Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—A Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BERKELEY—8—After the Opera—9:45—A Japanese Lady—10:30—The Van Dycke.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Faust.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Round Up.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Gay White Way.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Two Islands.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—2—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—My Wife.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—Artie.
GERMAN—8:20—Der Gruene Kakadu, Lilzten Masken and Literatur.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—The Thief.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Automobile Show.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Carmen.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Recital.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
STUYVESANT—2—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Right of Way.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—2—8—The Dancer and the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1907.

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; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The railways in the Caucasus, Turkistan and Central Asia are reported to be in the hands of revolutionists, and armed uprisings are said to be spreading in all sections. ═══ Seven fishing vessels have been missing since the recent gale off Newfoundland, and it is feared that many lives have been lost. ═══ America purchased all the gold, about $2,000,000, in the open market in London; the Bank of England increased its discount rate to 6 per cent; stocks were weak in Berlin and Paris.

DOMESTIC.—The President has begun rewriting the financial paragraphs of his annual message to Congress; Secretary Root announced that no extra session of Congress would be called; the belief in Washington is that the financial crisis has been passed. ═══ Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor ruled at Washington that the eight lithographers coming here under contract and detained at the port of New York should be admitted, the alien labor law not having been violated in this specific instance. ═══ Governor Hughes addressed a letter to Police Commissioner Bingham urging that every precaution be taken to secure an honest election; he will vote here to-day and then go to Sonyea to inspect the Craig Colony for Epileptics. ═══ Colonel J. D. Powers, of Louisville, president of the American Bankers' Association, declared a call for an extra session of Congress to discuss financial reform would be unwise at the present time. ═══ Gifford Pinchot, the government forester, returning to Washington from a six months' inspection trip to the forests, said the country's timber supply, both in national and private holdings, will be exhausted in twenty years if the present rate of cutting is continued. ═══ The United States Supreme Court held to be legal the Massachusetts law requiring street railway companies to sell tickets to school children at half rates. ═══ Four thousand miners went on strike at Danville, Ill., objecting to being paid by check. ═══ The deposition of the late Cassie L. Chadwick, made in connection with the suit of Mrs. Jutte against Messrs. Hoffstot and Friend, president and vice-president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, was ordered opened by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

CITY.—Stocks recovered after early weakness. ═══ The leaders of both sides were more than ever confident of victory at the polls to-day. ═══ All Brooklyn factions claimed victory. ═══ Five hundred warrants were issued in the office of the Superintendent of Elections, ready for use to-day. ═══ It was announced that Ernest Thompson-Seton would return home soon from his Hudson Bay trip. ═══ An automobile instantly killed a boy in Washington Place. ═══ Counsel for the city and the state criticised the findings of Arthur H. Masten as to the 80-cent gas law. ═══ The military secretary of Major General Grant said that the Department of the East, U. S. A., had only half its regular complement of men. ═══ Meat dealers said there would be a general advance in prices this week.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 44.

IN NEW JERSEY TO-DAY.

To-day's election in New Jersey has three distinct aspects—local, state and national.

In certain parts of the state, notably in Essex and Atlantic counties, many voters seem inclined to let purely local interests control their judgment. It would be well for them to remember that while such interests may properly be supreme in local elections, in a state campaign, for state officers, the general welfare of the whole state should have paramount consideration, and we must regard the campaigning of Mr. Katzenbach, with its appeals to local prejudices and its promises of local benefits, as far less worthy of a candidate for the governorship than that of Mr. Fort, with its broader and higher appeal to the interests of the whole state, regardless of locality, party, creed or race.

In his attitude toward state affairs Mr. Katzenbach is at the disadvantage of a candidate who cannot or dares not avow himself on a subject which many of his own supporters declare to be paramount, and who can at best merely promise that if he is elected he and his party will do better than was done in the unsavory Democratic administrations of the past, while Mr. Fort enjoys the advantage of speaking fully and frankly on every issue, and of having, as object lessons to which he may point as a concrete earnest of future performance, the admirable achievements of years of prosperous and public spirited Republican administration. No thoughtful citizen would have occasion to regard otherwise than with equanimity the continuation of a government which has done for the material and moral welfare of the state what the government of the last ten years has done, but none could regard without consternation and the strongest aversion a restoration of the rule which preceded the Republican advent. Men will vote the Republican ticket to-day because of that party's record and hoping that it will be continued. They will vote the Democratic ticket in spite of that party's record and hoping that it will be repudiated.

National issues might well have been left out of a state campaign, but they have been dragged into it to a considerable extent by the Democrats, who doubtless hoped thus to distract attention from the state issues on which they are at such a disadvantage. There is no doubt that the Democrats, if they carried to-day's election, would try to exploit their victory into national significance, as a "rebuke to President Roosevelt's administration" and as an indication of the setting of the popular current for next year's national campaign. That would be a grossly perverted and distorted view of it, but since it is contemplated it is best to be met with a sweeping Republican victory, which, according to the same logic, would be an approval of the national administration.

There is on every ground, local, state and national, the strongest reason for New Jersey Republicans to-day to be loyal to their party and to be unanimous in voting its ticket. There has been in this generation no worthier candidate for the governorship than John Franklin Fort, and none who, whether for statesmanlike ability or for integrity of personal character, better deserved the support at the polls of all the people. We shall hope to-morrow to record his election by an overwhelming majority.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

The suggestion that Congress should be convened in extra session to deal with the financial situation called for and has received a prompt quietus. Congress will assemble regularly in a month, and should then give its attention seriously to the question of improving the currency system; but there is nothing to gain by rushing frantically at the subject, while there would be danger of further disturbing confidence by such precipitancy. If we could have an elastic currency promptly provided by enactment it would help bankers to guide the country through its difficulties, but it would not cure all our financial ills. At bottom, the trouble is the world-wide scarcity of capital, and until new capital has been accumulated, or until a fall in the cost of labor and raw materials makes the present supply of capital go further than it has gone for the last few years of boom prices, the country will continue to experience some degree of financial disturbance.

Congress cannot supply this deficiency, but by proper financial legislation it can provide means for transacting the country's business with the minimum of strain and friction. That is well worth doing and ought to be done, in an orderly and deliberate manner. What is needed now more than anything else is calmness, the very reverse of that agitated spirit which is for hurrying Congress to legislate us somehow back to ease and freedom from anxiety.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMINDER.

Governor Hughes's reminder to General Bingham that the Police Department is expected to exert all its powers to check fraudulent voting is opportune and should prove effective. The police play an important role in the conduct of elections. They are depended upon to preserve order, protect election officials in the discharge of their duty and suppress rowdyism and attempted crimes at the polls. As a rule, order is well maintained and violence and intimidation have in recent years become exceptional. We have a degree of peace at the polls which would have astounded the politicians of New York of one or two generations ago. Undoubtedly in their outward aspect our elections are fair and tranquil. Yet they are still vitiated by much irregular and illegal voting, and in certain parts of the city the police have been, to say the least, passive in their attitude toward suspected electors and influential encouragers of violations of the law.

We believe that General Bingham has no other purpose than to administer the police force efficiently and honestly. To ask him to co-operate with the Superintendent of Elections in apprehending repeaters, floaters and other impostors is to ask him to do only what he himself would concede to be his duty. Yet by addressing to him yesterday's warning Governor Hughes puts the Police Department on its mettle and points out an opportunity of freeing an election in this county from the taint of fraudulent practices. Political passion has not been greatly stirred in this campaign and party lines have been practically ignored in Manhattan and The Bronx. There can be no sufficient partisan motive for encouraging or condoning fraud, and the city administration can loyally unite with the representatives of the State Bureau of Elections and with all citizens interested in an honest ballot and an honest count in stamping out the colonization and repeating abuses which defective laws have so long fostered.

There are this year, as in past years, perhaps ten thousand to fifteen thousand fraudulent registrations in the districts below 14th street and up and down the East and West sides. The State Elections Bureau has taken out warrants for a large percentage of the illegally registered lodgers in hotels and lodging houses, and with the aid of the police and of watchers at the polls can identify and arrest those bold enough to take the risk of voting without legal qualification. If a goodly number of lawbreakers are captured, or the poll in those suspected districts is kept down, an excellent work will have been accomplished and a beginning made toward the permanent mustering out of the army of vagrants and criminals who as illegal voters have unhappily contributed to the prolongation of corruption in elections and the abuses of Tammany rule.

SOCIALIST DEFEAT IN ENGLAND.

The first direct conflict at the polls on a general scale between the Socialists of England and Wales and their opponents resulted last week in an overwhelming defeat of the Socialists. They appear to have carried only four out of 145 municipalities, while 125 were carried by their most uncompromising and aggressive opponents, the Conservatives, or Unionists. Incidentally, the returns indicate great gains for the Unionist Opposition and consequent losses for the government party, but these are not really so great as they seem to be at first sight, since it is altogether probable that many Liberals who would stand with their own party in a parliamentary election voted with the Unionists in the municipal contests as the best way of defeating socialism. The almost unanimous rejection of socialism is the feature of paramount interest, especially since it occurred so soon after the election of Mr. Grayson to Parliament and the consequent boasting of the Socialists that they had "arrived," that a new era had dawned in English politics, etc., and their eager rush to measure strength with their adversaries.

The Socialists' platform in this campaign was not an extreme one, however. They deemed it prudent to put forward a moderate scheme; merely to thrust the tip of the camel's nose inside the tent. But even so, the quality of their propaganda was sufficiently shown. The demand for the creation of public works departments in all municipalities, so that work might be done without the intervention of contractors, was something already widely adopted. The demand for the "organization of unemployed labor upon useful work" intimated that the public must find or make work enough for the employment of all men, whether there was any need of such work or not—a pleasant outlook for taxpayers. Moreover, such men and all men employed by municipalities were to work only eight hours a day at a minimum wage of 30 shillings a week. In addition, there was to be "state maintenance of all school children"—books, food, clothing and lodging! Finally, there were to be erected sanitary dwellings for working people, to be let "at rents to cover cost of construction and maintenance alone"—an arrangement which would go far toward putting working people on the plane of paupers, or at least of recipients of alms.

All this, as we have said, afforded an interesting outlook for the taxpayers. But the executive council of the Socialist party waved that consideration aside as of no account. Taxes, it declared, did not concern the majority of voters, because the majority were not property owners. All that was necessary was to levy all taxes on land, and then for Socialists to avoid owning land. Then the many would get everything they wanted at the expense of the few. That has long been the Socialist creed, but it has seldom if ever been seriously and formally put forward so bluntly and directly. It is no cause for wonder that the English electorate revolted at it. Of course, as we have hitherto pointed out, the Socialist argument was a fallacious one, for nobody can escape the burden of taxation by owning no taxable property. But the cynically spoliative spirit manifested in the Socialist manifesto was sufficient to consolidate an overwhelming opposition to the scheme. We have no idea that this result, gratifying as it is, will permanently discourage the Socialist propagandists, but we shall be surprised if it does not do much toward effecting some realignment of parties in which aggressive resistance to socialistic schemes will be more definitely and efficiently organized.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

As was to be expected, enlarged trade has resulted from the reciprocity agreement with Germany which has been in force since July 1. For the three months of July, August and September there was a net gain in exchanges, compared with the same period in 1906, of nearly $10,000,000. The gain in imports from Germany was $5,550,000 and the gain in exports to Germany was $4,200,000. Our exports for the period were $50,307,000 and our imports were $43,844,000. The showing is one which ought to satisfy both parties to the agreement.

As The Tribune has argued in the case of the Cuban agreement and of our earlier agreements under the McKinley act, each compact must stand on its own merits and be justified by results. There has been some complaint that we were making a losing bargain with Germany, but the trade returns do not support that complaint. The agreement was not originally of this country's seeking, and it had to choose, after postponing a decision for more than a year, between signing a probably advantageous compact and incurring a tariff war. It chose the former course, naturally, as the more promising and convenient, and there is every reason to believe that it will be repaid both by an increase of good will and friendly relations between the two nations and by the material expansion of a commerce profitable to both.

NEW YORK'S AGRICULTURE.

It is seldom that any benevolently disposed convention more clearly gains the experience of being, in familiar phrase, "agreeably disappointed" than did the recent gathering at Syracuse which was called together by the Chamber of Commerce of that city to discuss the conditions of agriculture in the State of New York. The impression had widely prevailed, upon grounds which seemed at least plausible, that agriculture in the State of New York was in a decadent condition, and that some pretty vigorous measures, probably involving extraneous assistance, were needed to save it from further decline and to restore it to prosperity. There had been alarming reports of "abandoned farms," of ominous decrease in the number of farms, in tilled acreage and in values of farms and products, and it was suggested that almost the only hope of the state lay in the importation of multitudes of European peasants to restock the land which native New Yorkers were deserting and to which they could not be induced to return.

Amid such gloomy imaginings the fine address of the director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva, Dr. Jordan, must have come like a veritable sunburst, not merely of hope but of positive reassurance. For he showed by indisputable figures from the official record that in all those respects which were supposed to be so ominous New York was not nearly so badly off as other agricultural states which had been contrasted with this one as examples of prosperity which New York would do well to imitate if it could. If the decreases in farm values, in number of farms, in rural population and in the proportion of farms worked by their owners indicated decadence, then Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Texas and Kansas were on the down grade, too, some of them much more than New York.

But the fact is, as Dr. Jordan went on with irresistible logic to demonstrate, that of the conditions complained of those which exist are not mischievous and those which would be mischievous do not exist. The abandoned farms are chiefly figments of imagination. The apparent decrease in tilled acreage largely indicates that salutary increase in forest area which has long been urged. On the other hand, in some important branches of agriculture New York is making steady, substantial and rapid gains. It may be cause for surprise to some who think of the West as supreme in agriculture, but it is a fact that New York at the last census surpassed every other state in value of dairy products, of vegetables and of flowers and plants; that it was surpassed by only one other in value of fruit, and that in total value of farm property and products it stood fourth, being surpassed by only Illinois, Iowa and Ohio. Surely the state which holds such a rank can scarcely be regarded as an object of commiseration or despair.

Nor will it escape notice that the agriculture of New York is of a distinctly higher type than that of the few states which surpass it in any respect. Dairying and the raising of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants require more expert ability than the raising of corn, wheat and cattle. Dr. Jordan computed that 59.9 per cent of New York agriculture belonged to the expert class, as against only from 14.7 to 18.1 per cent in such states as Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. The net conclusion is, therefore, that instead of being decadent New York's agriculture is decidedly in the ascendant. So it came to pass that the convention which met to lament the decline of a great industry and to take counsel for its salvation and rehabilitation was treated to a most gratifying exposition of that industry's prosperity and progress.

This crisis is teaching the people of the West the uses of a credit currency. The cashiers' checks circulating so freely out there are nothing else, except that they are not secured in the way a credit currency would be, with a first claim upon the banks' assets. Yet they are unhesitatingly accepted, passing from hand to hand without indorsement just like banknotes. When the public has got used to them it may not be averse to an emergency currency better printed on more durable paper and better secured.

That ancient institution of ill repute, the great American baggage smasher, has become almost extinct; but there are still some persons who fear him and take precautions against his machinations. A Pittsburger, now in jail, believes in encouraging caution and tenderness in baggagemen by packing a few sticks of dynamite in his trunk. The only trouble with this device is that a careless porter, ignorant of the preventive measure, may be the unwilling means of mussing up the wearing apparel and other necessaries of travel packed in the dynamited trunk. If the explosive could be attached to the outside of the baggage so as to blow up only the porter and bystanders, leaving the trunk's contents intact, much might be gained.

The whiskey manufacturers are still at odds with the Department of Justice as to what constitutes whiskey. The rivalry is between the "straights" and the "blends," and it approaches in intensity the historic feud between the Montagues and the Capulets. Till this dispute is settled the consumer who judges "red liquor" by the label may be excused for taking to the woods.

"Big Tim" Sullivan refuses the kingly crown and title. Perhaps he would be satisfied to be acclaimed "First Citizen of the Underworld," in which his influence is, as he confesses, so paramount and so uplifting.

With a $30,000 soda fountain of prodigious dimensions under construction, the New Yorker asks his jaded mind whether this piece of architecture presages an era of soda water skyscrapers. Shall the next generation quench its non-alcoholic thirst at a thirty-story fountain equipped with express elevators to carry eager drinkers from the phosphate floor up to the nut sundae floor without intermediate stops?

The talk of calling an extra session of Congress seems to have proceeded on the principle of scaring people out of their fears.

The young woman who until a few days ago was confidential stenographer in the Chicago District Attorney's office laid down a rule which if consistently followed by everybody would make life on this dull planet take on new glamours and new discomforts. Being asked why she made copies of confidential letters and documents and carried the same away in her stocking, she declared, "Because I thought they were of interest." If this excuse were only satisfactory to all parties concerned, how easy it would be for the humblest to attain journalistic fame!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"America as Seen by a German" is the title of a descriptive article in a German paper. One interesting chapter is devoted to Wall Street. After telling about the life in and about the exchange, the methods of speculation and the scenes around the ticker, the writer says: "His business activity and his mad rush for money does not, however, make the Wall Street man forget his home. Of that the number of street venders in the district and their evidently flourishing industry give ample proof. In a short walk I saw men selling toy violins, cards with imitation knives and forks, good for dolls only; jumping jacks, mechanical toys, live dogs, hatpins and necklaces made of shells, trick whistles from which water spurts at an unexpected time, hats and parasols cut from fancy colored tissue paper, and squirming spiders and bugs made of wire. Not a thing that a man would buy for himself, and still these venders were all busy making up parcels to take home. I have seen many men make purchases of these things, and I have seen them also emerge from the subway, stop at stands near the stations and buy flowers or celery from the venders there or roasted nuts from the carts. Taking something home seems to be a habit. More remarkable than this, though, is the fact that practically all those who are engaged in this street business are men and boys who speak little or no English. They are Russians, Greeks and Italians."

The Foreman (back for instructions)—Jedge, we're all tangled up concernin' th' testymony of Jim Boggs.
The Court—Don't you know what to do with it?
The Foreman—We knowed jest what t' do with it, tell we diskivered wher' he'd told th' truth in one place.—Puck.

Morris Rosenfeld, "the poet of the Ghetto," seems to be having a hard time convincing those who are interested in him and his works that he is not dead. His death has been reported in all parts of the world, and many of the reports have gone into details as to his abject poverty, his blindness and utter misery, which made the end welcome. Denials of the report always follow with the news that the man is poor and unable to help himself. In a recent number of "The Baltimore Comment" Rosenfeld says: "The papers report me dead. It seems that the world cannot wait the time to show me the last honors, although I was never permitted to receive the first." The false reports have certainly brought the poet and his poverty and illness to the attention of his people, and these have come forward with assistance. And now some of his enemies think that the various death notices were circulated in order to bring about that result.

He—Have you ever really hated a man?
She—Once. I tried for a week to make him propose, and he wouldn't. He was just horrid!—London Opinion.

In an article on "Snake Venom as a Commercial Product," in "Chambers's Journal," it is declared that the demand for the venom, which comes from Australia, is growing rapidly. It is found useful in medicine and has a valued place in several departments of the mechanical arts and sciences. There is a constant call for it among naturalists and experimenters generally, but it is expensive. Valuing the venom by weight, it costs more by the ounce than any of the precious metals. The difficulties and dangers connected with the collection of venom are numerous and formidable. The snake whose venom is wanted for the market must be captured alive. Some operators extract the poison by cutting out the poison bag in its entirety. Others goad the snake to bite through india rubber bands and eject its venom on to a glass plate beneath. The venom is afterward scraped off the glass, placed in hermetically sealed tubes, and becomes forthwith a marketable product. The venom of different snakes varies in strength. An official paper published recently by Dr. Tidswell, of the New South Wales Health Department, states that the venom of the tiger snake is four times deadlier than that of the brown snake and death adder.

An Irish lawyer, noted for his wit, was engaged by a lady to defend an action her husband was bringing for judicial separation. While cross-examining the plaintiff he asked:
"You wish to leave this woman because she drinks?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you drink yourself?"
"That's my business!"—angrily.
Whereupon the unmoved lawyer quietly asked him:
"Have you any other business?"—Tit-Bits.

ALASKA'S OIL BURNING STEAMERS.

Dawson dispatch to Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Northern Navigation Company, which has been burning oil on its larger packets on the lower Yukon the last several seasons, has tested the process sufficiently to pass the experimental stage and will put oil burners on some of its other steamers next year.

Twenty-two more men were required on each packet while burning wood than since oil has been introduced.

In addition to the saving of help and original cost of fuel, the saving of time is a big factor in this land of short seasons and long distances. On each packet four hours a day is saved by reducing the time of taking on fuel.

The oil carriers of the Northern Navigation Company have distributed the fuel at several stations along the lower river in sufficient quantities to keep everything running smoothly until the new supply can be delivered next year. While the large steamers on the Yukon will be equipped with oil, the smaller craft, plying the side streams, probably will be kept on wood diet.

The oil is carried from California to St. Michaels in bulk by steamers engaged for the purpose. The oil is carried in the holds of the ships, where vast tanks are fitted for the particular purpose of storing the liquid fuel. It is removed from the ships' holds by pumps or siphons.

HAVE REVOLUTIONARY FLINTLOCKS.

From The Washington Star.

One of the most interesting features of the noted military organization, the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., which visited Washington a few days ago, was related by Colonel M. A. Winter, commander of the Minute Men of this city. It was that the members are all armed with original flintlock muskets that were used by Continental soldiers in the wars with Great Britain. These venerable guns had been stored in one of the arsenals since the days of Washington and Putnam and other Continental commanders, when Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, himself a member of the Phalanx, discovered their whereabouts and at once set about to procure them for the Hartford soldiers. This he finally accomplished and earned the thanks of the Phalanxers. The Senator was at that time chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate. Another interesting feature of the Phalanx is that among its active members are several lineal descendants of the gallant old General Israel Putnam, in whose honor the organization is named. The present Governor of Connecticut and many other notable men of the Wooden Nutmeg State are on the rolls of the Phalanx. Its uniform is an exact reproduction of the buff and blue suits worn by the sturdy Continentals when they fought for the freedom of the states from the yoke of the mother country.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt's programme for the coming social season at the White House has been arranged, and was announced to-day. Following the custom of former years, there will be three state dinners, one public reception and four card receptions. The programme is as follows:

December 19 (Thursday)—Cabinet dinner, 8 p. m.
January 1 (Wednesday)—New Year's reception, 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.
January 9 (Thursday)—Diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.
January 16 (Thursday)—Diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.
January 23 (Thursday)—Judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
January 30 (Thursday)—Supreme Court dinner, 8 p. m.
February 6 (Thursday)—Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.
February 20 (Thursday)—Army and navy reception, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

The President left Washington on the midnight train for Oyster Bay, where he will vote to-morrow morning. His private car was attached to the regular passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad due to reach Jersey City at about 7 o'clock. He will go by boat from Jersey City to Long Island City and proceed by special train from Long Island City to his home town. Mr. Roosevelt will remain at Oyster Bay only long enough to vote, after which he will start immediately on the return journey. He expects to arrive in Washington at about 6 p. m.

President Roosevelt received a visit this forenoon from E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick, of the United States Steel Corporation, and discussed with them the general financial situation. Secretary Root joined the conference and later issued a statement, in which he said the President has rewritten the financial paragraphs of his annual message and that no extra session of Congress would be called.

The new Honduran Minister, Dr. Angel Ugarte, was received by the President this afternoon.

Vice-President Fairbanks, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the Southwest, was an early caller at the White House and announced that he would remain in the capital until Congress convened.

Governor Cummins of Iowa called to consult the President about some local federal appointments and discuss with him the proposed governmental regulation of corporation capitalization.

Senator Nelson visited the White House in the afternoon for the purpose of arranging an appointment for a number of Northwestern bankers who wished to meet the President. The President set 9 p. m. as the time for meeting them and received them at that hour.

Other callers at the White House to-day included Secretaries Straus and Garfield, Senators Warren, Scott and Warner; Justice Moody, of the Supreme Court; Representatives Brownlow and Hale; Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico; Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service, and Forester Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, of New York, who have been the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for some days, left the White House this morning and have returned to their home.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—Baron Rosen, who accompanied his wife Baroness Rosen and Baroness Elizabeth Rosen to New York this morning, will return to Washington on Thursday. Baroness Rosen and her daughter will remain abroad until next fall.

Viscount Aoki entertained the British Ambassador and his staff at dinner at the Japanese Embassy to-night, in celebration of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The members of the Japanese Embassy staff were also present. Mr. Bryce celebrated the event last year by inviting the Japanese Ambassador and his staff to dine at the British Embassy.

The Minister from Norway and Mme. Hauge, who were to have sailed from New York to-morrow, have postponed their depture until next week. They will probably leave here on Friday and sail on November 12.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen returned to the legation in M Street to-day for the winter season. They have spent the fall, since returning to Washington, at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, the parents of Mme. Van Swinderen.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry will introduce their daughter, Miss Carol Newberry, to society at an afternoon tea at their 16th street home on November 25. Mr. and Mrs. Newberry will take their daughter to Detroit for the Christmas holidays, and she will be presented to society there by her grandmother, Mrs. John S. Newberry, on December 16, when her cousin, Miss Gail Stevens, will be presented with her. That night the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Newberry will give a large ball in honor of the two debutantes. A large number of engagements await them in Detroit. The first of a series of entertainments in Washington in honor of Miss Newberry will start with a tea on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leutze, will be hostess.

Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale has opened her residence in K street for the season, for the first time in several years.

Miss Postlethwaite, of New York, is the guest of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Phelps at their apartment at the Portner.

Mrs. Burton Harrison will occupy a house in Washington this winter. She has been the guest during the fall of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, in Virginia.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, of New York, have closed their summer home at Dublin, N. H., and have opened their R street house for the winter.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Maka de T. Ogden Jones, daughter of the late Mahlon Ogden Jones, to Waldo Cory Johnston took place at St. Bartholomew's yesterday, the ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. Edward E. Marshall, Miss Frances West, Miss Marie Le Moyne, Miss Edna Tyler, Miss Lily Billings, Miss Amy Schwab and Mrs. George W. Jean were in attendance on the bride, who was gowned in point lace over white satin and wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. She was given away by her brother, Alexander de T. Ogden Jones. F. Ambrose Clark officiated as best man, and the ushers were Walter Stokes, Edward and Stephen Clarke, Robert Maclay, James Gamble, Douglas Gibbons, W. Beach Douglass, Watson Webb, Douglas Johnston and Karl H. Behr. The ceremony was followed by a reception given by Miss Frances Ogden Jones, an aunt of the bride, at her house, in Park avenue.

Miss Josephine Flagg, whose marriage to Philip Boyer is to take place at St. Thomas's Church on Saturday next, entertained her bridesmaids and a number of her girl friends at luncheon yesterday at the West 48th street home of her mother, Mrs. W. Allston Flagg. The party included Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Katherine Atterbury, Miss Nathalie Howland, Miss Ethel Cowdin, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Matilda Frelinghuysen, Miss Susan Sedgwick and Miss Nora Langhorne.

Miss Alice Van Rensselaer is booked to sail today for Europe, to spend the winter abroad with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry have returned to town from their place at Delaware Lake, New York, and are at their house in East 61st street.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Florence Bourne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, of Oakdale, Long Island, to Anson W. Hard, jr., of No. 21 East 80th street, who recently was graduated from Harvard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt have returned to town and are at their house in Fifth avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Stebbins, who were married on Saturday, have rented an apartment at No. 15 West 8th street, where they will spend the season on their return from their wedding trip. Mrs. Stebbins is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Helen Stokes will remain at their place at Noroton, Conn., until they sail for Europe, at the end of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan returned to town yesterday from their place at Lenox, and are at their house, in East 40th street, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram will arrive in town for the winter at the end of next week.

Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell have left town for a few weeks' stay at Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins have closed their place at Southampton and have arrived at their house, in Fifth avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Potter Read will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee at their house, in Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes and the Misses Barnes have returned from Lenox and are at their house, in East 79th street, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. William M. Sloan, ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, Count Limburg Stirum and Mrs. John W. Mackay are among those due here today on board the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has gone to Mount Clemens, Mich., for a few weeks.

Mrs. Robert M. Olyphant will be at home on the first and third Thursdays in December.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster have gone to Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, who are now at Lakewood, will take possession of their new house, No. 16 East 55th street, on their return to town.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson have returned to town from South Coventry, Conn.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Nov. 4.—Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt closed their Newport season to-day and departed for New York.

Francis J. Otis, who has been confined to his bed for some weeks with typhoid fever, is now so far improved as to be able to sit up for a short time each day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi are still absent from Newport, though they are expected to return within a few days.

TO CELEBRATE FULTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Plans Made for the One Hundred and Forty-second Anniversary.

The 142d anniversary of the birth of Robert Fulton, who was born on November 14, 1765, and the centenary of steam navigation on the Hudson River—1807—will be commemorated under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in the New York Historical Society auditorium, on Central Park West, between 76th and 77th streets, on November 14.

From 8 to 8:30 o'clock in the evening there will be an informal reception, to which the descendants of Fulton have been invited as guests of honor. At 8:30 o'clock there will be addresses by General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, representing the United States Navy; Captain George A. White, representing the Hudson River steamboat interests; Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, president of the New York Historical Society, and Mrs. Robert Abbe, president of the City History Club. Dr. George Frederick Kunz will preside. The public is invited.

CHARLES H. BECKER ACCEPTS POST.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Charles H. Becker, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, has accepted the secretaryship of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. He will take up his new duties on December 1.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who sail for Europe to-day are:

KRONPRINZ WILHELM, FOR BREMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruglière.	John A. Lyman.
William Cole.	Mr. and Mrs. John L. Norris.
Mrs. Frances Ellwood.	William Schirman, jr.
Mrs. Edward Hubbard.	Miss A. Van Rensselaer.

CARMANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Audsley.	Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock.
Mr. and Mrs. De Witt D. Cook.	Charles Stanhope.
Major and Mrs. Cumming.	The Rev. Dr. Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska.
Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence.	Mrs. Worthington.

HAMBURG, FOR GENOA.

Mrs. F. C. Grant.	The Baroness Rosen.
The Misses Grant.	The Baroness Elizabeth Rosen.
Colonel and Mrs. L. H. Jerome.	Mrs. Sarah G. Waters.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday were:

BLUECHER, FROM HAMBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dater, jr.	Miss M. G. Messenger.
Mrs. Robert Downing.	Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Thayer.
Dr. Frank Dickson.	Mrs. F. P. Wilcox.
Mrs. M. H. Hudson.	

TESLA ON VERTEBRATE PROPELLER.

Neither Efficient Nor Effective, He Decides After a Critical Analysis.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The prospective "mile-a-minute" boat you have described in your issue of October 21 is to be operated by a "vertebrate" propeller, that is, by plates reciprocated and reversed so as to make the reaction of both sides unidirectional. It embodies, besides, a feature of the so-called "hydroplane," an old thing, based on a faulty theory, ignoring an important law. In venturing a few critical remarks on this invention I am impelled by a sincere desire of preventing an ingenious man from wasting years of his life in fruitless endeavor. Permit me, then, to point out a few of the salient defects and fallacies of the scheme.

No matter how the reaction plates are vibrated—by bell or chain, eccentrics, cranks or independent cylinders with valves suitably controlled, the mechanical and thermal losses will amount to not less than 30 per cent of the indicated power. Observe that these losses are avoided in the direct connected screw vessel, in which at least 50 per cent of the indicated horsepower is rendered effective. In this new craft only 35 per cent can be available, for, contrary to some opinions expressed in your report of October 21, this kind of propeller is neither efficient nor effective. But its principal drawback is that, whereas in the first case all the 50 per cent is used to push the vessel forward, in the latter case only 17½ per cent can be employed for this purpose, since, the plates reacting at 45 degrees, an equal amount will be expended in lifting the vessel. To offset these disadvantages the resistance of the new "mile-a-minute" wonder would have to be reduced to one-third, something entirely out of question.

Apart from all this, it is mechanically impossible to reciprocate the plates fast enough to attain a speed of sixty miles an hour. I know, from my long years' experience with reciprocating engines, that at half that velocity the plates would not hold out a few minutes. However, to make it possible at all for this kind of boat to earn its title, the total weight would have to be less than three pounds a horsepower. But a yacht like C. R. Flint's Arrow, which, with a little over forty pounds a horsepower, reached forty-five miles, could easily attain sixty miles with a total weight of eighteen pounds a horsepower.

New York, Nov. 3, 1907. NIKOLA TESLA.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Rome, Nov. 4.—The official organ of the Vatican says to-day that rumors that the Pope is ill are absolutely without foundation.