TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP

Ambassador Reid's Speech to Nottingham Chamber of Commerce.

Nottingham, England, Nov. 7.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, was the guest at dinner to-night of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, and delivered a brief but striking speech on Anglo-American trade relations. Mr. Reid made effective use of commercial statistics to illustrate the community of interests between Great Britain and the United States.

The invitation to attend the dinner was presented to the American Ambassador last spring by the Duke of Portland, who is the president of the chamber. Mr. Reid and his family arrived in Nottingham this afternoon and will be the guests of the duke at Welbeck Abbey for the rest of the week.

The Duke of Portland introduced the guest of the evening in terms of hearty and enthusiastic greeting, after which Mr. Reid spoke as follows:

These words of generous welcome are gladly and gratefully accepted, in the only sense in which, as I well know, they could be warranted —not as personal, but as a convenient way of expressing your sentiments toward the great country I have the honor to represent. In that sense I am doubly proud to receive them. It *is* a great country; it fills a larger place now every succeeding year in the world's horizon, and we derive much pleasure from thinking that it seems larger nowhere and is nowhere more esteemed than with the very people in whose eyes we would gladly look our best—those of the land from which we had our origin and early nurture, our institutions and our language, and from which has come so large a part of our composite blood.

It was a pleasure to receive your invitation. Nothing could be more natural than a desire to come to Nottingham. There are a dozen reasons. For one, to start with, any man who knows the magnitude and character of the industries centred here cannot but feel a reasonable curiosity to see the town that created them, as well as to see what they, in the course of years, have done to the town. It must be well worth while, for example, to know something of a place that has over six hundred separate establishments and over twenty-five thousand workpeople all engaged in a manufacture that is also an art—in fact, one of the most artistic and one of the most delicate manufactures in the world—while at the same time it rivals even this achievement, in extent if not in beauty, with a variety of its other products.

So, again, no man could recall the history of this town and county, whether in government or in literature, without the keenest interest. To us beyond the seas who cherish the bill of rights and parliamentary government as the special and priceless part of the great inheritance we derived from you, it is a privilege to see a place where English parliaments often assembled in the days when the Mother of Parliaments herself was young. Then, again, we get a lesson in the principles by which the world is coming more and more to be governed in the reflections suggested by a visit to the spot where the first Charles began the momentous struggle which, in its unforeseen sweep, vitally changed the British constitution and has largely affected the course of National and Imperial development from that day to this.

It can never cease to be another attraction of Nottinghamshire that it was the home, while he had a home, of one of the most brilliant poets of the great Georgian choir. Tempestuous and lurid he may have been at times, but his achievement and his fame are such that while genius commands homage Newstead Abbey must always be one of the world's shrines. There is a very different kind of radiance, mild and sweet, shed on Nottingham by the young scion of your working classes, Henry Kirke White, who was cut off almost at his dawn. He has left you a few pages that will live, the verdict of some noted men of letters of that period that he deserved to rank near, if not next, to Chatterton, and the memory of your extinguished hope for a great career. Then again one recalls the fuller flavored work of another son of Nottingham, once enormously read in your country and still more in ours. He, too, has left verse which the people will surely not let die, no matter what the critics of these later days may say about it. Two lines of this Nottingham poet which are known wherever the English language is known might well be taken as a motto for the town and a high summons to its succeeding generations:

We live in deeds, not years. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

There is a more prosaic reason for American interest in Nottingham. We do business with you—do it on such a scale that we take a full fourth out of your export of the greatest of all your products and a good large proportion of some of the others. There is another reason—you do business with us and do it on the scale that might be expected from a town whose manufactures are worth a hundred millions of dollars a year. In fact, I am told that you are so good a customer of ours as to take from us as large a proportion of your total imports as from any other part of the world, and probably in greater variety. The noted Nottingham hosiery itself is made up on American sewing machines, almost to the exclusion of any others; the very operatives that run these machines come to their work shod with American shoes, and they are timed for the beginning of the day's work and for its end with American clocks and watches. You live largely on American breadstuffs; you take from us the meats, canned and pickled vegetables, and even the fresh and preserved fruits, you eat yourselves, as well as the "breakfast foods" which presumably you feed to your helpless children!

Well, gentlemen, we are neither of us trading with the other out of benevolence or philanthropy. We are doing it on both sides mainly because we think we are thus getting the best and the most for our money. If we are, would not he who for spleen, or for paltry political demagogism, should utter a word or do an act to interrupt the present friendly relations between such customers be one of the most disagreeable as well as one of the most pernicious of public enemies?

These are merely local reasons for perpetual peace between us. There are larger ones. Have you quite realized that the British Empire sold us its products last year to the value of nearly seventy-five million pounds and bought from us of ours to the value of over one hundred and forty-one million pounds? What we sold you was over one-third, between that and one-half, of all we sold to the whole world, outside our own borders. Can there be laid before a chamber of commerce a more convincing or more eloquent proof not only that we need each other, but that we need each other's continuous and unshakable friendship?

Yet, pushing such exchanges of products is a large part of what many people continue to confuse with what they call "commercial war"! I protest against the phrase as a libel on your pursuits, and on the purposes chambers of commerce were organized to serve. Could it have been this utterly fallacious and deceptive analogy between the healthy competition of commerce and the blind destruction of war which led your Professor Huxley to say that the exactions of industrialism were responsible for the constant growth of armaments?

However that may be, I am sure that there is another and more commanding exaction of industrialism. It exacts regard for the real interests of manufactures and commerce, and therefore demands more and more that the chief use to be made of armaments, however much they may grow, shall be—to keep the peace! And then, rising above the plane of mere interest, I am equally sure that the highest aims, the most earnest aspirations of our two countries follow the same line as their manufactures and commerce, and tend to exactly the same things—peace everywhere, good will to all, the increase of ordered liberty, a higher morality, a broader humanity and the spread of a better civilization throughout the world.

Do not tell me these are beyond the sphere of chambers of commerce. They are of the very essence of your work. Commerce is itself the great explorer, the great civilizer, the great educator, the great peacemaker. Chambers of commerce are its organized expression. Perhaps they should be its legally authorized expression. In some countries they are. It is not for me to meddle with your domestic concerns, but perhaps I may say with reference to my own country, without offence, that if you had had a little more legal recognition here, had had the government in some way a little more behind you, we would on a late occasion have found it a little easier to do what we were anxious to do from the start—take your certificate of cost of manufacture and of fair export price as of equal authority with similar certificates from some Continental chambers in the administration of our customs. By special order of the Treasury Department we do give that credit now to this chamber. Meantime, whether you are legally authorized or not, I hail your chambers of commerce as colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, colleagues more efficient than even the late Hague conference, in the work of preserving peace between ourselves and extending it as far and as fast as we can throughout the world.

Just one thing more. It has been an interesting thing for the official of a Republic to meet the only large chamber—with a single exception, I think, the only chamber in the kingdom which has a duke for its president. You will pardon me if I take the liberty to mention it as a good sign of the great progress made in what, after all, in the history of nations were comparatively recent times. We are not so very far yet from the days when it was a biting sneer to call the British a nation of shopkeepers, and when it was almost a social disability, even in shopkeeping Great Britain, to be in trade. Neither are we so very far yet from the days when it was a doubtful credit to the peerage, and particularly to those of its highest grade, those who, as your own Byron phrased it, bear "illustrious names, renowned in rank, nor far beneath the throne," to concern themselves very prominently with details in the regulation and management of trade.

Far different, gentlemen, is the lesson taught by your action here and that of your president. In helping to enforce that lesson, your grace, you are rendering a real service to these islands, a service in its way as genuine as that rendered by the great founder in England of your historic house, when he served William of Orange. The lesson I mean, gentlemen, is the pregnant truth, more and more important every year to both our countries, that no people at the stage the world has now reached can be truly free and entirely great which does not through all its recognized and authoritative agencies, social and political, constantly seek to dignify and elevate labor and trade.

MISS FARRAR RETURNS.

Repudiates Reported Intention to Expatriate Herself.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, the American singer, who, it was reported abroad, had declared her intention to expatriate herself, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. She will sing this season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miss Farrar denied the story cabled to this country shortly before she sailed for New York, and went into details to explain just what she did say and to show how grossly she had been misquoted. She said the fact that she had been misrepresented caused her worry throughout the passage from Southampton.

"I was asked by the representative of a German newspaper," said Miss Farrar, "why there were so many American singers in Berlin. I told him I thought it was because there was not in America a national opera house subsidized by the government, and for that reason young American singers had to go abroad to get foreign recognition. The American people have a splendid appreciation of music, superior to that displayed in many foreign countries."

Enrico Caruso, the tenor, who has been engaged for this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, was also a passenger on the Oceanic. He asked that the incident in Central Park, which cost him a fine of $10 and much annoying notoriety, be forgotten by the public. He said he did not think it necessary to have a certificate of moral character to enter New York. An immigration official when asked if it was arranged to detain Caruso, said that the department did not intend to do anything foolish.

Among the other singers on the Oceanic engaged by Herr Conried were Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, Antonio Scotti and Riccardo Stracciari.

NOTES OF MUSICAL AFFAIRS.

Richard Arnold, the concert master of the Philharmonic Society, will not be able to perform his duties at the concerts of to-morrow afternoon and Saturday evening. He is suffering from a broken rib, having met with an accident at his home last Saturday evening. His place will be taken by the assistant concert master, Henry P. Schmitt.

A dispatch from Boston announces a fine success for the first concert in that city of the reorganized Kneisel Quartet. Mr. Willeke, who had been so ill that he could not fill an engagement with the New Haven Orchestra last week, is restored to health, and the work of the organization was joyously acclaimed by public and press. Mr. Rudolph Ganz was the assisting artist, and the programme consisted of Mozart's Quartet in D minor, Brahms's Trio in C minor and Beethoven's Quartet in F, Op. 59, No. 1.

Mr. Fritz Kreisler's first recital in Carnegie Hall was handsomely attended yesterday, and his playing called forth a chorus of approval without a dissonant tone. His programme was largely made up of archaic pieces—by Handel, Bach, Martini, Franceur, Louis Couperin, Porpora and Tartini—but in this music there is so much loveliness and grace (to which Mr. Kreisler's thoroughly artistic nature made him seem peculiarly predisposed) that as it was played—with exquisite tone and admirable taste—it filled the cup of enjoyment full and banished all thoughts of chronology. Afterward came compositions by Dvorak, Wieniawski and Paganini, which were equally welcome. There can be no temptation to inquire curiously into the structure of programmes when it is a consummate artist who interprets them.

MLLE. GERVILLE-REACHE AS CARMEN.

"La Gioconda" was to have been sung last night at the Manhattan Opera House, but a slight indisposition of Mme. Nordica gave Mr. Hammerstein an opportunity to present a new Carmen in the person of Mlle. Gerville-Reache. This little woman sang the part after only one rehearsal, and, although it was apparent she was not wholly familiar with it, she sang so well that she had won the sympathy of a numerous audience before the curtain went down on the first act. Dalmores was heard against as Don José, Ancona as Escamillo and Mme. Zeppilli as Micaela. It was a pleasing novelty, on the whole, and demonstrated that Mr. Hammerstein can gratify the popular taste in an emergency.

GRANDFATHER OF DUCHESS DEAD.

Bellefontaine, Ohio., Nov. 13.—Abram Evans, grandfather of the Duchess of Manchester, died at the home of a relative south of this city last night. He was eighty years old and had been dependent on relatives several years. The Duchess of Manchester was formerly Miss Zimmerman, of Cincinnati.

ANNA HELD HAS HEAVY COLD ONLY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Anna Held is still ill in this city, and a rumor this morning said that she was in a critical condition from pneumonia. Her physicians denied this, however, and said she is suffering from a heavy cold. She will be taken to Atlantic City on Saturday for a few days' rest. Her manager has decided to cancel the first week of her New York engagement, which was to have begun next Monday night.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE

State Commission to Investigate Industrial Accidents Desired.

Albany, Nov. 13.—"Industrial Accidents" was the most important subject discussed at to-night's session of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, which began in the Senate Chamber last night and will continue to-morrow. Matters relating to the care of the destitute sick and of the poor in their homes were presented to-day.

The feature this evening was a report under the title "Industrial Accidents in New York State and the Need of a State Commission of Investigation," presented as the report of the special committee on the care of the poor in their homes, by its chairman, Francis H. McLean, superintendent of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Mr. McLean said that a study of the settlements made to men crippled and disabled by industrial accidents in this state presented a "veritable crazy quilt of absurdities." He showed that over half of the accidents in industries occur to men under forty years of age, spoiling the best part of their industrial life; over half also occur to workmen in unskilled trades; this group includes drivers and longshoremen, and in general a class of men least able to turn to some other occupation as a means of livelihood. Twenty-five per cent of the men injured, he declared, were earning only from $5 to $10 a week, while over 60 per cent were earning less than $15. He quoted the standard of living committee, as showing that $16 is a minimum wage for the maintenance of a normal family life, and said it was plain that these men, even if unmarried, could not have protected themselves adequately from their wages against these disabling accidents. All of the cases investigated by the committee were of men with families, who had to seek charitable assistance as the result of their accidents.

The committee found in Manhattan and Brooklyn alone 736 such cases, of whom 57 per cent were permanently injured. These figures, he said, were not so significant in regard to the percentage of permanent disability resulting from industrial accidents as in indicating the large amount of suffering or family deterioration or added burden upon philanthropy which was the result of industrial accidents. At present the remuneration was left entirely to the generosity of the manufacturer or to precarious and slow action before the courts. Of all the cases that the committee could discover only 20 per cent showed some sort of gift or settlement made to the injured person. For temporary injuries the settlements were generally fair, Mr. McLean said; that is, full wages were paid during the period of disability in a number of cases. It was in the more serious cases that the absurdities were found, payments on death varying from mere funeral expenses to $500, and other cases showing wide diversity.

The report emphasized the need of a state commission of investigation, and urged also that the conference should appoint a special committee to agitate for the passage of necessary legislation.

Edgar M. Atkin, counsel for a New York electric company, told at length of the satisfactory experience of that corporation in dealing directly with injured employes, rather than through employers' liability insurance companies. He described the methods of the company in furnishing free medical attendance in cases of accident, in continuing wages in part through the period of disability, and in bearing invariably the entire expense in case of fatalities. As a result, he said, in the cases of three thousand accidents within the last two years, the company had been sued by only five men.

Porter R. Lee, assistant secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, presented a paper on "Personal Equations in Helping to Self-Help."

That insane people are still committed to jail within the State of New York was asserted by Dr. Adolph Meyer, pathologist for the New York State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, New York City, in an address this morning.

"There are still," he said, "sad blots on the record of this state in the care of that peculiarly helpless and pitiable class, the insane, inasmuch as even in a city which has a hospital for the insane within its limits many patients are still taken to jail." The number of the insane under the supervision of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, Dr. Meyer said, now reached the startling total of 27,102, or 745 more than last year. Of these over a thousand had committed criminal offences before their commission to the insane asylum. The state still lacked accommodations for nearly two thousand of its insane.

Dr. Meyer gave figures to show that where the overcrowding is most marked, i. e., in the metropolitan district, the least provision has been furnished, so that a great number of patients from this district are being taken away to distant parts. This is all the more necessary because the capacity of the Long Island State Hospital has been reduced by 350 beds during the last year by reason of the reversion of certain of its old buildings to the city of New York. This leaves the metropolitan district with 12,328 patients, and a capacity of less than 9,500. An additional institution, either on Staten Island, or in Rockland or Westchester counties, would relieve the overcrowding. In addition to this, a psychopathic hospital is planned for the city of New York.

Dr. Meyer, on the other hand, complimented New York on its efforts to provide for defective children in the public schools and elsewhere but, he said, "there still remains a deplorable number of children whose salavation lies in removal from inadequate homes to schools where they can be managed and brought to a certain degree of usefulness to themselves and others. That such an institution should be near New York is obvious, if we do not wish to separate the families from children for whom they should remain partly responsible."

For the committee on the mentally defective, of which his address was the report, Dr. Meyer recommended that the Governor be asked to bring about the appointment of a committee to investigate the care of defectives in this state. The committee recommends legislation for a satisfactory plan of provision of local efforts for taking care of the patients pending commitment or not necessarily in need of commitment. It is suggested that all the local provisions for this class of cases be subjected to standards of construction and medical administration to be outlined by the commission in lunacy; further, that every case of suspected mental disorder liable to mental incapacity be reported to the commission in lunacy just as at the present time special diseases are reported to the local boards of health; further, that the supervisory staff of the commission be made sufficient to attend to the new responsibilities. Provision should be made to allow voluntary commitments to state institutions.

At this afternoon's session of the conference Dr. Edward B. Angell, of Rochester, chairman of the committee on the care of the sick, presented the report of the committee, in the course of which he declared that so great had been the recent decrease in the number of people suffering from disease that it had actually affected the income of the average practitioner. He said that Dr. William Ewart, of St. George's Hospital in London, had also noted this change, owing to the growing success of the medical profession in reducing the prevalence of disease. Dr. Angell gave full credit to the health departments and sanitarians, as well as the philanthropic organizations, which had borne a large part in improving the general health of civilized communities.

"Diseases have been conquered, almost annihilated," he said, "and we are yet but at the beginning of the struggle to eliminate sickness and all of its consequent suffering. I venture to assert that far more time has been spent in the last twenty-five years in finding the way to prevent diseases than in the study of remedies for their cure."

Governor and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, late this afternoon gave the delegates a reception at the Executive Chamber.

These new officers were elected to-night by the conference: President, Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles H. Israels, New York City; Dr. Edward B. Angell, Rochester, and the Rev. J. H. White, Brooklyn; treasurer, Frank Tucker, New York; secretary, Dr. Orlando T. Lewis; assistant secretaries, John Howard, jr., Buffalo; Patrick Mallon, Brooklyn; Charles W. Wallace, Albany.

LUNCHEON FOR J. C. WILLIAMSON.

A luncheon was given by Isidor Witmark, of M. Witmark & Sons, at the Hotel Navarre yesterday in honor of J. C. Williamson, the Australian theatrical manager, who is in this country to arrange for new productions. Victor Herbert, Henry Blossom, Julius Witmark, Jay Witmark and Walter Jordan were among those present. Short speeches were delivered by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Blossom.

VAUDEVILLE WAR ENDS.

Keith, Proctor, Hammerstein, Williams Now Control Variety Field.

It was announced informally yesterday that negotiations between Klaw & Erlanger and the Association of Vaudeville Managers looking to the permanent suspension of "advanced" vaudeville were practically at an end. Percy Williams, William A. Hammerstein and the Messrs. Keith and Proctor are now in absolute control of the variety field, and though for a few weeks their theatres will have some opposition, it will be no more alarming than it was two months ago. The United Booking Offices, the central body of the Association of Vaudeville Managers, is already booking the European performers brought over by the promoters of "advanced" vaudeville, and by February 3 next, according to a statement made yesterday to a reporter for The Tribune, all the variety houses operated by Klaw & Erlanger will be closed as such.

It is not unlikely that the vaudeville performances at the New York Theatre will close with the engagement of Harry Lauder. He will be amusing audiences at the Victoria, Colonial and Keith and Proctor houses in a few weeks. The promoters of the new enterprise have yet to announce their retirement from a foreign field. A. L. Erlanger was approached two days ago by a reporter for this paper, but confessed ignorance of any suspension of business at the New York Theatre or elsewhere. "I don't know a thing about it," he grumbled.

There is little regret expressed anywhere, save among European performers, for the failure of "advanced" ideas. The intention of Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger has been to dominate commercial conditions on the variety stage, as they so nearly dominate conditions in the legitimate theatre. The first thing to be accomplished, in order to fulfil that design, was to overwhelm competition. To that end they employed various and excellent variety performers, domestic and foreign, at extravagant salaries. The purpose was to provide entertainment that would so far overtop that of all competitors that the public would be drawn away from other variety theatres. Then, having obtained at their terms control of the variety theatres of the country, the better attractions would probably have been curtailed. That plan has been beaten.

The persons who control the variety stage in this country now are Messrs. Hammerstein, Williams, Keith, and Proctor. That is good news to believers in independence. These managers will receive the utmost practical support of the public as long as their enterprises are right and clean. If they should depart from that standard they will, in the long run, find that the "steam rollers" of public opinion will run over their enterprises and crush them. The trend seems beginning to turn toward fair play, honorable competition, integrity, cleanliness and independence.

SUZANNE ADAMS ARRIVES.

Mme. Suzanne Adams, the grand opera prima donna, who has been abroad for four years, returned to this country yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic to sing in the variety theatres conducted by the Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger. She will remain here until Saturday, then depart for Chicago, where she will begin her engagement at the Auditorium, singing selections from her repertory. After a tour of the West and South it is possible she may be heard at the New York Theatre.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission, Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History.
Annual meeting of the Woman's Municipal League, No. 19 East 26th street, 11 a. m.
Musical of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society, Waldorf, 11 a. m.
Meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Yorkville Hospital, Hotel Astor, 1:30 p. m.
Meeting of Portia Club, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.
Annual dinner of the Emma Willard Association, Hotel Manhattan, 1 p. m.
Mrs. Louis A. Allen, on "Instruction in Citizenship for Minors," West End Woman's Republican Association, Hotel Astor, 2:30 p. m.
Meeting New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West 43d street, 9:30 a. m.
Private view, memorial windows for Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Merchants' Association, celebrates tenth anniversary, 12:30 p. m.
Professor Jenks lectures on trusts, College of the City of New York, 2:30 p. m.
Celebration anniversary of Robert Fulton's birth, Waldorf, 3:30 p. m.
Presentation portraits of judges to United States District Court, courtroom, 4 p. m.
Dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, Astor House, 6 p. m.
Dinner, Men's League, Broadway Tabernacle Church, parish house, 56th street and Broadway, 6:30 p. m.
Annual reunion and dinner, Eleventh Army Corps, Café Martin, 7 p. m.
Dinner Rockefeller Bible class, lecture room, No. 8 West 46th street, evening.
People's Institute, Club A, No. 318 East 15th street, "Is Japanese War Imminent?" 8:30 p. m.
Quarterly meeting, American Institute, No. 19, West 44th street, 8 p. m.
Lecture on "Juvenal and the Jews," Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 123d street, near Amsterdam avenue, 8:30 p. m.
Horace Fletcher on "Muscular Efficiency of Old Men," New York Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West 43d street, 8:30 p. m.
Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue, Professor James T. Shotwell, "The Fall of Napoleon; Metternich and the Reconstruction of Europe"; Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, Professor Henry E. Crampton, "The Evolution of the Human Species"; Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Frank Stephens, "At Elsinore" ("Hamlet"); Public School 51, No. 523 West 44th street, Willis Fletcher Johnson, "Authors"; Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets, H. Montague Donner, "Finland and Its People"; Public School 64, 9th and 10th streets, east of Avenue B, William T. Smith, "Canada"; Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, Lucy R. Bliss, "Spain"; Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue, George A. Brown, "Our Arid West"; Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, Morris A. Lunn, "Jamaica and the Recent Earthquake"; Public School 159, No. 241 East 119th street, Professor Louis A. Loiseaux, "Paris to the Pyrenees"; Public School 170, 111th street, between Fifth and Lenox avenues, Jesse C. Joy, "Alexander Hamilton"; Five Points Mission, No. 63 Park street, Kellogg Durland, "Present Day Russia"; Hebrew Technical Institute, No. 63 Stuyvesant street, Professor J. Newton Gray, "Practical Application of the Electric Current"; New York Public Library, No. 112 East 96th street, J. Scott Hartley, "The Making of a Statue"; St. Luke's Hall, No. 483 Hudson street, Ethelbert D. Warfield, "Madison and Marshall"; Morris High School, 166th street and Boston Road, Professor Frederick H. Sykes, "Keats"; Public School 12, 2d street, West Chester, Charles C. Creagan, "China"; Public School 16, Matilda street, Wakefield, Henry B. Savage, "The Structure and Functions of the Healthy Human Body"; Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue, between 147th and 148th streets, Miss Mari Ruef Hofer, "National Songs of Scandinavia"; Public School 34, Amethyst avenue, near Morris Park avenue, Van Nest, Ernest R. Holmes, "Paris, the City of Light"; Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 137th street, Professor Silas A. Lottridge, "Our Friends in Fur and Feathers."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

GOTHAM—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Draper, Boston. HOTEL ASTOR—August Vis, Holland. MANHATTAN—F. N. Sewall, Kansas City. WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. M. McCrea, Pittsburg. ST. REGIS—Clyde N. Carr, Lake Forest, Ill.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 13.—Following the very rapid eastward movement of a low pressure area over the northern portion of the country comes another decided high area, accompanied by falling temperature, the districts affected to-night extending from Montana and the Dakotas eastward into the northern upper lake region. Temperatures are also below the seasonal average over the remaining districts east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the South. It is, however, considerably warmer in the Southwest than on Monday and Tuesday. There were light local snows in the lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley, and rains along the south Atlantic and north Pacific coasts. Elswhere generally fair weather prevails.

Owing to the prevailing high pressure in the West and Northwest and the favorable location of its crest over the latter district, fair weather, with comparatively low temperature, may be expected quite generally east of the Rocky Mountains for the next two or three days, although the usual occasional snow flurries may be expected along the windward shores of the Great Lakes.

The winds on the New England coast will be fresh to brisk west; on the middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest; on the south Atlantic Coast light to fresh north; on the east Gulf Coast light north; on the west Gulf Coast light and mostly north; on the lower lakes fresh west to northwest, except brisk Thursday on Lake Ontario; on the upper lakes fresh northwest to north.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh to brisk west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and Friday; light northwest winds.

For Delaware, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and colder to-day; fair Friday; light to fresh northwest winds.

For Eastern New York, fair and colder to-day; fair Friday; fresh northwest winds.

For New England, fair and colder to-day; fresh to brisk west winds; fair Friday.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; colder in northern portion; fair Friday; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Western New York, partly cloudy and colder to-day, with fresh to brisk west winds; fair Friday.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	35	40	6 p. m.	39	41
6 a. m.	35	36	9 p. m.	36	38
9 a. m.	36	38	11 p. m.	35	36
12 m.	40	39	12 p. m.	34	—
4 p. m.	41	44			

Highest temperature yesterday, 44 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 40; average for corresponding date last year, 38; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 45.

Local Forecast.—Fair and colder to-day; Friday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

THE DRAMA.

MRS. CAMPBELL AS HEDDA GABLER.

Lyric Theatre.

Another clinic was held at the Lyric Theatre last night, and the sad case of Hedda Gabler was investigated. The personation of that morbid invalid, whether by Mrs. Campbell or anybody else, is unimportant. The better such a part is played the more reprehensible is the playing of it. An actress who can manifest remarkable talent in such a character commits an offence against dramatic art when she assumes it, because she is misusing, in the portrayal of a diseased condition, the faculties that should be devoted to the services of healthful art. Mr. Ibsen has been extolled for having presented commonplace subjects and persons. If to do that in a commonplace manner is to be a great dramatist, then the Norwegian pessimist is great; not otherwise. There is no impartment of truth in the works of Mr. Ibsen that had not been made, in an incomparably finer manner, both in verse and prose, before he was born. There are various impartments in his works that are true only of abnormal persons—fit subjects for the consulting room or the operating table; not for the Theatre. Mr. Ibsen declared it to be his business to ask unpleasant questions; not to answer them. He was mistaken. It is the business of the intellect to lead and to help mankind. No human being, arrived at the age of discretion, needs information as to the weakness and depravity of which human nature is capable: if such a need existed for such a person, the daily "news" would satisfy it. Every human being, on the other hand, does need, and usually craves, stimulation toward virtue and beauty in the conduct of life. That incentive is not found in the works of Mr. Ibsen. For the lover of the stage there can be no better counsel than the counsel to avoid Mr. Ibsen and his disciples, everywhere and always. If the votary of the Theatre will insist on observing the Crank Drama at first hand, let him consider what Mr. Ibsen's desolate pronouncements are, and what the expositions are that his advocates make of them. It will then be discovered that the Ibsen deliverances may mean almost anything, and that his apostles, naturally, are in a fog. Here is an example:

"In her manipulation of the manuscript throughout this scene she (Mme. Nazimova) departed from Ibsen's intentions, but *in such a splendidly imaginative way* that I am sure he would have forgiven her." So says Mr. William Archer.

"Mr. William Archer opened my eyes to *the value of a little thing* in 'Hedda Gabler' *that was purely a matter of accident.* I had always hidden Lovborg's manuscript under a sofa pillow, but at this performance, Mr. Blair came in sooner than I expected, and I could not reach the pillow in time. So I thrust the manuscript under my wrapper and held it against my breast. But when Mrs. Elvsted said to Lovborg: 'I shall think of it to my dying day, as though you had killed a little child,' the thought of clasping a dead child filled me with such horror that my hands shrank from the touch of the manuscript, and it fell to the floor. Luckily I was able to cover it with my wrapper, and the scene was saved. *I thought no more of it, till Mr. Archer spoke of it as the greatest moment in the play.*" So says Mme. Nazimova.

What genius! What discernment! What utter nonsense!

Mrs. Campbell, so far as she has yet disclosed herself as an actress, is an expositor of the abnormal, offensive, and repulsive woman. The manner of her acting, since it is narrow and little, does not signify. The plays in which she chooses to appear are, almost without exception, disgraceful to the stage. She can be seen at the Lyric Theatre until next Saturday night. If you wish to study abnormal persons and bad social conditions, go to the Lyric, this week. If you seek good acting in good plays, go elsewhere. W. W.

COUNT CASSINI TO BE RETIRED?

Former Russian Ambassador to United States May Leave Madrid Post.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—It is reported in Foreign Office circles that Count Cassini, the former Russian Ambassador to the United States, is slated for retirement from the post of Ambassador at Madrid, and that he will be succeeded by N. N. de Giers, now Russian Minister at Brussels.

ROYAL DAUGHTER BORN IN ROME.

Rome, Nov. 13.—Queen Helena this morning gave birth to a daughter. The baby has been named Giovanna. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, who were married in October, 1896, now have four children—Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, born September 15, 1904, and Giovanna, born to-day.

SETH LOW'S NIECE MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss Mary Angeline Low, daughter of Mrs. Chauncey E. Low and a niece of Seth Low, to the Rev. Roger Sawyer Forbes, of Dedham, Mass. occurred yesterday afternoon in the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. P. Forbes, father of the bridegroom, officiated. Miss Nathalie Low, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and Miss Louise De Forest, Miss Katharine White, Miss Anna J. White and Miss Mary A. Arnold were bridesmaids. The Rev. George H. Reed, of Belmont, Mass., was the best man. The ushers were E. I. Low and B. R. C. Low, cousins of the bride; J. W. Frothingham and L. F. Frothingham, of this city; H. E. Shreve, of Dedham; R. T. Hale, of Newburyport; M. L. Sand, of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, and Dr. Channing Frothingham, of Boston.

"JACK" ROLLINS THROWN FROM HUNTER

Hempstead, Long Island, Nov. 13 (Special).—"Jack" Rollins, who is a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club and occupies a conspicuous place on the polo team of that club, while riding a green hunter over the jumps this morning preparatory to the run this afternoon behind the hounds was thrown and had a shoulder blade broken. His mount ran at the obstacle, but suddenly swerved and bolted. Mr. Rollins was thrown over his horse's head and against the side of the jump. A doctor was called from Hempstead, who set the injured bone, and Mr. Rollins was taken home in an automobile.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

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

THE CELTIC, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Boyle.	Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Francis.
Jerome K. Jerome.	Miss M. M. Dobbs.
W. A. Jackson.	Sir A. P. McDonnell.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargent.	

THE AMERIKA, FOR HAMBURG.

Mrs. Huntington Denton.	Francis Tracey Tobin.
Mrs. William Goddard.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.	Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirby.

THE PANNONIA, FOR NAPLES.

Mrs. C. C. Canfield.	Mrs. James A. Rice.
Paul McKay.	F. C. Yates.
Miss A. L. Phipps.	Miss G. S. Templeton.

LA TOURAINE, FOR HAVRE.

William N. Browne.	M. L. Ortoz.
E. H. Claburn.	Mrs. C. J. Stevens.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

THE OCEANIC, FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leath.
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gordon.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Skerrett.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Jackson.	Charles H. Stoddard.
	Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

FORBES—LOW—On Wednesday, November 13, by the Rev. John P. Forbes, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, Mary Angeline, daughter of the late Chauncey E. Low, M. D., of Brooklyn, to the Rev. Roger S. Forbes, of Dedham, Mass.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Butt, Richard F.	Menke, Sophie.
Clark, Margaret L.	Mills, George T.
Clemons, Frederick W.	Morton, Bell.
Crane Anna G.	Robins, Emma D.
DuBois, Alvan P.	Speir, Mary D.
Kenevan, Bridget.	Unger, Eliza P.
Leeds, Charlotte J.	Valentine, Matthias B.
Maloney, John E.	Walker, Johanna.

BUTT—On Tuesday, November 12, Major Richard F. Butt, past commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 327. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 649 Jefferson ave., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, November 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Friends and members of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, Loyal Legion, 1st New York Volunteer Engineers, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Mutual Benefit Association of 23d Regiment, Company G Veteran Association 23d Regiment, 14th Regiment Veteran Association, are invited to attend.

CLARK—On November 12, 1907, Margaret L., widow of the late William E. Clark. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, No. 125 East 57th st., Friday, November 15, at 11 o'clock.

CLEMONS—At Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., November 8, Colonel Frederick W. Clemons, aged 67.

CRANE—On Wednesday, November 13, 1907, at No. 312 East 79th st., Anna Gertrude Crane. Funeral private.

DUBOIS—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, November 11, Alvan Preston DuBois, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Livingston Manor, N. Y., on Thursday, November 14, at 1 p. m. Interment at Ellenville, N. Y.

KENEVAN—On November 11, Bridget, beloved wife of the late Edward Kenevan, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Higgins, No. 251 President st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, on Thursday, November 14, at 9:30 a. m. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

LEEDS—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, November 13, 1907, Charlotte Josephine Leeds. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., on Friday, November 15, at 3 p. m.

MALONEY—On Monday, November 11, John E. Maloney. Funeral from his late residence, No. 485 12th st., Brooklyn, Thursday, 9:30 a. m.; thence to Holy Name Church. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

MENKE—Sophie, on Monday, November 11, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Albany ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

MILLS—Suddenly, on November 11, George T. Mills, in his thirty-ninth year. Funeral strictly private, from the residence of his father, Andrew Mills, No. 1190 Decatur st., Brooklyn.

MORTON—At No. 44 West 93d st., November 12, Bell, daughter of G. Nash and Mary E. W. Morton. Funeral services at Scotch Presbyterian Church Chapel, No. 3 West 95th st., at 1 p. m., Friday, November 15. Interment private.

ROBINS—On Wednesday, November 13, at her residence, No. 959 Madison ave., Emma Davis, widow of Thomas Robins and daughter of the late Samuel Davis. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th ave., on Friday, November 15, at 2:30 p. m. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPEIR—On November 13, 1907, at her residence, Elberon, N. J., Mary D. Speir, beloved wife of Frank W. Speir. Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNGER—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, November 13, 1907, Eliza Pridham, wife of Herman Unger. Funeral services will be held at her home, No. 75 Lincoln Park, Newark, on Friday, November 15, at 2 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

VALENTINE—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on November 11, Matthias B. Valentine, in his 86th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Locust ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

WALKER—On Monday, November 11, 1907, Johanna Walker, beloved wife of the late Thomas Walker. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, No. 46 Tilden ave., Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to Holy Cross Church, where a requiem mass will be offered.

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