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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Return of Eve.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—Idols.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
BRONX—2—8—Vaudeville.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Song Recital.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Girl and the Wizard.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:15—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—Israel.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—The White Sister.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—Inconstant George.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—2:15—8:15—The Harvest Moon.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2:20—8:20—The Builder of Bridges.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Liebelei—8:15—Der Arme Jonathan.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Springtime.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—Arsene Lupin
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Herod.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Mr. Lode of Koal.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Silver Star.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Awakening of Helena Richie.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Easiest Way.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Fourth Estate.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Climax.
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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mme. Steinheil fainted under the relentless questions of the president of the court at her trial in Paris and had to be taken from the courtroom. ═══ A dispatch from Berlin indicated that Germany might make overtures to Great Britain for an understanding tending toward peace. ═══ The British Minister to China has objected to the rapid decline in the opium traffic due to the reform in China, and the latter empire may have to pay for Indian opium which she does not use under a former agreement. ═══ The House of Commons rejected the Lords' amendments to the Irish land bill by a vote of 219 to 54; efforts will be made to arrange a compromise. ═══ Dr. Bode submitted proofs to the Kaiser regarding the recent purchase in London of a bust supposed to be the work of Leonardo da Vinci. ═══ Advices from Managua said that the government forces had defeated the Nicaraguan insurgents and were pursuing them toward Rama.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft was driven at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour on the Savannah automobile racecourse; he arrived at Charleston, S. C., in the evening. ═══ A boiler tube on the North Dakota blew out in the fourth hour of the battleship's four hour endurance test off the New England coast, injuring sixteen men, four seriously. ═══ It was announced at Stockbridge, Mass., that Joseph H. Choate had left there by special train because of the serious illness of his daughter. ═══ Livingston Manor house, owned by John Henry Livingston, was destroyed by fire near Tivoli, N. Y. ═══ Prominent women of St. Louis entertained a Russian laborer upon the occasion of his naturalization; he had challenged their patriotism in a letter.

CITY.—Active stocks were higher as a rule. ═══ The will of John Stewart Kennedy disposed of $60,000,000, half of which went to public institutions. ═══ It was said that Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson would be suspended or excommunicated by the Mother Church. ═══ The Mayor issued a proclamation designating the places where the various courts which were driven out of the Criminal Courts Building were to meet. ═══ The investigation into charges of cruelty at the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School was continued. ═══ Ex-Senator William A. Clark won a point when the Appellate Division reversed a judgment against the United Verde Copper Company. ═══ The Bethlehem Steel Corporation prepared to issue $7,500,000 sinking fund gold notes. ═══ The Appellate Division decided that Borough President Ahearn was illegally holding office. ═══ Chief Engineer Seaman recommended to the Public Service Commission the construction of a moving platform in Broadway. ═══ The Committee of One Hundred voted to dissolve.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 40.

MORE LOCAL THAN NATIONAL.

Attempts to read a national significance into the vote cast in Massachusetts last Tuesday are more ingenious than convincing. It is suggested that dissatisfaction with the tariff legislation of the extra session led the voters of Massachusetts to make a hostile demonstration against the Republican state ticket. It is true that the Democratic state platform of 1909 contained an attack on the Payne tariff law—a law under which the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts received the most searching and friendly consideration. Yet it is evident that other issues had a much greater influence on the voters, the most effective Democratic campaign argument being a misinterpretation of the effect and motives of Governor Draper's veto of an amendment to the eight-hour law. In the larger cities that veto was assiduously and successfully used to cut down the normal Republican vote.

It is also evident from a glance at the election returns of the last five years that Mr. Draper has never as a candidate succeeded in polling the normal Republican vote. It was hardly to be expected that he would reverse all precedents this year. His victories in Massachusetts have generally been hard won. When he first stood for Lieutenant Governor, in 1905, he narrowly escaped defeat. His plurality over Mr. Whitney, the Democratic candidate, was only 1,941, while Governor Guild had a plurality of 22,558. The following year he was re-elected by a margin of 9,009 votes, Governor Guild's plurality being 30,233. In 1907 the Democratic party split and there were two Democratic state tickets. Governor Guild received a plurality over the head of the leading minority ticket of 103,689. Mr. Draper had a plurality over his leading opponent of only 90,947. In 1908 President Taft's plurality was 110,423. But Mr. Draper, as a candidate for Governor, won by only 60,156. This year his margin of 8,092 is just about the same as his margin in 1906. It is much more substantial than his margin in 1905.

In an "off" year, when no Representatives in Congress are to be elected, a state's vote is likely to be capricious. It responds freely to local and personal influences and puts aside considerations of national policy. It would be as arbitrary and misleading to conclude that Rhode Island, which re-elected a Republican Governor with an exceptional plurality for an "off" year, was expressing its gratitude for the passage of the Payne law as that Massachusetts, by reducing Governor Draper's plurality, was condemning the latest Republican revision. The voters in each state were apparently concerned chiefly with domestic problems. Their attitude toward tariff revision and other national questions will not be convincingly disclosed until next year, when a new Congress is to be elected.

A SHABBY SPECTACLE.

The spectacle of Borough President Ahearn clinging desperately to an office to which the highest court in the state has declared he has no title is pitiful and disgusting. It is symptomatic of the purely mercenary view of the officeholder's relation to the public which Tammany has so long inculcated. According to that view, the office exists for the benefit of the incumbent and he is justified in holding on to its emoluments till he is separated from them by force, regardless of the decencies or equities of the situation. It is of more consequence to the Tammany functionary that he should extract the last penny of compensation, direct or indirect, from a place which he secures than that he should discharge the trust which that place imposes with honor and rectitude, and surrender it, if he must, with the knowledge that he retains his own respect and the respect of the public.

In Tammany circles it is considered creditable to be a "good loser." But that minor virtue is not often displayed by Tammany politicians when they are face to face with the problem of giving up official perquisites judged not to belong to them. Mr. Ahearn may have retained some share of public sympathy while he was fighting for a legal determination of the validity of his re-election after removal. But he can enjoy none now, when he is merely staving off the execution of the court's definite verdict and trying to get some last petty measure of personal benefit out of an office no longer his according to any proper standards of justice or honor.

NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

Despite the evident failure of our neighbor "The New York World" to induce any considerable number of its readers to vote for Justice Gaynor and against his associates, and despite the fact of Justice Gaynor's election in the face of strong newspaper opposition, we are not disposed to concede that the influence of the press in the recent campaign was slight. Justice Gaynor says it was slight, but if he really believes it was, why does he continue to feel so bitter about the newspaper opposition to him and manifest such gratitude for what newspaper support he had?

Moreover, if the newspapers were exercising no influence in the campaign, why did the Tammany campaign managers, who are experienced judges of public sentiment, pay to present the claims of their candidates in the advertising columns of the newspapers that were opposing them? That heavy eleventh hour advertising by Tammany was an impressive tribute to the importance of newspapers in politics.

Furthermore, why is Hearst, if the newspapers are as uninfluential as Mr. Gaynor now pretends them to be? There is a man who politically has no visible means of support except the journals he owns. Yet without an organization he demonstrated that he could command nearly as many votes as the Republican candidate could get with an organization, just as four years ago, with an improvised organization, he secured almost as much support as Tammany could hold together with its famous machinery. Are not the 150,000 votes that Mr. Hearst received some indication of the importance of the press as a political factor?

Again, why was Gaynor in a minority if the press is without influence? He was admittedly, in the beginning at least, a strong candidate, and the Democratic party is normally in a majority of 70,000 or 80,000 in this city. Yet the anti-Gaynor vote exceeds the Gaynor vote by more than 80,000. The truth is that the newspaper opposition to the Democratic candidate was divided. Hence the sneers.

THE BRITISH BUDGET FIGHT.

With the overwhelming adoption of Mr. Lloyd-George's budget by the House of Commons the political contest in Great Britain enters a new and crucial stage, in which it is to be seen what the House of Lords will do with a measure that it professes to regard as revolutionary. In the prospective action of the Peers, as in much of the campaign for weeks past, some of the leaders on both sides seem to be inclined to play into their opponents' hands in a surprising fashion. That is the most striking feature of the situation, as clearly portrayed by our London correspondent in his special cable dispatches. Perhaps it is good policy for them so to do. They must regard it as such or they would not do it. But the disinterested spectator at a distance can scarcely avoid regretting the mixing, crossing and obscuring of issues which will almost certainly thus be caused.

For example, the Unionists want to wage the campaign on the issue of tariff reform, and also of opposition to what they regard as the socialistic and confiscatory features of Mr. Lloyd-George's budget. Yet the prospect is that they will reject the budget in the upper house, and thus will enable the Liberals to inject into the campaign the very issue which many of them most wish to raise, namely, the "mending or ending" of the Peers, because of their alleged thwarting of the popular will. It may be better strategy for the Unionists to do that than it would be to let the budget pass and then attack it. But surely they are thus putting themselves on the defensive as well as on the aggressive.

Again, the Liberals wish to make their fight on what they insist are the "safe and sane" qualities of the budget, decrying the notion that it is tinctured with socialism or spoliation. Yet here is their Chancellor of the Exchequer going beyond his opponents' charges that he is a disciple of Henry George in his single tax theories by openly and deliberately declaring himself in favor of nationaliza-

tion or communization of the land! Surely that will put into the hands of his enemies the very ammunition against him which they most desire; though, of course, it may be regarded as necessary to attract and hold for the Liberals that socialist vote which deserted them in Bermondsey, with disastrous results.

We shall therefore probably see a jumble of issues in the coming election. There will be tariff reform, abolition of the obstructive power of the Peers, resistance to socialism, and half a dozen minor issues, and it may be difficult or impossible to determine just what has been decided. The saving feature of the case may be, however, that each of the two great parties will be so positively committed to specific policies that the result of the election as between the parties will be conclusive as to its bearing upon the issues in what our correspondent describes as the most momentous constitutional struggle since the days of the Stuarts.

NOT "EVERYTHING POSSIBLE."

A chauffeur recently took out his employer's automobile without permission. While thus operating it he ran down and killed a man. He was arrested and brought to trial. Now it is reported that he has been dismissed with a trifling fine for violating the automobile law. No further punishment was deemed necessary or desirable since he "did everything possible to prevent the accident."

Assuming the report to be correct, we must, with all due respect, regard the disposition of the case as self-contradictory. The man ran the car illegally. He broke the law of the state. Otherwise he would not have been fined. And while thus breaking the law, and because he was thus breaking the law, he killed a man. It is, we believe, a generally accepted principle of law that if in the commission of one offence a man incidentally commits another he is guilty of that second offence.

Moreover, it seems evident from the admitted facts that he did not do "everything possible to prevent the accident." He did not keep the law. If he had obeyed the automobile law the accident would not have happened. He did not do "everything possible" to avoid the accident. On the contrary, he left undone the very thing which above all else would have made the accident impossible.

We have no wish to be unduly severe upon even a small minority of drivers of automobiles. But we do want to see the public highways made and kept safe for public use. When an unfaithful servant steals his employer's car and runs it furiously and in so doing kills somebody, it does not seem to us reasonable or accurate to say that he "did everything possible to prevent the accident." No matter if he did blow a horn and at the last moment put on the brakes or try to swerve the car from its course. The thing which he should have done to prevent the accident was to refrain altogether from his lawless ride. In taking that ride he broke the law, and for the consequences of that law-breaking he was morally and legally responsible.

OPENING THE CHINESE DOOR.

The withdrawal of the Japanese authorities from Chien-tao would not call for special notice save for two circumstances. One is that, as occasional violations of the letter or spirit of treaties are so much exploited when they occur, it may be desirable to emphasize the loyal fulfilment of international undertakings, especially when they involve a considerable degree of self-renunciation on the part of one of the powers. The other is that the incident marks an important extension of the open door principle in China for the benefit of all the world.

The dispute between China and Japan concerned the sovereignty and control of a tract of land on the frontier between Corea and Manchuria. During and following the war with Russia it was occupied by Japan, and there seems to have been some doubt as to the real ownership of it. But in September last a treaty was made by which Japan conceded it to China, and the Tumen River was recognized as the boundary between Corea and Manchuria. Japan agreed to withdraw all her civil and military officers from the district and to establish consulates there, just as in the rest of China, and China agreed to open at least four places in it to the residence and trade of foreigners and as seats of consulates. The treaty was made on September 4, and all these things were to be done within two months. Before November 4 their fulfilment was duly announced.

Thus entire good faith between the two nations is vindicated in an important matter, and that which seemed to be a possible cause of trouble is disposed of in an equitable, amicable and permanent manner. Moreover, while nothing is said on the subject in the treaty, it is obvious that the territory in question is opened to America and to all the world on equal terms with Japan, in faithful fulfilment of that principle of an open door and equality of opportunity and privileges in China which was promulgated through the efforts of the United States and to which Japan has conspicuously professed to give cordial adherence and support.

COTTON AND A UNION.

Whether or not the National Farmers' Union has bitten off more than it can chew is a matter which is of interest to every cotton manufacturer and consumer, as well as producer, in the whole country, if not the whole world. Its recent convention, which had for its slogan "20-cent cotton before Christmas," devised a plan by which it hopes to bring about that result. It provides for a fund of $5,000,000, in Georgia banks, with which the Consolidated Union warehouses may aid farmers in holding what they call "distress cotton," or staple for which the fixed price is not readily obtainable, by means of advances against warehouse receipts, and in other ways.

The Union is apparently going to work in a systematic way, but just how far it has considered other cotton producing states is not made clear in reports of the plan. Texas is fully as important a factor in the cotton supply as Georgia, and it would seem that "20-cent cotton" need not wait for Christmas in the Lone Star State. Word comes from the town of Luling that a planter near there has just marketed a bale of cotton weighing a little over six hundred pounds for $99, or 16½ cents a pound, the seed bringing in an additional $16 25, making the value to the grower $115 25, or 19 2-10 cents a pound. These figures, which are believed to be the highest recorded since the Civil War, give ground for an interesting conjecture as to how much that

cotton will cost the consumer when it reaches the counters of the drygoods stores.

As a further incident of the cotton situation, the New York and Liverpool markets yesterday exhibited all the symptoms of a little panic, in which prices took a decided tumble at the start without any apparent effort on the part of big speculators to hold back the ebb tide of quotations, and with dealers at New Orleans paying no attention to the gyrations of the New York market.

A LESSON IN TYPHOID FEVER.

The city of Richmond, Va., has recently had a notable experience with typhoid fever. During the twelve months ended with last September the mortality from that disease was less than half as great as in any previous year for which statistics are available. If certain changes in the waterworks system of Richmond which were completed last fall had then gone into service, there would have been no question in the minds of most sanitarians concerning the cause of the diminution in the death rate; but an accident interfered with the use of the improvements. The conduit which leads from the new settling basin burst while being tested about a year ago, and it has not yet been reconstructed. Hence there has been no alteration in the character of the city's drinking water.

Richmond's good fortune, which is probably in no measure the result of chance, emphasizes a lesson which health officers have not yet learned any too well. With excellent reason, the water supply is usually suspected whenever the prevalence of typhoid fever becomes conspicuous in any community, but water is not the only possible source of danger. The installation of a filter plant by the city of Washington was not followed by as great a reduction in the proportion of typhoid cases as had been expected, and for at least one serious outbreak of this disease which occurred after pure water had been secured a particular dairy was found to be responsible. When the truth concerning Richmond is more fully known there is a strong probability that the exercise of special vigilance regarding articles of food will be found to be the safeguard which cut down its death rate to such a remarkable extent. There is little likelihood that the need of keeping a strict watch on a city's water supply will ever be overestimated, but to install filters at great expense and then neglect other precautions is poor policy.

Whether it came over from Hawaii with a consignment of chop suey and developed in the fastnesses of Chinatown has not yet been definitely determined, but the statement is made that the hookworm disease has been successfully introduced into San Francisco. Moreover, it is held responsible for dejection and laziness, which no one ever supposed could be found in that city, and for a lack of moral initiative, which the recent election results might indicate was not entirely a matter of the imagination. This leads inevitably to the question, Is there not some hookworm disease gnawing in the body politic of several of our cities? We think we saw signs of it in Philadelphia and Cincinnati on the day after election, and traces of its ravages in towns of lesser size. But it is pleasant to note that there was no sign of hookworm activity in New York, and there is reason to hope that if Tammany Hall can be properly fumigated the trouble from this parasite in the future will be less notable here than its hitherto unexplainable results have been in the past.

Brooklyn has now become the overlord of the municipal situation. May its citizens exercise their new power with sobriety and self-restraint, fortifying their sense of responsibility with prayer and fasting.

Great inconvenience is being caused by "Little Tim" Sullivan's absences from meetings of the Sinking Fund Commission, of which he is a member by virtue of being chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Diplomacy is to be applied to induce him to resign or attend to the city's business. Yet absenteeism is a habit with the Sullivans. "Big Tim" made a record for non-attendance when he was sent as a Representative to Congress. He said that despite his absences in the flesh he represented the district better than Daniel Webster could possibly have represented it. Maybe the fugacious "Little Tim" thinks that he is a better guardian of the sinking funds than Controller Metz or Bird S. Coler ever could have dreamed of being.

To keep the Michelin Cup and the accompanying $4,000 prize from going to Europe it will be necessary for some American to surpass Farman's four-hour flight with an aeroplane. It is significant that the Wrights say it can be done.

Concerning the grave charges which have been made against one of the great Belgian corporations in the Congo, of ill-treatment of the natives, the best that the Colonial Minister at Brussels can say is that the information thus far collected permits the hope that the statements made in the charge were exaggerated. That is hardly to be regarded as reassuring.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Discussing female beauty in "Umschau," a writer dwells at length on the fact that "where there are no mixed marriages there is no beauty," and points to the Russian women as examples of beauty and health, the result of racial mixture. The "beautiful women of Java," he says, "are the children of Javanese women and European men. They are charming in appearance. The snub nose is modified, the mouth smaller than in the full bloods and the eyes soulful. The arms are a trifle short, but neck, bust, hands and feet are nothing short of beautiful." He speaks also of the Maori women whose fathers were European as striking in appearance, and of the bewitching girls in Chili, in whom the best of the Indian and the Spanish is preserved.

"Nobody ever questioned my veracity with impunity!" said Colonel Stillwell.
"Then you have not been abroad."
"How do you know?"
"Your statement proves that you have had no interviews with customs inspectors."—Washington Star.

It was seventy years on October 18 that Sondheim, the veteran tenor, made his first appearance on the operatic stage in a part of sufficient importance to have his name mentioned on the programme. This was as "Sever" in "Norma." He celebrated the anniversary and received the congratulations of his friends in Vienna. Sondheim is in his ninetieth year. He was an industrious worker and enjoyed a rare degree of popularity. When he first appeared in Vienna as "Eleazer" the audience became so enthusiastic in the fourth act that its applause drowned the orchestral music, and for the only time in the history of the Imperial Opera, says the recorder of the incident, the members of the orchestra laid aside their instruments and joined in the applause.

"Please, mister, help a pore cripple?" whined the husky hobo.
"Sure," rejoined the kindly old gentleman, as he handed out a quarter. 'How are you crippled, my poor fellow?"
"Financially, mister," replied the hobo, as he pocketed the quarter and made a hurried getaway.—The Pathfinder.

An account of the dress rehearsal of "La Rampe," by Henri de Rothschild, the millionaire physician of Paris, in the "Matin" says: "The play as seen at the Gymnase showed much real value, more in fact than was expected. The heroine, who has fallen a victim to the lure of the stage and deserted husband and society, is the victim of a brutal actor. She ends a life of misery by suicide in a play in which the part demands self-destruction." The first act, adds the critic, is rather tame, the last one too lurid, but the second and third are good.

Ma—When did you write William last?
Pa—Wait till I consult my check book.
—University of Wisconsin Sphinx.

Health authorities in Chicago are much worried over a big increase in pneumonia, the number of cases having trebled in two months. "The excess is due," says a department bulletin "to the fact that the present October has been considerably cooler than the average and the people have housed themselves up to maintain a comfortable degree of warmth, thereby depriving themselves of the pure outdoor air so necessary to healthy physical existence."

"Did you enjoy your visit to the big city?"
"Well," answered Farmer Corntossel, "it was somethin' of a change to see the sign 'Beware of pickpockets,' in the depot, instead of 'Look out for the locomotive,' here, at the grade crossin'."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VICTOR EVEN IN DEFEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "I win." So said Otto T. Bannard as he finished his campaign on Saturday evening last for the mayoralty of New York City.

Words of good cheer and hope that came to those who are anxious for the future welfare of the great city, but alas, not fully realized in the result of the outcome of the contest.

And yet, is it not true that he has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens as the kind of man they want to represent them in city government?

Thanks for the publicity given to this fact in to-day's issue of your valuable newspaper as well as of the "World," "Times," "Sun," "Post," etc. And thanks also for your own editorial bearing upon this subject. WILLIAM R. MILLER.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 4, 1909.

THE BRONX UNSHACKLED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the general congratulations upon the victory for honesty, economy and better transit facilities, which must make every loyal New Yorker hold his head a little higher, the one borough more than all the others to be congratulated is The Bronx. Not in our time it is safe to say, will this borough again become the prey of a political oligarchy, subordinating the public interests to personal power and pelf.

A good share of praise for this result is due to The Tribune, which fought the curse of Haffenism so valiantly during the four years' war which has just ended in its complete defeat.

While you were doing such excellent work through your Bronx branch I expressed to your representative regret that The Tribune was a three-cent paper and its sphere of influence correspondingly restricted. As the price has now been reduced to one cent, I hope The Tribune will renew its interest in Bronx affairs.

Through the efforts of its public spirited citizens and in spite of the handicap of bad government, this borough has made great progress in the past, and, now that it is a free borough, a brilliant future is in store for it. ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, Nov. 3, 1909.

IN INTEREST OF JUDGE COXE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The name of Judge Coxe will be presented to President Taft as that of a man suitable for appointment to succeed Justice Peckham as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Coxe has already had a longer experience as a United States judge than any other man in the history of the nation had had when he ascended the bench of the Supreme Court. Judge Coxe, nevertheless, is in the prime of his life and even better fitted than ever before for the work of the Supreme Court.

It would be rather presuming for any lawyer, however experienced he might be, to certify publicly to the great ability of Judge Coxe. His twenty-seven years upon the federal bench in the state of New York, extending from his early youth till now, have made him known better than any certifier can be.

ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, Nov. 4, 1909.

A GUIDE FOR GENERATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What a grand thing it would be if we, for half a century and more readers and devoted friends of The Tribune, could also be endowed with youth and fresh life and start all over again in a new and more prosperous career than before. But alas, only you have discovered the source of rejuvenation and almost everlasting life.

The Tribune has been our guide through three generations—since I was a newsboy, in 1844, sixty-five years ago. And the first money I ever received, outside of my princely salary of $8 a week on "The Troy Daily Post," was for reporting a synod in Dr. Beeman's church in Troy and rushing the copy, by car conductor, ahead of The Tribune reporter, whom I did not know to be present, and who mailed his manuscript. Mr. Dana made use of some words not heard in Sunday schools when the belated reports of his regular correspondent was received at the Tribune office twenty-four hours after my copy had been published.

Now, here's to your good health, "may you live long and prosper," and may I have a few more years to greet my morning caller and dear old friend, The Tribune.

GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD.

New York, Nov. 1, 1909.

TAMMANY AND THE PARTY AT LARGE.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

That the tiger's claws have been clipped will cause no sorrow among Democrats in the country at large. Tammany claims to be a Democratic organization, but Tammany is primarily and perennially for Tammany. It has made the control of the New York City patronage the chief aim of its existence, and it is utterly unscrupulous as to its methods of securing that control. It butchers state and national tickets relentlessly whenever it thereby can further its own selfish designs. It has fattened on graft. A few lean years will follow appropriately after so many fat ones, and the taxpayers will benefit by the change.

RAINES AS A POLITICIAN.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

If Senator John Raines doesn't take the hint now and try to be good we shall have to conclude that he is no politician after all.

WITH A WILL, TOO.

From The Schnectady Union.

The colored brother is now justified in singing "Maryland, My Maryland."

ONE LESS EXCUSE LEFT.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Now that we have the voting machines in Syracuse, and the result of election i known at supper time, it will be quite useless to tell your wife at 3 a. m. that yo had to wait for the returns.

People and Social Incidents

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson will return to Washington to-morrow from Nashville, Tenn., and will spend a few days at the Grafton while their house in Connecticut avenue is being arranged for them.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger will make their home in the winter at the Shoreham Hotel, where the Secretary has lived since he came to Washington. The delicate health of Mrs. Ballinger, the mother of the Secretary, makes it impossible for him to establish a permanent home in Washington. Mrs. Ballinger will come here the last of the month.

The Nicaraguan Minister, who left here last week to meet President Taft and his party and accompany them to New Orleans, where the minister was to meet a delegation from Guatemala, has returned to his apartments in the Highlands, where he and Señora Herrarte will spend the winter.

Count and Countess de Chambrun have opened their Washington house after spending the summer at Beverly, Mass., with Mrs. Longworth, the mother of the countess. The count, who is military attaché of the French embassy, has been confused with his brother in Paris and therefore has been congratulated upon the birth of a son recently born to his brother in Paris.

The German military attaché and Mme. von Livonius left here this morning for New York, where they will remain until the first of the week.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter will be one of the largest private contributors to the annual florists' exhibit which opens in Masonic Hall on Monday. Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard had always been one of the largest private contributors, but because of her sudden death the exhibit arranged for this year was withdrawn.

The first officers' hop of the season was given at Washington Barracks to-night and was an unusually brilliant affair. Flags and bunting and fall flowers and foliage made a fine setting for the uniforms of the officers and the costumes of the women. The several hundred guests were received by Brigadier General and Mrs. William L. Marshall and Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, who were assisted by the committee appointed for the season, consisting of Captain Connor, Lieutenant Alexander, Lieutenant Sultan, Lieutenant Goethals and Lieutenant Atkisson, of the engineer corps. The engineer corps orchestra furnished the music.

Miss Mary E. Patten and Miss Josephine Patten, who spent the summer abroad, will arrive in this country on November 11 and come here at once to open their house for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour, of England, who have been the guests of Mrs. Armour's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alexander, left here this morning for Philadelphia, where they will be the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Carson. They will return here Monday and remain until just before sailing for England on Wednesday.

Mrs. Samuel Spencer has closed her place at Tuxedo and is now the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Spencer, at Stoneleigh Court. She will open her own house for the season on November 24.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Maria de Acosta will be married to-day to Andrew Robeson Sargent, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, No. 1037 Madison avenue. Only relatives and a few friends will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Invitations for the reception which follows have been more general. Miss de Acosta will be attended by her two younger siters, Miss Angela and Miss Mercedes de Acosta. George Sargent will be his brother's best man.

The first of the Cinderella dances will take place on Thursday, December 2, at Sherry's, under the patronage of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Robert de Forest, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, jr., Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and others. The second dance will take place on January 27.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who have been in Europe since the middle of June, have just returned to New York. They will spend the remainder of the fall at their country place at Scarborough, N. Y.

Several hundred invitations have been issued for the opening of the New Theatre this afternoon. The cards were sent out a short time ago by the founders and directors, and admittance is by invitation only. Among those who have been invited are several members of the national government, and distinguished foreigners as well as Governor Hughes.

The marriage of Miss Alice H. Day, daughter of Mrs. John C. Day, of No. 28 Fifth avenue, to Percy Jackson, will take place on Monday at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception. The engagement of the couple was announced last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, jr., have closed their country place at Westbury, Long Island, and have taken apartments at the Wolcott for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are spending the week end at their country place, Georgian Court, at Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins have returned to town, and are at their house in Fifth avenue for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who arrived in town a few days ago from Lenox, are booked to sail for Europe to-day to spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. Clinton Gray has arrived from Europe, where she spent the summer.

Clarence H. Mackay is due to arrive in New York to-day from his Western trip.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will close her villa at Lenox to-day, and return to town for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James have returned from Europe, and are at their home in Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, are in town for a few days, and are staying at the St. Regis.

The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, No. 3 West 69th street, will celebrate the sixty-first anniversary of the marriage of Judge and Mrs. Pryor on November 8.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, Miss Freda Paine, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Leonard Thomas and Hamilton B. Tompkins arrived from New York this evening.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have departed for Hot Springs, Va., for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Miss Laura Swan have closed their Newport season and gone to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer will not close their home here until late in the month.

Mrs. George B. de Forest has gone to New York for a visit.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are expected here to look over the improvements being made to their estate.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman will go to Providence next week for a month's stay before going to New York for the remainder of the winter.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Nov. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Robb De Peyster Tytus have taken a house at No. 167 Beacon street, Boston, for the winter. Mr. Tytus was re-elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Follett, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Englewood, of Montclair, N. J., are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Miss Marion Hague, of New York, is also at the Red Lion Inn.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham wil keep their villas open until late in the winter.

GIFT FROM THE CZAR.

Gold Cigarette Case for Captain O. C. Hamlet.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—If Congress grants him permission to receive the gift, Captain O. C. Hamlet, who is stationed at the Barge Office in New York, will have a cigarette case which will become an heirloom in his family. In 1904 and 1905 Captain Hamlet was in charge of the revenue cutter Thetis, in the Arctic Ocean. In this capacity he rendered valuable services in protecting the east coast of Siberia against the depredations of poachers. These services were brought to the attention of the Russian authorities and in due time St. Petersburg was advised of them.

The Treasury Department was advised to-day that the Secretary of State has received from the Russian Embassy a gold cigarette case, which the Czar desires to present to Captain Hamlet. This present will be retained in the custody of the State Department until Congress authorizes its acceptance by Captain Hamlet.

HAZARD HEIRS GIVE SCHOOL.

Offer Made to Peacedale, R. I., Accepted by Town.

South Kingston, R. I., Nov. 5.—An offer from the heirs of the estate of the late Roland Hazard to erect a high school building in Peacedale at a cost of $40,000 as a gift to the town, was accepted by the taxpayers at a town meeting to-day. The donors, who desire the building to be a memorial to their ancestor, Mr. Hazard, who was widely known as a public spirited citizen, are Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College; Frederick R. Hazard, Syracuse, and Roland G. Hazard and Mrs. N. F. Bacon, of Peacedale.

GEN. OTIS AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—General Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, is again a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. General Otis appears to be in good health, except for an old ailment, which made an operation necessary a year ago.

FOR MUNICIPAL LIBRARY.

The first annual meeting of the Special Libraries' Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association of New York. There was a large attendance when John C. Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Library and president of the association, called the meeting to order. The speakers were S. C. Mead, Dr. Robert H. Whitten, Miss Beatrice Carr, Herbert O. Brigham, Milo R. Maltbie, George W. Lee and Miss Sarah Bell. Mr. Maltbie, who is a member of the Public Service Commission, made a special plea for the establishment of a municipal library in New York. He said that such an institution was more needed here than in any other city in the country, and said that prominent commercial organizations would urge the Board of Estimate to make room for it in the new Municipal Building.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT BROWN.

President Faunce Announces Awards at Providence.

Providence, Nov. 4.—To honor Brown students of high intellectual attainment, regardless of their financial condition, the university faculty last spring established the James Manning and Francis Wayland scholarships, which, named respectively after the first president of the university and one of his most prominent successors, carry no financial award, but designate, respectively, the very highest and the next highest members of the four classes. On October 29 President Faunce announced the award of these scholarships as follows:

James Manning Scholarships—Class of 1909: Frederick May Boyce, of Providence, and James Davis Dean, of Waverly, Penn. Class of 1910: Maxwell Barus, of Providence; Warren Clifford Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass; Edward Holton Mason, jr., of Providence, and Howard Alfred Taber, of Providence. Class of 1911: Albert Arnold Bennet, jr., of Providence. Class of 1912: Dana Gardner Munro, of Madison, Wis.

Francis Wayland Scholarships—Class of 1909: George Henry Campbell, of Providence; Robert Foster Chambers, of Providence; Harold Maurice Frost, of Tiverton, R. I.; Chester Sargent Hardy, of Fitchburg, Mass.; John Joseph Sullivan, of Cranston, R. I., and Robert Campbell Weed, of Brownville, R. I. Class of 1910: Harold Stephen Bucklin, of Pawtucket, R. I., and Albert Farnsworth, of Lawrence, Mass. Class of 1911: Philip Chadsey Curtis, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Edwin Arthur Dow, of Eden Park, R. I., and David James Purdie, of Providence, R. I.

The Gaston Scholarship, which is awarded annually to a member of the senior class on the basis of work done during the three preceding years, is awarded to Maxwell Barus, of Providence.

GOVERNOR UNABLE TO ATTEND.

Albany, Nov. 5.—Governor Hughes, who had accepted an invitation to attend the dinner of the Delta Upsilon fraternity in Boston to-night, was compelled at the last moment to decline, owing to business engagements in Albany. He will go to New York to-morrow to attend the opening of The New Theatre.

MEDALLION FOR U. OF P.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Commemorating the romantic attempt of Francis Kinloch Huger to rescue the Marquis de Lafayette from the fortress of Olmutz, a memorial medallion, the work of R. Tait McKenzie, was presented to-day to the University of Pennsylvania. Huger, who was a native of South Carolina, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1797.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former Foreign Minister, has been selected as the president of the recently formed commission which will have as its object the development of Franco-American political, economic, literary and artistic relations. General Brugère, M. Leroy-Beaulieu and Viscount Robert de Caix de Saint-Aymour are the vice-presidents and the Marquis de Breteuil the secretary. The commission will soon begin the publication of a monthly magazine, which will be devoted to the development of closer relations between France and the United States.