Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Best of Friends.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—9 to 6—8 to 10—Portrait Shows.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Babette.
CASINO—8:15—Erminie.
CIRCLE—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—A Japanese Nightingale.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Three Little Maids.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Lady Rose's Daughter.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in London.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—8:30—Cousin Kate.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Im Bunten Rock.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:30—The Light That Failed.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Red Feather.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Clean Slate.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—Captain Barrington.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Kneisel Quartet.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—Under Cover.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:20—Her Own Way.
NEW EMPIRE—8:15—The Pretty Sister of José.
NEW LYCEUM—8:15—The Admirable Crichton.
NEW-YORK—8—Ben-Hur.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Continuous Performance. Fifty-eighth Street—Winchester. Fifth Avenue—Mme. Sans Gene. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—One Error.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—Charlotte Wiehe and French Company.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Road to Ruin.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—The Office Boy.
WALLACK'S—8:15—County Chairman.
WEBER & FIELDS—2—8—Whoop-Dee-Doo.
WEST END—8—There and Back.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: An agreement to take the final vote on the Cuban Reciprocity bill on December 16 was reached; the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba was discussed, Senators Hale, O. H. Platt and Lodge speaking against it; Senator Morgan attacked the President's Panama policy. == The House was not in session.

FOREIGN.—M. Delcassé, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, defined the relations of France with other powers, and his policy was sustained by a great majority. == A decree was issued at Cartagena forbidding steamers to clear from that port for Colon or to enter Cartagena from Colon. == The German Emperor ordered the authorities to recognize the Republic of Panama. == Dominican insurgent leaders in a conference before the capital with the foreign ministers refused Woz y Gil's offers and demanded the surrender of the city; Mr. Powell's house was destroyed in the previous bombardment. == An Argentine warship rescued the members of the Nordenskjold expedition, whose vessel, the Antarctic, was crushed in the ice on February 12 of this year.

DOMESTIC.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will send a subcommittee to Cuba to take testimony on the charges against General Leonard Wood. == Governor Odell has gone to Washington to dine with the President and talk over the political situation in New-York State. == Arrests were made in the Clendenin murder case at Williamsport, Penn.; the man arrested on Sunday was released from custody, it being demonstrated that he had no part in the crime. == The striking Chicago streetcar men engaged in rioting, and the police were obliged to fire at them and club them in order to disperse the mobs so that the cars could run. == Colorado troops have arrested fourteen men at Cripple Creek, and believe they have the men responsible for the dynamite explosion in the Vindicator mine, by which two men were killed and the mine was badly wrecked.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. == Governor Odell passed through this city in response to a request from President Roosevelt to come to see him. == It was learned that Murphy had decided to fight three Carroll leaders at the primaries. == The George A. Fuller Company decided to join the Iron League and treat no more with the members of Housesmiths' Union No. 2. == Three of the sailors kidnapped from a schooner by the Seamen's Union returned to their ship. == Italians and Irishmen were in a serious riot in an excavation for a new building in Broadway; the police reserves were called out and two arrests were made.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Clearing and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 36.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

The individual acts of mischief and violence which have marked the Chicago street railroad strike from the beginning were followed yesterday by actual rioting. It was not conducted on an extensive scale, but it was determined and plainly suggestive of worse things to come. The strike was no sooner declared, ten days ago, than the strikers, or those in sympathy with them, began open hostilities. The very first car which the company tried to run was stopped by obstructions put in its way, and similar violations of the law quickly became general enough to produce a virtual cessation of streetcar traffic on the lines affected. Toward the end of last week, owing in part to fairly adequate police protection where cars were sent out, and in part, it would seem, to expectations of a settlement, the disorderly element was less active, but yesterday the company's attempt to open its important cable line in State-st. was the signal for a more vicious renewal of hostilities. Spikes were driven into the cable slot and rails were laid across the track. On the electric lines wires were cut, and on one or more streets stones were brought in wagons from a distance and dumped in the way of the cars. Finally a mob which had blocked the tracks began to throw stones, whereupon the police charged and some shots were fired from revolvers.

Of course, nobody ventures to pretend that a single one of all these acts done to prevent the company from transacting its business was justifiable. Of course, also, if the strike leaders should be questioned on the subject they would answer, for publication, that all such proceedings were contrary to their orders and the work of outsiders, for whose conduct they were not responsible. At this distance it is impossible to say how much, or little, truth there would be in that representation of the case, but this, at least, is evident—that the strikers, either under the influence of their leaders or of their own volition, have done not a single thing to dissociate themselves from such outrages. Indeed, if there has been so much as a vigorous expression of disapproval on their part, the dispatches from Chicago have failed to mention the fact. That they do not, as a body, regret the offences committed ostensibly for their benefit is strongly indicated by the attitude of their legal adviser, who hastened to complain of Mayor Harrison for permitting policemen to ride on the cars and give the company's property and passengers a certain measure of protection. He did not deny the interference and the danger, but was aggrieved because, as he said, the police were helping the company to win. How helping it to win? Why, merely by preserving the peace so far as they could, enabling the question of the company's ability to man its cars to be tested and affording citizens a fair chance to escape being stoned to death. That is all. The police took sides neither for nor against the strikers, with whom it is probable that most of them, if not a majority of the public, originally sympathized.

The first demands of the strikers have been gradually modified, and it might be wise and right for the company to grant the concessions on which they still insist if a resumption of traffic were the only thing to be considered. But an agreement now would seem to have resulted from the difficulties caused by acts of violence, and consequently to put a practical premium on lawlessness. It is a dangerous and an abhorrent thing to give lawbreakers a warrant for boasting that they have accomplished their object.

NO ANNEXATION.

The bill which was introduced into the Senate the other day looking to the admission of Cuba into Statehood in this Union seems to have been meant seriously, and to have been regarded seriously by the Senate. That does not mean, however, that it is favorably regarded. On the contrary, we are glad to see that it is most unfavorably regarded by some of those to whom the Senate looks for leadership, and we are glad to believe that it has no possible chance of enactment, or even of favorable report. It is an ill conceived proposal, put forward at a peculiarly inappropriate time, and the best thing that can be done with it is to dismiss it into limbo in a way that will discourage the making of any more such proposals for many a year to come.

We might say forever, without appearing too greatly to discount the future. It is possible, no doubt, that at some time Cuba may become a member of this Union, though we hope not. But if so, it should be at a far different time and under far different circumstances from the present. It should be when Cuba, having patiently made the experiment of self-government, and having educated and disciplined herself up to the American standard, herself decides to seek annexation to this Union, and herself takes the initiative in requesting such admission. If membership in this Union is worth having, it is worth asking for; and it is entirely too precious a thing to be publicly hawked about and offered to careless and indifferent bystanders.

There is entirely too much loose talk about annexing this, that and the other territory to the United States. It is not a good thing. Statehood means not merely another star in the flag. It means another factor in the lawmaking and governing of the nation. If Statehood for Cuba were to mean simply increased power for Cuba to govern herself, there might be no objection to it. But it would mean the investing of Cuba with power to govern New-York and Massachusetts and Illinois and all the rest of us. It might mean giving to Cuba such balance of power between the two great parties that her vote would turn the scale one way or the other, and the whole policy of our national government would be determined by the votes of Cubans. We do not think the people of the United States are ready to give such status to that island.

Nor will idle talking about Cuban Statehood expedite Cuba's preparation for such a status. On the contrary, it will more probably delay it. For Cuba's sake, for the sake of her tranquillity and prosperity, such talk and such proposals should cease. As for the United States, the less it has to say on the subject the better for itself. It had its chance five and a half years ago to acquire Cuba as a territorial possession, honestly and honorably. It did not do so, but gratuitously adopted an act of self-denial, forbidding itself to take advantage of the opportunity that was before it. Having thus made its bed, this country should lie in it without repining. Moreover, it should learn to fulfil its moral obligations to Cuba as she is before it seeks closer relations with her. The body that has just delayed again the doing of justice to Cuba is no place for suggestions of Cuban annexation.

EPIDEMICS OF DIPHTHERIA.

From several cities in the eastern part of the country the prevalence of diphtheria to an alarming extent has been reported in the last fortnight. The physicians of the Elmira Reformatory have had a desperate fight with the disease in that institution. In Mount Vernon, N. Y., the Mayor has deemed it wise to close two schools temporarily, to prevent contagion. New-Brunswick, Montclair and other New-Jersey towns have had the propriety of similar action for the same reason under consideration. Though the authorities of Baltimore have not followed suit, the parents of many children there have deemed it prudent to keep the latter at home for the present. As a further safeguard against trouble, a number of public weddings have been abandoned in a fashionable quarter of the Monumental City.

Precautions of this kind are highly commendable. Diphtheria is one of the most terrible of children's diseases. It often terminates fatally, if it is not properly treated, and even recovery is frequently attended with partial paralysis, disturbance of the kidneys and other serious consequences. Moreover, it is unquestionably transmissible from one person to another with marked facility, and occasionally in a highly mysterious manner. Milk has been the vehicle of the germs, though such an occurrence is rare. In one of the New-Jersey schools last winter there was reason to think that several children were attacked in consequence of having used lead pencils previously handled by infected pupils, both sets of youngsters having sucked the points thereof! Though there is danger of a foolish panic regarding the possible spread of any such malady, it is far more sensible to err in that fashion than to be too negligent. Many a cold has been permitted to develop into something far more serious through failure to summon a physician, and physicians are not always as rigid about ordering domestic quarantine as they might be. Under such circumstances it is incumbent on local authorities to exercise special watchfulness over public schools at this time of year, and to deal energetically with the first few cases of diphtheria that are discovered.

From the wording of a dispatch from Baltimore it seems probable that a number of educated people there still cherish the old notion that low ground, damp cellars and sewer gas are direct causes of this disease. Before it was known that diphtheria was due to the activity of a particular species of bacillus, that view was reasonable. The most that the medical profession concede to-day is that such unwholesome influences may reduce a child's vitality, and thus render it more susceptible than otherwise to sickness. If a few microbes of the right kind get into a child's throat, the best sanitation, in the old sense of the term, will afford no more protection than it does against yellow fever. The best way to insure safety is to keep away from places where there are germs.

An added precaution of much value is inoculation with the antitoxin of diphtheria. That this serum has a preventive as well as curative potency is hardly open to doubt. Whether the effect is as lasting as that of vaccination against smallpox has not been fully determined, but the protective influence of inoculation where no symptoms have appeared has been repeatedly demonstrated. Here is a single instance: During the year 1897 St. Johnsbury, Vt., had about ninety cases of diphtheria, all but a dozen of them occurring in the autumn and early winter. Through the courtesy of the New-York Health Board, enough serum was sent to the authorities in St. Johnsbury to inoculate a number of school children. From the parents of 215 consent was obtained by means of a circular. Each received a single dose. Up to the middle of the following January not one of them showed diphtheritic symptoms, while several others, who had not been thus safeguarded, were attacked. This is an example that might be imitated with profit in every town in the country where diphtheria appears, although the gratuitous co-operation of the metropolis should not be expected.

A NORTHERN SECURITIES RUMOR.

We are unable quite to credit the report that the Northern Securities Company will abandon its appeal against the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in so far as the decision forbade anything like a merger of the competing railroads, and will merely ask the Supreme Court to pronounce it a lawful corporation in that all the objections against it on account of the Anti-Trust law have by its own action been removed. We are unable to credit it because we have often heard that the great business consolidations always avoided the wastes of competition and of unproductive energy. If the Northern Securities decision is, after all, to be accepted as proper, what a wicked waste was all that indignation about President Roosevelt's "anarchism" and all those learned legal, moral and philosophical arguments which proved so conclusively to Wall Street's satisfaction that the very foundations of society would crumble if men were not allowed to do what they pleased with their own corporate properties!

If the Northern Securities people take the course predicted they will in effect acknowledge that the President did right in bringing their attempted consolidation before the courts. If the decision against them was, as they have often said, the blow to confidence which precipitated the financial reaction, then it must be that they themselves are the ones against whom impoverished speculators should vent their anger. They surely will not assert that the government should give them free rein to indulge in unlawful practices lest law enforcement should disturb business. That is the attitude in this city of the divekeepers, and Tammany's friends in the traction companies share it, but we do not believe that the great captains of industry wish to be put in that class. Of course, if President Roosevelt did recklessly set in motion the powers of government and intimidate a weak court to ruin legitimate business, all the expletives which have been showered upon him and the decision are deserved. But if that decision is to be accepted as good law, then the President was merely doing his duty in preventing its violation. Those who want to continue to oppose the President as a disorganizer of society and an enemy to sound business should continue to insist that the Northern Securities decision is a revolutionary interference with the inalienable rights of property.

DR. LEDERLE AND THE ELEVATED.

Dr. Lederle can add materially to the laurels he has already won by his able management of the Health Department if he will force the Manhattan company to heat its cars. The death rate from pneumonia will go up at lightning speed if people are compelled to endure long the cold storage transit which the elevated road now furnishes.

Another boon to suffering New-Yorkers would be the retirement of a few of the flat wheeled cars that jolt over the structure, causing damage to the tracks and great discomfort to passengers.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

Loud are the lamentations of multitudes of Yankees and other inhabitants of the United States. The prices of turkeys are so unusually high that they must abandon the hope of gracing their tables on Thanksgiving Day with the typical American bird which Benjamin Franklin declared should be adopted as the national fowl, rather than that greedy, ravenous robber, the broad winged bald eagle, always stealing provender from fish hawks.

Alas, various circumstances have baffled the efforts of the turkey raisers this year, and the gobblers and their mates are comparatively few in number and spare in flesh. Those in market or likely to be in market are held at lofty quotations. Nevertheless, we have much to be thankful for, even although turkeys are not abundant. Pumpkins, at least, are plentiful, and there are no predictions of a famine in mince pies. Taking all things into account, not many Americans are now expecting to sit down on Thursday of this week to a scantily spread table and to rise with unsatisfied appetites when the principal meal of the festival is over, even though at many a family reunion "spareribs" or some other dish of succulent pork may displace the lordly fowl of the poultry yard at the Thanksgiving dinner of 1903.

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

There has of late been so much talk about the Siberian Railroad, its "fast freight" and its passenger trains "de luxe," that there is danger that some people will suppose it to be a steam highway comparable with our own transcontinental roads. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that, despite the opening and operation of the railroad, it is still found best to send merchandise from Russia to China and to the Siberian coast by water. The sea route is as quick as that by land and is much cheaper. This view of the case is amply confirmed by the latest authentic reports upon the Siberian Railroad.

The distance from Moscow to Vladivostok is 5,166 miles. The choice express trains, passenger trains "de luxe," run as fast as thirteen and a half miles an hour. Thus, if they are not delayed, and are able to keep running steadily, night and day, they make the trip in sixteen days; but so unbroken and expeditious a run is infrequent, and judicious travellers allow three weeks for the journey. As for freight trains, they make at best about eight miles an hour. But they do little running at night, and are necessarily subject to frequent and prolonged stoppages, so that their running time is seldom less than fifty, and often reaches sixty, days, or even more. In view of such a schedule it is not surprising that for through traffic the ocean route is still preferred.

Doubtless things will be better some day. The Siberian Railroad was hurriedly built. Its 5,166 miles of rails were laid in ten and a half years, while it took the Canadian Pacific ten years to lay 2,921. That does not mean that the Russians were the better railroad builders. It means that the Siberian road was built flimsily, with narrow embankments, short ties, little ballast, sharp curves and steep grades, and with very light rails. Such conditions make it impossible to run trains at a high rate of speed. Already the work of practically rebuilding the road from end to end has been begun. When it is finished, at a cost not much less than the original cost of the road, a few years hence, it is promised that trains will be run as rapidly as twenty-two miles an hour—that is, the fastest expresses—reducing the time across the continent to less than ten days.

It would be a mistake, however, to deduce from these facts the conclusion that the Siberian Railroad is a failure, or that it is not proving of service and of profit to its builder. On the contrary, it is of enormous practical value. But that value—apart from military considerations—lies not in through traffic, but in war traffic, especially west of Lake Baikal. It is opening up and settling Western Siberia in a marvellous manner. Hundreds of thousands of peasants are now yearly migrating from the overcrowded villages of European Russia to the virgin plains beyond the Urals, where each head of a family receives forty acres of land, free of taxes for three years and for three years more taxable at only half rate. The railroad does not amount to much as a leap across the continent. But as a part of a steady eastward march and growth its importance is inestimable.

Put away the pigskin! States—and peradventure colleges also—may be saved without it; and what further use can be found for it in 1903, since the annual meeting of Yale and Harvard is past and gone?

Even the severest critics of the management of the elevated lines in the Borough of Manhattan must admit that, with all the crowding and discomfort on the station platforms and in the cars, comparatively few of the passengers and the employes have been killed or seriously injured since the system was first operated. Why is it that there have been so many more tragedies in the trains on the Long Island side of the East River?

As the programme of the Nordenskjold Antarctic expedition was not especially ambitious, nothing sensational in the way of results is to be expected from its return. The scene of its operations was the vicinity of the South Shetland Islands, and its inquiries were mainly biological, magnetic and meteorological. The most important geographical revelation made by the Swedish party is that the region called "Louis Philippe Island" is really a part of the Antarctic continent, a discovery which was announced by letter fully eighteen months ago. When the observations of Dr. Nordenskjold are combined and compared with those made elsewhere during the last three years, they will doubtless prove sufficiently important to justify the effort to secure them. The Swedish expedition is the second of four that went out almost simultaneously to the southward. The British and Scotch explorers are yet to be heard from.

New born nations are wont to have a sanguinary baptism, but only a rosewater aspersion awaited lucky Panama, with Uncle Sam in the role of fairy godmother, ready to spend ten millions for infant trinketry, besides giving it a strong hand of guardianship for all time to come.

There has been so much cheating of credulous dupes by the so-called "get-rich-quick" schemes that a bill introduced in Washington by Senator Dryden, of New-Jersey, denying the privileges of the mails to so-called insurance companies which are not authorized to do business by the certificate of the insurance commissioner of some State, seems to be needed. This proposed measure has the support of the national convention of State insurance commissioners. Can any convincing reason be suggested why it should not become a law?

The kicking of an occasional coal operator against the Anthracite Strike Commission's awards was perhaps to have been expected. But should all of them fall into this line the work may all have to be done over again—a consummation devoutly to be dreaded by everybody in the coal business and out of it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That voracious and disgusting insect known as the cockroach is no longer to be tolerated in the wardroom, pantry, the captain's cabin, the bread lockers of the crew or anywhere else in the navy. An expert cockroach killer has offered his services to eradicate the pesky good-for-nothing from all of the war vessels and the buildings at the Atlantic Coast navy yards, asking a specific amount for each ship and naval station. His process for the killing of roaches is a secret one, but he has done some very effective work on some of the vessels. He will next try his hand at League Island, where the roaches are reported to be both troublesome and destructive. His original demand was $100 a ship, but the Navy Department has effected a compromise with him whereby the charges are reduced about one-half.

A man's clothes reveal his tailor; a woman's herself.—(Life.

"Chief Dairymaid to the King" is the official title of Miss Mary Childs, a pretty young woman, who has just been installed in King Edward's home farm at Windsor. The position is by no means a sinecure, for the chief dairymaid must supervise the butter and cheese making industry under royal patronage. Her principal duty is to serve up for the royal table two pounds of butter every morning and supplies of cream cheese and thick cream as needed.

A THANKFUL REVERIE.

Good cause have I for happiness
That since my last Thanksgiving Day
To maids a dozen, more or less,
The fateful word I did not say;

That on the beach one afternoon
I never quite proposed to Nell,
Nor pledged a vow, beneath the moon,
That bound my life to dainty Dell;

That my good angel hovering nigh
At the right moment broke each chain,
Dissolved the spell of lip and eye,
And left me free to love again—

To love for aye!—Ah, Sybil mine,
To breathe that fateful word to you,
And lay alone before your shrine
A faith I warrant good as new!
—(Brooklyn Life.

A patriarch, just dead at the age of ninety-three, was far sighted enough sixty-five years ago to try to persuade a State legislature of which he was a member to pass a law requiring the use of broad tires upon heavy wagons on country roads. His sensible plan ought to have been adopted all over the country. Broad tires are of immense advantage, even on pavements of all kinds and in soft dirt, in sand, in deep dust or in mud. They pass over rural thoroughfares in a manner not to be despised, and draught horses are exceedingly fond of them.

THE IDEAL STADIUM.

[. . . The Stadium undoubtedly lacks a certain indefinable something, a certain je ne sais quoi.—(Harvard Monthly for October.]

When Ibsen bucks the centre,
For gains of many a yard,
When Maeterlinck plays tackle,
And Browning's ghost plays bard,
When soulful skins are punctured
And frenzied noddles jarred;

When Sudermanns in crimson
Upset Sardous in blue,
When wild, æsthetic plunges
The field with wounded strew,
When Tolstoy's "Resurrection"
Is read to bring men to;

When Arthur Wing Pinero
Is coaching all the pack,
When problem plays are taking
The place of tackles-back,
When Bernard Shaw is punting
Beyond the cinder track;

When crowds await D'Annunzio's
(The referee's) command,
When Gorky leads the cheering,
And Richard Strauss the band—
Ah, then "The Harvard Monthly
Will think the Stadium grand!
—(Harvard Lampoon.

The hunters' score of deer in the Adirondacks so far this season foots up nearly fifteen hundred, the Robin Hoods native to the region asserting that the woods are still full of them. The number taken is a big yield, but, according to the same authority, it is less than the increase under the present efficient protective laws, and if there is any plausible local excuse for hunting landlords it is not to be found in the scarcity of other good sized game, giving the native and other nimrods a satisfactory run for their money.

"I understand that politician is a self-made man." "He is, entirely—except for a couple of coats of whitewash which he has received from investigating committees."—(Syracuse Herald.

The editorial worm of "The Ransom (Kan.) Journal" turns: "This paper is a poor one. It is absolutely worthless, unreliable, cold and heartless. Being only a low down, worthless wretch, we can't but envy the towns of Ness City, Utica and Wa Keeney the papers that give their towns life and glittering immortality among the poor worms of the dust, living on dirt, in the absence of something worth while to do. And the usefulness of the citizens of these thriving towns gives a man the blues up here. Yes, fellow townsmen, 'The Ransom Journal' is a damn poor paper, but poor as it is it is a damn sight better than your town."

FOOTBALL.

The nation now gives up its thanks
With joy and happy shout,
Yet we are glad there's one thing left
That we can kick about.
—(Brooklyn Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—Representative J. M. Dixon, of Montana, called at the White House to-day to make final arrangements for the visit of the representatives of the labor organizations of Butte, who came East on invitation of the President. They will take luncheon with the President to-morrow, and will visit New-York later in the week.

The President gave a private interview this morning to Lord Lyveden, who has recently accompanied a British Parliamentary party through Canada, and Dr. Henry S. Lunn, chairman of the new Reform Club, London, who, with Lord Lyveden, is arranging a Parliamentary visit next fall to the St. Louis Exposition. A number of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons are arranging to come. Lord Lyveden and Dr. Lunn were presented by Senator Frye. President Roosevelt expressed his pleasure that the British legislators contemplated visiting the exposition, and said he hoped he might be able to meet them in Washington next autumn. He had a long conversation with Lord Lyveden on hunting and shooting in England and America.

Senator Foraker this morning presented to the President Judge Wright, the new justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Senator Foster, Senator McEnery and Representative Myers, of Louisiana, called on the President and presented to him invitations from the Governor of their State and the Louisiana Historical Society to attend on December 19 the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the centennial of the transfer to the United States of the Louisiana Purchase. The President expressed doubt of his ability to attend, as, on account of his duties in Washington, he had been forced to decline invitations of every sort that would make it necessary for him to leave the city.

President Roosevelt touched a key in the telegraph room attached to the executive offices at 7 o'clock to-night and started the electric lights on the Christmas tree in Convention Hall, thus opening the celebration of the 220th anniversary of the landing of the first German colonists in North America, arranged by the United German Societies of the District of Columbia.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of State will give a dinner to-morrow evening, when his guests will be the members of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon will give a dinner next Monday in honor of Secretary Moody and Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy Department.

Count De Chambrun, of the French Embassy, who has been visiting friends in Boston, will return to-morrow.

Count Frederick Hoyos, of the Austrian Embassy, has learned that he will not be transferred to Peking, but will remain at his present post.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—Miss Eliza Morgan Bates and Frederick Rotch Swift were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the paymaster general of the army and Mrs. A. E. Bates. The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiated. The bride entered the drawing room with her father. Her gown was of white chiffon satin and duchess lace, and her tulle veil was crowned with orange blossoms. Mrs. Dunn McKee, whose own wedding occurred less than a year ago, was her sister's matron of honor and only attendant. She wore white Irish lace, trimmed with knots of blue velvet. Rodman Swift was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Clark Thomson, son of the late Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Marvin G. W. Farley, Malcolm Donald, J. F. Perkins, J. F. Curtis, Arthur Adams and Peter Higginson, of Boston; Mr. Bolling, of New-York, and Walter Cutting, of Pittsburg. Music for the ceremony and reception was furnished by the Marine Band, and Tom Karl sang.

About three hundred guests were present, among them Miss Alice Roosevelt and her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, with the latter's visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin, of Hartford, Conn. The out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holler, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage, jr., Harry Talmadge, Miss Eleanor Russell, daughter of Judge Russell; Miss Edith Smalley, Lanier McKee and Robert D. Wrenn, all of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Swift will live in New-York.

Mrs. Pinchot gave a dinner to-night in honor of her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Alan Johnstone, of Vienna, who has been in Washington for the last ten days. The company included the Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini, Mr. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, and Miss Mary Morgan, of New-York, who arrived yesterday and is Mrs. Pinchot's house guest. Mrs. Johnstone will leave Washington on Friday for New-York, and sail for Europe on December 1. Mrs. Pinchot will accompany her daughter to New-York.

Mrs. Lowndes gave a luncheon to Miss McCauley to-day. The other guests were the young women who will act as bridesmaids at the Tuckerman-McCauley wedding later in the week. Miss Postlethwaite, who was to have been one of the bridal party, is ill, and her place has been filled by Miss Florence Field, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, of New-York, will spend the winter in Washington. They have taken apartments at Stoneleigh Court, the new apartment house built by Secretary Hay.

General and Mrs. George B. Williams have reopened their home in Bancroft Place.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of General A. R. Chaffee, is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles Estes, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

With the opening of the opera season last night, at the Metropolitan Opera House, of which a description will be found elsewhere in these columns, the winter gayeties may be said to have begun. They will continue from now on, with little interruption, until the arrival of Lent sends a portion of New-York society hurrying to Florida and to the French and Italian Riviera, in search of sunnier skies and more summery weather. Those who remain in town will restrict themselves to entertainments, that while smaller and less formal, are nevertheless quite as enjoyable as those larger affairs during the season. Dancing begins already this week, with the first Friday Assembly at Delmonico's, while at the Subscription Ball of the series known as the First Junior Cotillon, at Sherry's next Tuesday, which is probably the smartest of the Subscription dances of the season, most of the debutantes of the winter will make their curtesy to society.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter a day or two ago at their house in East Thirty-fifth-st. Mrs. Waterbury was Miss Maud Hall, is a sister of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and a daughter of Mrs. Valentine Hall.

William C. Whitney has arrived in town with Miss Adelaide Randolph and Miss Dorothy Whitney, and is at his house in Fifth-ave. for the season. Soon after the New Year he will, in accordance with his annual custom, go South with them to his place at Aiken, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who have been for a few days at Boston, have returned to town, and are at their house, in Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr., have left New-York for Savannah, Ga., where they will spend the winter.

The Misses Atterbury have issued cards for a reception next Wednesday afternoon at their house, in East Forty-ninth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold have returned from their wedding trip, and are established for the season at their house, No. 114 East Thirty-eighth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winthrop Folsom have arrived in town from Lenox, and are at their house, in Gramercy Park, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Everard Strong and Miss Strong have arrived in New-York from Seabright, N. J., and are at their house, in Madison-ave., for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse have likewise arrived in town for the winter.

A number of people will go out of town for Thanksgiving and spend the day at Lakewood, among them being Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Phelps Dodge are also among those receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Friday last. Mrs. Dodge was Miss Regina Lunt, a daughter of Judge Horace Lunt, of Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze arrived in town yesterday from their place at Morristown for the season, and are established at their house, in East Fifty-seventh-st., for the winter.

Miss Lydia Eustis, who has just returned from Paris, gives a song recital this afternoon at Mrs. Henry F. Dimock's house, in East Sixtieth-st. Miss Eustis is a niece of the late Ambassador Eustis, and a daughter of Allan Eustis, of New-Orleans.

A large contingent will go to-morrow morning to Philadelphia to attend the wedding there of Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Miss Florence Cramp.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sewall, who have returned from Europe on the completion of their wedding trip, have taken an apartment in Boylston-st., Boston, for the winter. Mrs. Sewall was Miss Hewitt, of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., have left town for their country place, at Aiken, for the season.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Frederica Webb have also left town for Shelburne Farms, their place in Vermont.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R. I., Nov 23 (Special).—Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster has as a guest Miss Madeline Goddard, of Providence.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from New-York this evening.

Louis S. Bruguiere has returned from New-York and with his mother will spend the winter here.

W. R. HALLOWAY IMPROVING.

Halifax, Nov. 23.—Consul General Halloway, who has been ill in a hospital since his arrival here several days ago, was greatly improved to-day and was able to sit up.

EMBASSY CHANGES QUARTERS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—The United States Embassy is moving this week from its quarters on English Quay, as the palace has been sold to the Grand Duke André Vladimirovitch. The embassy will occupy the Leuchterney Palace, a handsome structure overlooking the Neva, owned by Prince Kotchoubey. Mr. Riddle, the former secretary, who has been appointed consul general at Cairo, will start on November 27 for home.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

A Correspondent's Criticism of The Tribune's Attitude.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial treatment of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff and commercial programme is informing, but to my mind not convincing. Don't you think you are going unnecessarily far in helping him to convert Great Britain from free trade to protection? If he should succeed in electing a House of Commons which would follow his lead, put duties on many things which we produce, especially wheat and wool, and then give British colonies preferential rates at our expense, our agricultural, grazing and manufacturing interests would suffer severely, a tariff war would probably result, and the present relations between the two nations, amicable and profitable to both, would be grievously strained or broken. That would be a calamity which a patriotic American newspaper should at least do nothing to invite.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1903. OBSERVER.

[Our correspondent is in error as to one point, and unduly worried, we think, about the consequences to this country of such a change of policy as Mr. Chamberlain wants his own country to try. We are not desirous of "helping him to convert Great Britain from free trade to protection," but we do feel that it would be inconsistent and worse than ungracious to snarl at British statesmen who are anxious to test at home the merits of an economic system under which the United States has achieved industrial and commercial supremacy, and which we have always supported to the best of our ability.

Moreover, we do not clearly foresee the practical evils which our correspondent dreads. Great Britain would not specifically discriminate against this country, but would merely seek to help herself by helping her colonies through preferential rates in their interest. There would be no tariff duel like that of a few years ago between Germany and Russia. We should remain on "the most favored nation" footing, and it is premature, at least, to assume that our producers, vexed by a stiffer competition with Australian wool, Canadian wheat, etc., would demand reprisals. Tariff wars are not so popular as they used to be. We did not resort to hostilities when our pork was excluded from the greater part of Europe. Canada is now giving the mother country a customs preference of 33 per cent, but we are not in a fighting mood, being fairly well contented at finding that nevertheless our exports to Canada are growing at a greater ratio than Great Britain's. That fact, to which we have repeatedly referred, is significant, though doubtless the analogy between a colonial discrimination in favor of English products and an imperial policy of protection against the outside world might be pushed too far. On the whole, then, we are watching Mr. Chamberlain's campaign with interest, not apprehensively, nor yet without a sense of gratification that the protective principle, the soundness of which we hold to have been completely vindicated in its application to American conditions, now seems not unlikely to capture the last great citadel of free trade.—Ed.]

SOUND SENSE ABOUT CUBA—AND OTHERS.

Here Re-directed to the Address of the Junior Senator from the Sagebrush.

Congressman Gillett, in the House Debate on Cuban Reciprocity.

A nation does not exist for altruistic purposes. It must always be honorable and just. It may occasionally be generous, but the interest of its own citizens should ordinarily be its controlling motive and rule of action. A nation is formed for self-protection and advancement. To keep a high standard of honor and to do justice to all is the most we can expect of any nation, and the least we should demand of our own. And so the advisability of a treaty should generally be determined by its probable effect on our own interests.

Cuba by its location has so directly affected the United States that it was hardly altruistic for us to interfere in its concerns. As a result of that intervention and the resulting treaty we can never again treat her like the rest of the world—cannot look on her, in the familiar language of the Declaration of Independence, "as enemies in war; in peace, friends." Her destiny and policy are linked with ours; her prosperity and progress are our duty as well as our advantage. She is practically under our protection. She is not a part of us. I trust that she may never become a part.

And I may as well state here my belief that none of the dependencies acquired in the past few years should ever be States or participate in the government of the United States. We are at present responsible for them, and their education and improvement must be our care, but I think it should be well settled in the mind of the American people and well understood by them that they are not to develop into States. They differ from us in "language, institutions, and laws"; they differ in religion and race and temperament, and, above all, in that hereditary self-restraint and appreciation of the difficulties of self-government which we have acquired only from the struggle and growth of a thousand years, and which is already so diluted by immigration that we sometimes question whether it is strong enough to preserve what it has won.

It was because I did not believe that a nation should be altruistic that I was opposed to our original acquisition of the Philippines, thinking that, although it was doubtless advantageous for them, it would be a burden to us. And it is because I still believe that we should not be altruistic that I think the goal to be held up before their ambition and hope should be some such independence as Cuba has, and not statehood. No territory outside of this continent should ever become one of the United States.