent existence down to the present time been in more or less intimate relations with the other powers, and having been implicated in many of the most important international movements, has been, not only since its unsought acquisition of some islands of the sea, but since its own birth, a "world power" in the truest sense of the term. It has given much to the world at large, and it has received much in return. It has made its rights and its wishes respected, and so, too, let us not forget, it has incurred the obligation of respecting the rights and the wishes of its neighbors. The United States has risen and has been developed, not unto itself alone, not as a hermit nation, and neither as a suppliant on sufferance, nor as a swashbuckler and a bully, but as a world power in strength, in dignity, in courtesy and in justice.

THINGS NOT IN DOUBT.

Concerning the legal points involved in the dispute over fares to Coney Island there may be ground for doubts and for differences of opinion. It is possible that Justice Gaynor's decision of last week does not broadly apply to the case. It is also possible that if it does thus apply it may be reversed on appeal. All doubts on these and other points should be cleared up at the earliest possible moment. But there are some salient and essential facts in the case—indeed, the most immediately conspicuous and urgent of all—on which there is and can properly be no doubt whatever.

One is, that such doubts as do legitimately exist should be settled by decent legal processes, and not by ruffianly rioting and assaults by or upon the public. Another is that while the railroad companies, as they boast, and not the police, run the railroads, they do so and must do so subject to the fullest police power of the local government. A railroad is not imperium in imperio. Another point is that the special police of a railroad company, while they often serve valuable and, indeed, indispensable purposes, are not chartered bravos, free to commit violence upon the public which the regular municipal police would not commit. Again, the regular municipal police are the servants of the whole public, and not merely of some organized or unorganized part of it. To these things we may add that there can be no doubt of the folly, on the part either of a corporation or of the public, of obstinately standing out for a technicality of doubtful validity. The average passenger who resisted payment of a second fare suffered a loss, in one way or another, many times greater than the disputed five cents. The railroad companies also suffered losses, in disorganization of the day's business and in the popular ill will which they incurred, far greater than all they would have lost had they waived the collection of a second fare—and that entirely aside from the possibility of further losses through innumerable damage suits, should the ultimate decision of the courts be against their double fare contention.

These things are not in doubt. Their truth and pertinence must be obvious and indisputable to every reflective mind. That they were ignored, with disastrous and disgraceful results, on Sunday must probably be regarded as another demonstration of the tendency, even of an American crowd, to become a mob.

HIGHER MATHEMATICS IN POLITICS.

The Democrats of Texas will proceed to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor in a state convention. All the other places on the state ticket were filled directly at a primary wherein none of the candidates for Governor received a majority of the popular vote. Such a contingency is the weak spot of the direct primary system of nominations. If there is no majority for a candidate—and it is antecedently probable that this will frequently happen—how proceed to the choice of the nominee? Another primary, after the elimination of all candidates save the two having the highest number of votes, is troublesome and expensive. A convention after similar eliminations is a roundabout method of procedure. For, after an elaborate process to get rid of it, the convention remains the inevitable recourse. The Texas lawmakers faced this dilemma and tried to solve it with a convention having minority as well as majority representation. The assemblage was to be the Democrats of Texas in little. The old, crude way of giving each candidate the delegates of the counties he carried was abandoned and the representation of each county is apportioned among the candidates according to the number of votes each received at the primary. Then all except the candidates possessing the highest three numbers of delegates in the convention are eliminated and delegates of those thus dropped are free to vote as they choose—"emancipated" is the Texas word.

This is a logical and pretty system, but in its practical application seems rather recondite for everyday politicians. It is getting at a candidate by higher mathematics, and, as there is no answer in the book, no ordinary Texan feels sure, when it is done, of the breathless steps by which the result was achieved. When the votes for Governor at the recent primaries were counted it was patent that no one had a majority, but how many delegates had each in the convention, and who would be the three uneliminated candidates? Texas was in dismay at the problem. Most of the editors frankly threw up their hands and admitted that they flunked on the sum. "The Galveston News," which seems to be the higher mathematical authority of the state, laid down a rule for the guidance of its brethren, which we quote as the first great formula of the higher mathematics of politics:

Multiply the vote of the candidate by the number of convention votes to which the county is entitled, and divide the sum by the total number of votes cast in the county for all candidates for the office. "The News" shortens the calculation considerably, as follows: Add the votes of the several candidates for the office in the county; divide the total by the number of convention votes to which the county is entitled; use this quotient as the divisor of the vote (dividend) of each candidate in the county. This second batch of quotients will represent the number of convention votes due from the county to the respective candidates. Cross foot for proof. Sometimes a little "fudging" is necessary on the terminals to strike a balance.

We can imagine the editors of the country doing sums like that on election nights in the enlightened future. Of all the processes involved in this exact calculation we would rather do the last, the "fudging."

But this is not all. The higher mathematics continue in the convention. That assembly will have a board of auditors, and "The News" says it will be necessary for the board to open "a "ledger account with each candidate for each "county in the state, or a total of 1,008 accounts, as concerns the office of Governor "alone, crediting each of the candidates, in the "first place, with the votes instructed for him "in the primary election, and crediting them "also with the votes transferred to them from "dropped or withdrawn candidates. On the "other side of the ledger there would be debits "for all votes, in case a candidate withdraws "or is dropped, and debits also in case he is "retained on the roll, but there is a new deal "in the distribution of emancipated votes." Absolute accuracy is essential, otherwise nominations will be invalid.

The prorating, according to "The News's" notable formula, works out with delightful precision. Mr. Colquitt, for instance, is entitled to a fiftieth of a delegate from Floyd County. In another county Bell gets 2.13 delegates, Brooks 2.28, Colquitt 2.01 and Campbell 1.58. In case of the withdrawal or dropping of one of the candidates, there is nothing to prevent those one-hundredths of delegates in the confusion of a convention from dividing themselves up among the three other candidates or of their becoming even further subdivided upon subsequent ballots. It is representation carried out with mathematical precision. The humblest Texan may feel that in the convention the thousandth of a delegate is lifting its fractional voice in his behalf.

PROPERTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The tragic incident at the Pribyloff Islands raises again the question of pelagic sealing and the larger and fundamental question of property rights on the high seas. The right of nations to engage in pelagic sealing seemed to be confirmed by the decision in the Bering Sea arbitration, and is now freely practised by various nations, though America and Great Britain have by mutual consent agreed to refrain from it for a distance of sixty miles from the Pribyloff Islands. It ought, of course, not to be practised at all, since it is one of the most cruel and wasteful things in the world. Not more than one seal in every four or five thus killed is secured, the others sinking in the sea, and the great majority of them are females, either gravid or with nursing young ashore, which are thus doomed to death by starvation.

Despite the unfavorable opinion given years ago, there seems to be ground for hope that the nations of the world will presently recognize the existence of valid property rights on the high seas, in livestock as well as in other things. The trend of the development of international law has for some time been strongly in that direction. The next conference at The Hague will be asked to declare the inviolability of non-contraband private property at sea in time of war, even though it belongs to citizens of a hostile power and is under the enemy's flag. At present the inviolability of a neutral's ships and goods, whether public or private, is undisputed. Surely, then, in time of peace the public or private property of a nation should be respected wherever it may be found on the high seas.

It was argued, we know, that the seals were not American property, in the sense that ships and their cargoes are, but were wild beasts, the same as whales and fishes, which any one was free to take anywhere outside our territorial waters. We must hope, however, for a reversal of that judgment, and for a recognition of the contention that, since they habitually and perennially make their real home—that is, their breeding place—on our shores, they are a part of the domestic fauna of our domain, and as such belong to this country, even when they are straying outside the three-mile limit, just as cattle or poultry would continue to belong to their owner if they strayed from his land upon the public commons. We do not mean, of course, that all seals in all parts of the world should be considered ours. But all seals found in the sea within fifty miles or more of the Pribyloff Islands are known to belong to the herd which makes those islands its home, and it ought to be possible to secure recognition of American property rights in them within such a zone.

DUTIES IN MANCHURIA.

A change has come o'er the spirit of the dream of those who have been imagining that Japan would close the gates of commerce on mankind in all Manchuria, and it begins to be realized that that victorious power is contending in the time of its triumph for only the same just and equitable principles for which it contended in the days of Russian domination. It seems to be true that Japan has not consented to the establishment of a Chinese custom house at Tairen (formerly Talien-Wan and Dalny). But there is no perceptible ground for the assumption that therefore she means to close that port against all commerce but her own. On the contrary, her real motive is apparently disclosed in the Tokio correspondence of "The London Daily Telegraph"—namely, to secure a uniform and equitable collection of duties at all Manchurian ports and places of entry, on the land frontier as well as on the coast of the Regent's Sword.

A few years ago, it will be remembered, just before the Japanese war, Russia insisted upon keeping the Manchurian customs service on land in her own control. She was willing that at New-Chwang and Dalny and elsewhere along the coast Sir Robert Hart's excellent system should prevail, and she readily assented to a doubling of the Chinese tariff rates on all seaborne commerce. But she strenuously objected to any increase of rates on overland commerce or to any Chinese control of the Manchurian border custom houses. There was no secret as to her reasons for this. Practically all Russian commerce entered China by land, by way of the Russian railroad from Siberia into Manchuria, and if that commerce were admitted free of duty, or under such low duties as Russian officials saw fit to impose, it would have an enormous advantage over American, Japanese, British and other commerce which came by sea and had to enter coast ports and pay the full duties imposed by Chinese law and collected by Sir Robert Hart's efficient staff.

Now Russia is reported to be attempting to maintain that same system. She controls the railroads running into Manchuria from Siberia and Europe and also from the coast at Vladivostok. If she could continue to pass her commerce into China by those routes free of duty, she would easily outstrip her rivals in the Chinese market. It is to block any such game that Japan has taken her firm stand at Tairen. She will permit the establishment of a Chinese custom house there just as soon as Russia permits such custom houses to be established along the Manchu-Siberian border wherever Russian railroads or other trade routes cross that border from Russian into Chinese territory. The proposition appears to be a perfectly straightforward and equitable one, to which it does not seem possible that Russia can permanently or effectively object.

CO-OPERATIVE BABY-FARMING.

Every new proposal of a co-operative "community" inevitably recalls memories of other and earlier enterprises of the kind. The names of Brook Farm, Oneida, Harmony, Lebanon, Guise and many more places come to mind, with recollections of high aims and glowing hopes, and usually, also, of disillusionment and failure. No two have ever been organized in quite the same way. But when failure has come, as it has to most of them, it has chiefly been for the one common reason, that the community system was found in the long run to be at variance with that instinctive and distinctive individualism which is one of the most enduring and masterful traits of human nature.

In the present status of the "servant girl problem," it is true, almost any arrangement promising relief from that domestic woe might be regarded as inviting. Yet the native and proverbial inquisitiveness of the Yankee suggests inspection of the thermometer in the fire before leaping thence from even the most uncomfortable frying pan. Our impression is that the average housewife finds it sufficiently irksome and distasteful to play herself the parts of cook, waitress and laundress, without inviting her neighbors in to view the spectacle. It may be true in many cases that "misery loves company," but there are types of wretchedness which are not gregariously inclined. The drama of cold coffee and scorched steak is best enacted as a tragedy *à deux*.

Still more emphatic is the appeal of the normal heart of womankind, and of mankind, too, for the privacy of individualism and of domesticity in the pains and pleasures of the nursery. We would not say that community of child training would be quite as offensive as community of child bearing; but there can be little doubt that the average right-minded parents would regard with insuperable disfavor the intrusting of their offspring to a system of co-operative baby-farming. Next to knowing their baby is their own, in flesh and blood, and not a changeling, they want to know that it is theirs in mind, affections and training. That it should receive its earliest sensate impressions from strangers, and look to strangers for guidance, would be regarded as a painful calamity, endurable only under the stress of dire necessity.

Granted that the co-operative baby farm might offer advantages in the way of scientific equipment which the individual home nursery might not possess, there would still be in the latter the intangible and indescribable, but quite invaluable, element of motherhood and fatherhood, which the former, with all its sterilized pretentiousness, could never have. Contempt has generally been bestowed upon those reluctant and unnatural mothers who neglect their babies that they may caress and disport pet poodles, and there is vast pity for the poor whose necessity compels them to intrust their offspring to a public nursery while they are at work all day. Why, then, should any one seek voluntarily and needlessly to incur such pity or such contempt?

There are some things in which it is not to be believed that artifice, however subtle, can surpass or supplant nature, and one of the chief of those things is the propagation of the human race. The natural system, in those tribes and nations which have led and which lead the march of civilization, is for one man and one woman to cleave together, to make and to keep their own home, and to bear and rear their own children. The scientific incubator may be a commercial success in the poultry house, but it can never replace the mother and her home care for the human brood.

The plan of the Secretary of the Navy for dealing with anarchists has a Napoleonic ring. Merely as a suggestion to the Secretary, how would it do to send all anarchists by rail to Coney Island on Sunday?

And now even the frosting of the wedding cake is said to harbor germs. Thus one more is added to the list of obstacles on the road to marriage.

Something besides a false nose, we suspect, will be needed to enable the brightest of the monkeys in the New York Zoological Gardens to talk. It can do no harm to supplement the natural vocal apparatus with means for magnifying sound, but the all important thing is to help the monkeys to think. The rest is easy enough.

Mr. Bryan has begun housecleaning in his party, but he naturally labors under a disadvantage in having to handle the broom at such a distance.

There is an unpromising lack of news from Spitzbergen just now, but there is yet time for Mr. Wellman to complete his arrangements before the twilight of autumn obscures the region around the Pole.

Going to Coney Island at present is ranking well up among exploits suitable only to the heroic and adventurous.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson thinks it would be easy for Japan to capture the Philippines. But could not Captain Hobson be induced to return to the navy in time to prevent such a disaster?

The story about a mirage seen in Cleveland is entirely credible. Mayor Johnson of that city has seen a number of mirages in recent years.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A story is told of John L. Toole, the comedian, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, now Lord Brampton. They were at supper together discussing the events of the day. The judge incidentally mentioned that he intended, on the morrow, giving the man he had been trying fifteen years, because he deserved it. As Toole was leaving he blandly inquired: "Oh, would you mind my calling at the newspaper offices and telling them about that fifteen years? It will be a tip for them—exclusive information, you know—and will do me no end of good with the press." "Good God! No, sir," exclaimed the judge, who took the precaution of accompanying Toole to his hotel and seeing him safely to bed.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.

She isn't very pretty and
She doesn't tell us so very well,
So I can hardly understand
How she could ever be a belle.
She has no money, which I know
Some mercenary men prefer.
He isn't mercenary, so
I wonder what he sees in her.

He's homely and he's awkward, too;
At any sport an awful muff.
He's not one of those fellows who
Can even make a decent bluff;
No business gumption, and I hear,
His salary is pretty slim.
It certainly seems rather queer,
I wonder what she sees in him.

He sees she's beautiful and wise,
She sees him handsome, brave and strong.
She's fascinating in his eyes,
She thinks that he does nothing wrong.
Well if that most deluded pair
Are quite contented I suppose
It's something that we ought to bear
But that's the way it always goes.
—Chicago News.

The Taximeter system has been introduced in London and one of the papers there asked a "cabby" how he liked it. "You see," said the cabman frankly, "most of us likes a bit o' sport. I like my keb out in a mornin', an' I don't know whether I'm goin' to mike my yard money or 'ave a quid over for meself. You tike my meanin'? It's like backin' 'osses." All the "cabby" wants is a sporting chance.

The fashionable girl had accepted him and the young man was wondering how far his $30 a week would go.

"You must remember that life is not all golf and tennis," murmured he.

"Why, of course it isn't," she responded brightly. "There's boating and coaching and bridge and ever so many things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The Edgefield (S. C.) Chronicle" thus describes a local social function: "Mrs. Pod Ruggles, who lives down on Pea Ridge, has become quite a social lioness. She gave a sassafras tea and pigs' feet luncheon last night to the ladies of the Jesokus Society, and it was quite a swell affair. She wore her tailor made suit and benecia diamond earbobs, and presided with the grace of a queen. These Pea Ridge social functions are becoming much talked about in neighboring towns."

He Found That Out.—"I could never understand," said the solemn person, "what is the attraction in autoing."

"Perhaps," replied the beginner, with the bandaged head, "it's the attraction of gravitation."—Philadelphia Press.

James Webb, of Peters, San Joaquin County, Cal., celebrated July 27, his 100th birthday. He was born in Kentucky. He had thirteen children, seven of whom survive, the eldest being eighty. He has fifty-one grandchildren, about 150 great-grandchildren, and twenty great-great-grandchildren. One hundred of his descendants attended the celebration.

HERESY.

Sylvia goes to church to-day—
Much her heart it grieves
That, a recusant, I stray
Under glancing leaves.
Sylvia goes to church to pray,
Rightly, she believes.

Does she think "His faith is nought!"
Sighing then "Alas!
What cares he for 'must' and 'ought,'
Deep in meadow grass;
While the moments, without thought,
Indolently pass?"

Does she wonder, as she kneels
Gravely in her pew,
If into my bosom steals
Love's great truths anew,
As I lie with careless heels
Sunk in moss and dew?

Ah, my sweet, perhaps I drink
Some religion in—
More of Heaven than you think!—
Musing on my sin,
Here beside the streamlet's brink,
'Mid the fern and whin.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Instead of Looking for Another One.—"It's awful for a young man to lose a good opportunity."

"Yes, because he doesn't do anything all the rest of his life but lose time talking about it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

At the Doctors' Club.—"Carvus, was that operation you performed on old Hunks successful?"

"Successful? Yes; singularly so."

"Singularly? Then he's recovering, is he?"—Chicago Tribune.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, since arriving in Europe, have been in Switzerland with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden awaiting the opening of the shooting season in England. They are now at Holwick Hall, in Yorkshire, which they rent each year from Lord Strathmore.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are now in Switzerland at St. Moritz.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander has returned from Europe and has joined her husband and children at Tuxedo.

Lady William Beresford, who was Miss Lily Price, of Troy, N. Y., and widow in turn of Louis Hamersley, of the late Duke of Marlborough and of Lord William Beresford, recently arrived from Europe.

Edmund L. Baylies and Gerald Hoyt have returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, who were married here in June and have been spending their honeymoon abroad, are on their way across the ocean, and will arrive here next Friday or Saturday. Among their fellow passengers are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Peter A. Jay and De Lancey K. Jay, who has resigned his post as private secretary to the American Ambassador in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who are staying with Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt., will return to their place at Port Washington, Long Island, at the end of next week. Dr. Webb has chartered a steam yacht, and is cruising off the coast of Maine with his two sons.

Mrs. Robert E. Livingston is the guest of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard at her summer home in the North Woods.

Captain Philip M. Lydig and Mrs. Lydig will arrive here from Europe on August 28.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge are expected back from Europe at the end of September.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., are at East Island, Long Island.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Miss Harriman, who have recently returned from abroad, are now at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 13.—It was a beautiful day to-day in Newport, and as a result there was much life shown in the cottage colony. During the morning hours the Casino was the objective point, as it was expected that the women's tennis tournament would begin, but it was postponed until to-morrow, when the first round will be played. After enjoying the concert at the Casino the cottagers drove to Bailey's Beach, where they spent the bathing hour, and during the afternoon the drive was crowded with fashionable turnouts. During the afternoon and evening there were numerous entertainments in the cottage colony, and it was one of the colony's busiest days of the season.

The arrangement for the polo tournament has been changed, the following dates being announced to-day:

For the junior championship—Wednesday, August 22, Squadron A vs. Rockaway; Thursday, August 23, Bryn Mawr Freebooters vs. Myopia 2d.

Finals Saturday, August 25, winners August 22 vs. Bryn Mawr Freebooters. Senior championship: Saturday, August 18, Myopia 1st vs. Meadow Brook 1st; Monday, August 20, Bryn Mawr vs. Bryn Mawr Freebooters; finals Thursday, August 23, winners of August 18 vs. winners of August 20.

There has been a big demand for parking spaces at the Westchester Polo Club grounds for these matches, and it promises to be one of the best polo seasons that Newport has seen in some years.

The cottagers are showing an interest in the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, and, although there will be no garden fete this summer for the benefit of the society, the cottagers are contributing liberally toward the treasury. The late contributions are the following: J. J. Van Alen, $100; James Bret Stokes, $100; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, $100; Mrs. Charles Robinson, $25; J. Deforest Danielson, $25; C. M. Thomas, $10; H. H. Ward, $25.

An event which attracted the attention of the cottagers was the flower show, which opened at the Casino this afternoon, it being one of the best ever seen in Newport. The display is so extensive that it was late at night before the names of the winners in the various classes were announced. The show, which is being held in the Casino Theatre, will continue for three days.

One of the pleasing events of the day was the luncheon given this afternoon at the Clam Bake Club, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan entertaining. This place is getting more popular every year with the cottagers.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Granville Merrill, of Buffalo, are the guests of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown at her cottage, on Haddon Hill.

Count and Countess Gherardesca, who have been visiting in the cottage colony, have gone to New York, and will sail for Italy this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned to-day from Saratoga, accompanied by Mrs. George Law, who is their guest. Mrs. Vanderbilt has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, jr., of Boston, are the guests of Mrs. Thayer's father, F. Mortimer Brooks.

The first hunt of the Monmouth County Hounds in Newport will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the meet to be at the One Mile Corner. Great preparations have been made for the hunts, and there is expected to be a large field of riders.

Among the cottagers entertaining at luncheon this afternoon were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr.

Cottage dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vera Gilbert, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Egerton L. Winthrop and Mrs. Richard Gambrill. Mrs. Gambrill also has cards out for a dinner to-morrow evening.

Henry Walters will take a large party of cottagers out for a sail and luncheon on the steam yacht Narada to-morrow afternoon, taking his guests to Sandy Point Farm, where they will go ashore and be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Glyn have returned from a visit in Bar Harbor.

Miss Edith Deacon left here to-day to visit friends at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. F. K. Sturgis entertained at a card party this afternoon.

The women's scratch tennis tournament, which is to start at the Casino to-morrow morning, will be the largest that has ever been played at that place, there being fifteen entries in the list. This afternoon the drawings were held and the players arranged as follows:

Miss Irene Sherman vs. Miss J. B. Wallach; Mrs. R. L. Agassiz vs. Miss Eleanora Sears; Miss Edna Barger vs. Miss Alice Potter; Miss Maude Wetmore vs. Miss Ethel DeKoven; Miss Gwendolyn Burden vs. Miss Margaret Busk; Miss Mildred Sherman vs. Miss Louise Scott; Mrs. Barger-Wallach vs. Miss Blanch Oelrichs, and Miss Edith Rotch drew a bye.

General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson arrived at Newport to-day and are the guests of Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark at Gray Craig. Mrs. Clark will give a reception in their honor on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ogden Mills was among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening. Henry C. Maye, of Southhampton, is the guest of Mrs. Reginald DeKoven.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ottley, of New York, touring from Bretton Woods to New York, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall to-day. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Emersan, of Wilmington, N. C., have also arrived there by motor car. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, of New York, arrived this evening in Lenox by motor car.

Other arrivals by automobile include William E. Putnam, of Boston; Mrs. John Thatcher and Miss Landers, of New York; William A. Pierson, of Schenectady, and W. H. Hammond, of Cambridge. Howard Potter, who has been a guest of Joseph W. Burden, at Under Ledge, has gone to Boston.

Count Gleichen, of the British Embassy, arrived to-day, and is a guest of Ambassador and Lady Durand, at Deepdene.

Herbert E. Parsons, Forsythe Wickes, S. W. Richardson and Sinclair Richardson went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane started from Elm Court to-day by motor for Saratoga.

Miss Rosalie Goodman started to-day for the Atlantic coast resorts.

The condition of Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, of Washington, who is seriously ill at Angleside, in Stockbridge, shows additional weakness to-night, and she may not live until morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van R. Crosby, of New York, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, at Pine Needles, will start to-morrow for Saratoga.

Mrs. William Scott Pyle and family, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall, started this morning for New York.

Mrs. Henry De Berkeley Parsons, of New York, who has been at Hotel Aspinwall with her family for several weeks, started for home this morning.

Automobile arrivals at the Maplewood in Pittsfield are: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Andrews, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Tewksbury and Dr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Pinchas Prouty, Haverford, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Winston and Mrs. L. M. Williams, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lengle, Mobile.

Automobile arrivals in Lenox include Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw, of New York, and Grant McCargo and A. J. Darragh, of Pittsburg.

Miss Anna Lapsley, who has been visiting Miss Marion Hague, in Stockbridge, has gone to Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Matthews, of New York, are guests of Dr. H. Cecil Haven, at Glenburnie, in Stockbridge.

"THE CRY OF 'WOLF!'"

Mr. Carnegie Says Russia and Germany Do Not Menace England.

Andrew Carnegie, in an article entitled "The Cry of 'Wolf!' in "The Nineteenth Century" for August, says, in part:

Transferred from New York to London one finds himself at once in a new atmosphere. In the former, as a citizen of a continent under one flag, with no enemies to fear, the exciting incidents of life are domestic. He is concerned only with internal affairs. What takes place in other parts of the world, with rare exceptions, is to him matter of curiosity rather than importance.

Reading newspapers in London for a day, all is changed. He realizes that he is again in the old Island Home, unfortunately "engulfed in the vortex of militarism," to use Sir Wilfrid Laurier's phrase. Telegrams from European capitals bear directly upon the aspirations and generally the hostile intentions of the various rival countries of Europe. In the old home, the cry of "Wolf!" is rarely absent. There is usually some real or imaginary danger menacing it from some quarter, calling for increased armaments on sea and conscription on land. This is in some degree inevitable for Europe being an armed camp, with millions of men trained and ready to attack or repel the attack of each other, the cry of "Wolf!" is ready to burst forth at every rustling leaf in the forest.

There are occasions no doubt, though rare, when reason for apprehension may arise, but there seem to the writer to be two pure delusions which especially afflict Britain. One is the cry of "Russian wolf!" When an increased army is demanded it is against this it is said to be needed. In Mr. Balfour's weighty speech upon British defence this stands in the foreground. A great reserve army must be held in Britain, prepared, capable, and ready to reinforce the army in India when the Russian wolf appears. How the fear of Russian attacks upon India arose it is difficult to understand. It is true that she has annexed coterminous territory, but never yet have we been able to obtain from any source a reasonable explanation why Russia should desire or why she would take, if offered, such a burden as control of India. Unlike the other regions annexed by her, India is today already fully populated, if not overpopulated. There is no room there for Russians any more than for Britons to settle, and if there were, the climate, fatal to British, would be equally so to Russian occupation. Britain obtains no decided advantage from India, which trades freely with all nations. It cannot be made to yield revenue to any foreign occupant without sapping allegiance. Its occupation can only be a drain upon the military power of the occupant, as it is admittedly the chief drain upon that of Britain. It is not in the nature of things that seventy or eighty thousand foreign troops can hold control of three hundred millions of people when these become intelligent, as the people of India are fast becoming through British schools. Were Britain free from India to-day it would be unwise in her to take possession if that were offered, because it can never be colonized. It must be held by force, and hence remain foreign to the conquering nation, union being impossible. These considerations are not likely to be overlooked by Russia, even if she may "demonstrate" now and then, in the tortuous throes of European politics, as if she seriously had intentions of menacing British power in India. It would not be good sense for Russia to add India to her responsibilities, even if gifted to her.

Let there be no delusion about the Indian problem. The aim of the educated there to-day is to govern their own country some day, and this sentiment must soon permeate the others, but notwithstanding this the writer can bear testimony to one important fact, highly creditable to British rule. No one Indian ever spoke (to him) upon the subject who did not express dec