Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Tom Jones.
BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—8:15—Bohemian Girl.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Round Up.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—My Wife.
GARRICK—8:20—Artie.
GARDEN—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.
GERMAN—8:15—Herzogin Crevette.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Christian Pilgrim.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Coming of Mrs. Patrick.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Les Contes d'Hoffmann.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Two sessions—Ice Skating.
STUYVESANT—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Right of Way.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—8—Eight Bells.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	5-6	Furnished Houses to Let	14	5
Apartment Hotels	14	5	Hotels & Restaurants	10	6
Auction Sales, Financial	12	6	Instruction	14	6
Autumn Resorts	14	6	Lost Bankbooks	11	1
Bankers and Brokers	12	1	Marriages and Deaths	7	5-6
Banks	12	6	Ocean Steamers	9	4-5
Board and Rooms	11	1	Public Notices	8	6
Business Chances	11	1	Railroads	9	5
Carpet Cleaning	11	1	Real Estate	14	5-6
City Hotels	14	5	School Agencies	14	6
Dividend Notices	12	5	Special Notices	7	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	11	5-8	Steamboats	9	5
Dressmaking	11	1	Storage Notices	11	2
Drygoods	9	6-7	The Turf	8	6
Employm't Agencies	11	2	To Let for Business Purposes	14	5-6
Financial	12	1	Tribune Subs'n Rates	7	6
For Sale	9	4	Trust Companies	12	5-6
Furnished Rooms to Let	11	1	Typewriters	11	1
Help Wanted	12	2	Work Wanted	11	2-5

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 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.—Rear Admiral Hemphill's squadron, with Secretary Taft on board, was at Iwoshima Lighthouse, near Nagasaki. —— The burden of the government's message to the third Russian Parliament, which was formally opened yesterday, will be the land question, and an effort will be made to intrench vested interests against the threatening peasant revolt. —— The shortage of coal at Cape Breton is so acute that 26,000 tons have been engaged for import from America. —— Reports from Porto Rico indicate that objection may be offered in the Senate of the United States to the confirmation of the appointment of Governor Post. —— John William Reid, of St. Louis, was arrested in Paris on the charge of swindling in London. —— At a meeting in London of the governors of the Peabody fund, at which Ambassador Reid presided, contracts were awarded for the erection of sixty-four cottages on the Herne Hill estate. —— At a demonstration at the Luxembourg Palace, in Paris, in honor of delegates to the Hague conference, the work of the representatives of the South American republics was warmly praised. —— Reports from Bristol, England, indicate that the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday night, is out of danger.

DOMESTIC.—Friends of the President gave out in Washington a prediction of what they believe will be the chief recommendations in his coming message to Congress. —— William Jennings Bryan, in a statement published in his paper, "The Commoner," said he would accept the Democratic Presidential nomination next year, but not ask for or seek it. —— Secretary Root formally opened the peace conference of the Central American republics at Washington with a speech urging the delegates to do their utmost to accomplish the desired results. —— Representative Herbert Parsons was at luncheon with the President; the subject of the recent fusion in New York County was not discussed. —— The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, accused of murdering ex-Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, was completed in Washington and the prosecution nearly finished its presentation of testimony. —— Governor Hughes at Albany appointed November 28 as a day of general thanksgiving. —— It was said at Boston that Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever at Harvard University, was more comfortable. —— It was announced at Boston that at the next meeting of the trustees of the Peabody fund a grant of $1,000,000 would be made for the establishment of a teachers' college at Nashville. —— The case of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, against the American Federation of Labor, to enjoin the use of the boycott, was opened in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. —— Charles T. Barney, ex-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, shot himself at his home. —— President Hepburn of the Chase National Bank asked the members of the committee appointed to investigate state banking to reflect on the subject a week and then make reports at a meeting of the committee. —— More financiers expressed themselves as optimistic over the business outlook. —— Secretary Cortelyou talked about financial conditions to the Merchants' Association. —— The police completed their testimony as to traffic conditions before the Public Service Commission. —— There was a great difference of opinion at a public hearing over the question of opening the Belmont tunnel. —— In a test of high speeds on a curved track a Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive made the record breaking speed of 91.6 miles an hour as against 72 miles made by an electric locomotive. —— A. C. Morrison differed with Dr. Doty as to the cleanness of money. —— The Assembly Speakership situation was complicated by the news that Jesse Phillips was a candidate for the majority leadership. —— Single Taxers were planning to boom Tom L. Johnson for President. —— Howard Gould, in defending himself in his wife's suit for separation, tried to get evidence of her relationship with William F. Cody, the showman.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 34.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.

There is something courageous and creditable about the movement reported from Tennessee to secure for a Southerner the next Democratic Presidential nomination. It is courageous to propose an experiment which the Democratic party has not made since 1844 and which it still shrinks from, not so much on grounds of logic as on grounds of shallow expediency. The South has been the hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Democratic party for sixty-four years. It has furnished, on the average, 70 to 75 per cent of that party's representation in the Senate and House of Representatives and in the Electoral College. It has dictated the Democratic party's policies in Congress and in national conventions, and it used the party first to protect slavery, then to try to break down the protective tariff system and finally to assail the country's standard of value. But all the while it has hesitated to offer for the Presidency one of its many brilliant leaders.

This self-effacement has cost the South dear, for its politicians have come to look at the great office of the Presidency as a pawn to be lightly sacrificed in the game of national politics. They have been content to name Northern candidates without much regard to their representative character or training in Democratic principles, taking them on the chance that they might appeal to some passing mood of one group of Northern states or another. The South selected in turn Tilden, Hancock, Cleveland, Bryan and Parker—candidates in ideas, temper and theories about as wide apart as could have been assembled. It has oscillated with cynical indifference between conservatism, negativism and radicalism, and has often voted stolidly for Presidential nominees whom at heart it despised. From this long practised attitude has sprung an insincerity which has eaten deeply into Southern politics and which always suggests the existence of a wide discrepancy between what a Southern leader says and what he thinks. There are many Southern Senators and Representatives who publicly favor Mr. Bryan's renomination and privately condemn it as political folly. The most candid and ingenious of them can only attempt to square their thoughts with their actions by maintaining, like the Hon. John Sharp Williams, that they gladly support Bryan but have no use for Bryanism.

The Tennessee movement is therefore a movement for emancipation from insincerity and double dealing in Southern political management. It seeks to aid the South to speak its mind clearly and honestly and to help Southern statesmen acquire a larger sense of responsibility. The man who feels that he may be called on to accept a Presidential nomination will take a broader view of his opportunities and his duties to the nation at large than if he feels himself cut off from national honors and therefore excused from serving other than purely sectional interests. We are not sure that any Southern leader will enter the Democratic National Convention as a serious candidate for the Presidency. But it would be a good thing, both for the South and the nation, if the South should next year demand an honor which it has too long meekly surrendered to the Northern wing of the Democracy.

THE BANKING COMMISSION.

Governor Hughes by his appointment of a thoroughly qualified commission of inquiry and advice has cleared the way for intelligent legislation regarding state banking at the coming session. The commission consists of two national bank presidents, a state bank president, two trust company presidents and a savings bank president, and consequently represents all shades of opinion. The conclusions which it will reach will not be open to the objection of presenting simply the national bank view or the trust company view. Because of public confidence in the members of the commission and of the diverse interests they stand for their conclusions will reflect the general sense of the banking community as to the restrictions which are essential to safety and stability.

A reform of the state banking laws will be one of the most important problems before the Legislature this winter. Within a few years the trust companies have come to do a large share of this city's banking because they have not been subject to the restrictions which the federal government has imposed upon the national banks. They could make larger profits than the national banks because they could take greater risks, and hence could offer greater inducements to depositors than their rivals. This freedom worked well during prosperous times, but when the recent trouble came, just because they could assume greater risks, could loan a larger proportion of their deposits—and to some extent on securities that the national banks were barred by law from accepting—they were less ready to meet the emergency and needed more support than their rivals. The financial disturbance proved that the state was less successful than the nation in safeguarding the interests of depositors and of the business community in general. It is clear that the present reserve required of trust companies is inadequate. The difficulty in fixing upon a proper one is in separating the demand from the time accounts. For the former it seems reasonable to require the 25 per cent reserve which the national banks are compelled by law to maintain; for the latter a smaller reserve is sufficient. The present state law is just a guess at the amount of the reserve fairly to be required of a trust company in consideration of the composite nature of its business. No such guesswork will do for the future, nor is it to be looked for from a commission of the character of that appointed by Governor Hughes.

What is needed is a law which will leave the time business of the trust companies as profitable as at present and which will make the demand business as safe and as ready for emergencies as banking conducted under the national act now is. It is reasonable to expect that experienced bankers, anxious to preserve the good features of the trust companies and at the same time to eliminate their weaknesses, will be able to suggest a plan for segregating the time accounts for the purpose of estimating the necessary reserves upon the remaining business. That is the main problem so far as the trust companies are concerned. Frequent publicity of state banking conditions, such as prevails in national banks, would serve the business community. This it is possible for the law to require. Association of the trust companies in the Clearing House is desirable, but that is a voluntary matter. However, a reasonable solution of the reserve problem would probably make the way to union easy.

THE ASHOKAN DAM INQUIRY.

The decision of the Mayor to investigate the award of the contract for the Ashokan Dam will cause little surprise, in view of the comment which has been evoked by the action of the Board of Water Supply. It would cause much regret if there were danger of its materially interfering with or delaying the urgent work of increasing the city's water supply; but apparently there is none. Of course, even in such a case the regret would be at the cause or need of the inquiry rather than at the inquiry itself. For it may be accepted as a safe general principle that an investigation is always in order when there is any reasonable doubt of the propriety of a public act, or when any considerable number of serious-minded persons are convinced that such a doubt exists. We assume that in this case the Mayor and other responsible men have been made to feel such a doubt. It is scarcely conceivable that the action now ordered would have been decided upon frivolously or with unworthy motives.

The merits of the case, so far as they have been revealed, have already been pretty fully discussed in these columns, and we can only repeat that there seemed on the face of it adequate justification for making the award as it was made. The primary desideratum was and is to get the work done, not merely as cheaply but as well as possible. It was originally recognized in making the law under which the Board of Water Supply was formed, and under which it is acting, that it might be desirable for the board, according to its discretion, to award contracts to others than the lowest bidders, and for that reason it was specifically authorized so to do. Certainly its action, in exact compliance with the law and in accord with the expectations of those who framed and enacted the law, should not be challenged save on substantial grounds. The simple fact that the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder is not sufficient ground. If there are those who regard it as such, they should not have waited until now, but should long ago have started a campaign for the repeal of the law which specifically authorizes and contemplates such an award.

Nor can we help regarding the case as calculated to discourage those who hoped a way had been found for securing the doing of a great public work in a manner above suspicion. It will be recalled that this Board of Water Supply was appointed not at the Mayor's personal volition but on the selection and nomination of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies representative of the highest intelligence, strictest integrity and best public spirit of the city, and the law governing its action was enacted only after exceptionally full and prolonged discussion and after receiving practically unanimous approval. It may well be asked what work can be properly done if not one thus directed, and what public servants can be trusted if not those thus chosen. It is true that some engineers of high standing now declare that the lowest bid should have been accepted. But then others, of equally high standing and of particularly wide experience in precisely such works as this, were equally emphatic against it. To adapt the old saying, it would seem that when engineers thus disagreed the commmissioners were free to act according to their own judgment.

THE LUSITANIA'S MAILS.

The decision of the American Postoffice Department to send the outgoing Saturday mails by the Lusitania and Mauretania, when those vessels are available, has created a favorable impression abroad. An English weekly, "The Shipping World," thinks that business men in the United Kingdom will be grateful for the change. The opinion is expressed by that publication, however, that something should be done by the British postal authorities to facilitate the departure of the westward bound transatlantic mail so that it may be landed in New York on Thursday night instead of Friday morning.

Once since she began her service the Lusitania reached Sandy Hook shortly after 10 p. m., and twice she arrived there after midnight. The latest delivery in the business districts of this city begins at 4:30, and something like two hours is needed to prepare a foreign mail at the general postoffice for distribution. Unless a mail steamship should get to Sandy Hook by about 1 o'clock it would at present be impossible to put any of her letters in the hands of carriers in time to insure delivery downtown the same day. A saving of from nine to twelve hours is apparently necessary to secure the full benefit of an arrival on Thursday. Half of this time will probably be gained when the Lusitania and Mauretania maintain a speed of fully 25 knots for a whole voyage. How much more it is feasible to accomplish by leaving Liverpool at an earlier hour or by some other change in the system of dispatch is a question more easily answered on the other side of the Atlantic than in the United States.

The recipients of foreign letters, of course, are quite as much interested as the senders in the adjustment of this matter. If there were a general and urgent request for later deliveries downtown than there have been hitherto provision for the additional service might be made. Very likely the landing of mails late in the afternoon of Thursday would be welcomed in residence districts, hotels and morning newspaper offices, but it is not probable that merchants and bankers would see any great advantage in the arrangement. Only in exceptional cases would they care to stay after the usual business hours to examine their mail. Certainly such letters as called for a reply by the Saturday steamship could be answered in ample time if delivered on Friday. Perhaps the chief reason for encouraging the landing of mails on Thursday afternoon is that it would enable passengers to go ashore just so much earlier.

CANTANKEROUSNESS.

The waspish disposition which a little company of would-be politicians in New Jersey manifested during the recent campaign in that state has apparently not only survived the election but actually been intensified by it—which is not strange, seeing that a wasp is never more irreconcilably vicious than when it has just had a good sousing with cold water. Now as then, also, it is largely directed against the New Idea movement and its leaders, the former being denounced as a futile failure and the latter as weaklings and traitors. We had supposed the New Idea movement to have been pretty well vindicated, seeing that some of its chief principles have not only been adopted by the Republican party but also actually enacted into law, and that its legislative candidates this year were all handsomely elected. But perhaps the wise men of East Orange know better.

Before election, it will be recalled, a New Idea State Senator was made the object of furious, not to say infuriated, philippics because he had ventured to act in his public career according to his own judgment and conscience. Now he is railed against because, having prevailed upon the Republican party to adopt his principles, he remained loyal to that party, and because he thus contributed toward securing the election as Governor of the candidate of that party, who conspicuously stood and stands for the New Idea doctrines of civic righteousness. For a man to seek to effect reforms within an existing party, and to use that party as a means of establishing the reforms throughout the commonwealth, is to set himself down as anathema. The only hope, cries the "East Orange Diogenes," is in a third party, and that coming third party, upon which all our hopes of salvation hang, is the Socialist party—of which party he naïvely adds that its motto is "Justice, not Charity," and its platform is the Sermon on the Mount, a climax of incongruity which we fancy not even Mr. Alden Freeman himself can easily surpass.

Such ebullitions of spleen are, however, welcome as convincing proofs of the impracticability and sheer cantankerousness of persons who pose as reformers not, we must believe, so much for the sake of effecting real reforms as for that of disagreeing with as many other persons as possible. Their plan of campaign is to attack, not to support; to utter condemnation, not approval. It is true that, in spite of their having such dispositions, wasps build cleverly designed nests, of mud or of paper, but there are few habitations more perishable or which are more generally regarded as nuisances. The political structures raised by their bipedal emulators are of like construction, receive like regard and meet a like fate.

THE NEW HERO.

One of the most conspicuous temperamental differences between Germanic and Latin peoples is found in their respective attitudes toward heroism and its reward. When a Frenchman has rescued his wife's sealskin jacket from the onslaught of ferocious moths he not only knows that he is a hero but is determined to receive due and suitable recognition from his compatriots. He files a petition for a Legion of Honor ribbon; and if the decorative symbol is not forthcoming in season he threatens to go over to the opposition at the next election. The North European, on the other hand, loses seven or eight limbs in an artillery battle, and then wonders why some old cronies send flowers and magazines up to his room in the army hospital. When he gets well enough to be wheeled about by an attendant he is immensely delighted if everybody has forgotten about his exploits and terribly embarrassed if a few people still insist upon mentioning them favorably in his presence. Medals can be offered him only after the consulting physicians have decided that the shock of discomfort will not prove dangerous.

Americans, being a blend of all European races, are developing a new temperamental attitude toward heroic men and deeds. The latest case, out in Illinois, shows how we are blindly struggling to strike a happy medium between the self-conscious eagerness of the Latins and the depressing sense of unworthiness that afflicts Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon braves. A miner who risked his life for others has just been sued for $350 by his former attorney on the ground that the latter succeeded in wringing from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission a medal and $850 for the hero. The mere incident that both the commission and a jury have refused to support the attorney's case should not obscure the interesting detail of social psychology in his proceedings. The miner himself was evidently unwilling to press his own claim before the Carnegie commission; that's Germanic. The lawyer was shocked at the prospect of a hero going down to oblivion unrewarded and unsung; that's Latin. So he rushed in of his own free will to rescue the hero from such a dreadful fate; that's heroism pure and undefiled by racial eccentricities. But then, after accomplishing his heroic act, the attorney believed himself worthy of reward; that's French again. Knowing that the Carnegie commission doesn't favor this variety of heroism, he sent in his bill to the miner; that's Yankee for simplicity. So, you see, American heroes and hero worshippers here and there are working up the old ideas of Europe into a new philosophy of modesty and rewards. The present case suggests that the cardinal rule of the new attitude is: "Be Germanic, Latin or Yankee, according to the exigencies of the moment." This should greatly increase next year's hero crop.

To the many substantial diplomacies which the enemies of the saloon have successfully employed an Ohio philanthropist adds another which may soon develop into a powerful weapon. The village of Hudson, Ohio, say the reports, will be presented with an electric light plant and a sewerage system by an unknown benefactor, on condition that all liquor save beer be excluded from the town for fifty years. This proposal is not only a clever bribe to virtue but an equally happy compromise with the human instinct for malt and hops. If the Prohibitionists work along this line, even Broadway licenses may some day be imperilled.

The reports about the production of rubies and sapphires with the aid of radium which have been current for several weeks, Professor Bordas, in charge of one of the governmental laboratories in Paris, being credited with the achievement, should be accepted with reserve. It is to be observed, however, that in these experiments the proper raw material, corundum, was employed, in which respect the example of Moissan, who obtained microscopic but transparent crystals of carbon, was followed.

They say across the bridges that the Hon. Bird S. Coler is anxious to have his friends put him forward as a candidate for his old office of Controller, at the close of the term of Mr. Metz.—New York Evening Sun.

That would leave an unfillable vacuum in the office of Borough President of Brooklyn, unless, of course, Mr. Metz should take the place.

It would be absurd to assume that steam locomotives are capable of greater speed than electric locomotives merely because one of the former proved superior to one of the latter in New Jersey this week. In the experiments made on the Berlin-Zossen road a few years ago a speed of 125 miles an hour was developed by an electric engine, and the performance stands unmatched by steam. The designer of electric locomotives usually keeps in mind the class of work they are intended to do. If they are to haul freight trains, he gears the motors so as to drive the axles more slowly than if they are to draw expresses.

A motor boat which can travel on land is something of a freak, to be sure, but it might prove a convenience in crossing ridges between lakes and streams in the Adirondacks.

The woman who objected to paying $500 to a genealogist for his work in tracing her family connections back to Alfred the Great evidently expected more for her money. Although the courts have already given the genealogist's assignee a verdict for the amount demanded, the genealogist might satisfy his client by running down some of the side branches in the family tree. It would be a most unusual tree that did not bear at least forty kings and twelve thousand robber barons somewhere among its ancestral foliage. The genealogist was apparently too scrupulous.

"The Springfield Republican" recalls that the first coins struck off by the Continental Congress contained for a motto "Mind Your Business"—a very pert and saucy device for a struggling young community; and yet our ancestors are reputed to have been much more religious than we are.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The bell which hung in the tower of the recently demolished old church at Suresnes will not be transferred to a chapel in the vicinity, as some of the people who had heard its tone for many years desired. It will be broken up and the metal will be used in casting an heroic bust of Emile Zola, which will be mounted on an artistic pedestal at Suresnes. "The tuneful metal," says a Paris paper, "could be put to no more appropriate use than to become the likeness of one whose words rang loud and clear throughout the land."

"It's a deplorable thing, this greed for gold," said the mournful person.
"Of course," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If the greed for gold were not so general, you and I might have a chance to get some. It's a case of too many people recognizing a good thing and trying to get in on it."—Washington Star.

"The first game of football I witnessed upon my arrival in China," said a consular representative at home for a visit recently, "I mistook for a very serious riot, and you wouldn't have blamed me, either. In the first place, I was not aware that the Chinese had any such game, but later found that it is very popular in Northern China. It is not played as is the American game, and instead of eleven players to the side there are fifty. These Northern Chinese are almost giants, and every man on the team is six feet or over in height, and they weigh on the average 200 pounds. There are no goals, side lines or halves. The game lasts until one side is the winner, and frequently this is not accomplished before two or three days. The idea of the game is to force a small wicker basket, which takes the place of our ball, into the territory of the other side—this territory being one-half of the town—and up and down the streets the fight rages. Each man is equipped with a whistle with which to summon assistance when too hard pressed. Stealth as well as main force may be used in getting the 'ball' into the enemy's country, and I know of one clever player who did so by passing over the roofs of the houses. As you may imagine, 100 giants yelling and fighting in the streets create some excitement."

"Walking," remarked the physician, "would be good exercise for you."
"But," responded the patient, "think of the auto-dodging you've got to do! Couldn't you recommend something less violent?"—Washington Star.

"The men who wrote history on tablets of stone in ages gone had a difficult task to perform, and had to cultivate the habit of brevity," says a writer in a German paper, "but what they wrote was preserved. It will be different with the newspapers and books of the present time. The paper upon which they are printed will disintegrate in a few years, and the records, historical, scientific and literary, will become dust. I saw two papers last week which told the whole story. One contained an account of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was printed in 1821, was in a state of perfect preservation, and looked as though it might last, with ordinary care, a hundred years. The other paper was kept because its leading article described the surrender of Sedan, which had taken place a day before. Although it had been printed nearly fifty years later, the Sedan paper had to be handled carefully to prevent its tearing in the creases. One of these papers was printed on old-fashioned paper, and the other on the modern kind. With the two specimens before me I cannot refrain from urging once more that a few numbers of all books and newspapers, enough for all first class libraries, be printed on good paper for the benefit of those who will live after us."

He—I wish that you were poor, so that you would be willing to marry me.
She—Evidently I am far more generous than you. I wish you were rich, so that I might be willing to marry you.—Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14.—The President entertained Representative Herbert Parsons and James R. Sheffield, of New York, at luncheon this afternoon.

Postmaster General Meyer had a conference with the President to-day over the projected establishment of a postal savings bank system. Mr. Meyer said after his talk with the President that he expected to obtain initial legislation to that end this winter.

Secretary Loeb announced this afternoon the appointment of Josiah A. Van Orsdel to succeed the late Justice Louis E. McComas, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Judge Van Orsdel is from Wyoming and recently has been an assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice.

Callers at the White House to-day included Senators Flint, Burkett, Sutherland and Burrows, Representatives Campbell, Livingston and Lamb, Secretaries Garfield and Straus, Attorney General Bonaparte and Dr. David J. Hill, the newly appointed Ambassador to Germany, who is at present Minister to The Hague.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Ambassador from Austria and Baroness Hengelmüller von Hengervár came to Washington this afternoon from New York, where they stopped for a few days after landing from Europe. They were met at the station by Baron Ambróźy, Baron F. Haymerle and Moriz von Szent-Ivány, all of the embassy staff, who accompanied them to the embassy. Baron Franz Treuschen, appointed naval attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here in September, will come to this country this month.

The Minister from Denmark, Mr. Constantin Brun, has returned to his post of duty here, after serving as a delegate from his country to the peace conference at The Hague. He outranks every diplomat here in length of serveice, which has been continuous for twelve years. Mr. Brun paid his respects at the White House to-day.

Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French Embassy, who spent the summer in Europe, has returned to the embassy here.

Señor Don José Augustin Arango, appointed on May 13 as special diplomatic agent from Panama to this country during the absence of the minister, Señor De Obaldia, has gone to New York, preparatory to sailing for Panama. He will be absent for three or four months. C. C. Arosemena, first secretary, will serve as chargé d'affaires. Señor de Obaldia is Acting President of Panama, and it is not likely that his country can spare him from the home government, so he will probably be regularly succeeded here by Señor Arango.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 14.—Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who went to Chicago to address the Mid-West Alumni Association of the Naval Academy at its annual dinner to-night, will return to Washington on Saturday.

Miss Carol Newberry, the debutante daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, was the guest of honor to-day at a luncheon, with Miss Esther P. Denny as hostess. Miss Sadie Murray, Miss Eleanor Ridgely, Miss Henrietta Fitch, Miss Sands, Miss Scott, Miss Hoyt, Miss Noble and Miss Downing, all debutantes of this season, and Miss Carol Crawford and Miss Flochette Magruder, of last season's set, were the invited guests.

Mrs. Joseph Hobson has returned to Washington and opened her house in N street for the season. Miss Fanny Lay and Miss Alice Harriman are other recent arrivals, the latter having spent the last three weeks in New York attending weddings and visiting friends.

Mrs. Annie Tallant Tubbs, of San Francisco, who has spent some time in Washington, was married at noon to-day to Dr. Benjamin Brodie, of Detroit, the Rev. E. H. Ward, of Pittsburg, officiating. Charles Campbell, of Detroit, was the best man. The bride was unattended. There were about fifty guests at the wedding, among them Associate Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Gardiner Williams, Captain and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, Judge and Mrs. Hatch, Frederick May and a number of society people from Detroit.

The Bachelors will give the first of their cotillons on January 8, the second on January 29 and the third and last on February 19. The officers for this winter are Gist Blair, president; Captain J. Curtis Gilmore, jr., vice-president; J. Mandeville Carlisle, treasurer, and Reginald Huidekoper, secretary. Jerome Bonaparte, Frederick H. Brooke, Lieutenant Commander Clelland Davis, William R. Hitt, Captain Frank R. McCoy and Lieutenant Edward McCauley, jr., are on the committee.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Eloise Stevenson Kernochan, the widow of James L. Kernochan, was married yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, in Grace Church chantry, to Alexander Butler Duncan, son of W. Butler Duncan. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Paul Stevenson, wore a blue travelling costume, with a hat to match. She had no attendants. Mr. Duncan had as his best man Blair Lee, of Washington. There were no ushers. Only the immediate members of the Stevenson, Kernochan and Duncan families were present at the wedding. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Duncan sailed for Europe.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, was the scene yesterday of the wedding of Miss Louisa L. Schroeder to Richard Davis Wood, of Philadelphia, at noon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, was given away by her father. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with duchess lace; her flowers were lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Charles Lawrence Riker, in a frock of blue crêpe de Chine and a white hat with blue aigrettes, her bouquet being composed of pink roses. Alice Lawrence, a cousin and godchild of the bride, in a costume of white French piqué, trimmed with Irish lace, and a white hat, trimmed with blue feathers, officiated as flower girl. Graham Wood was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Gilliat G. Schroeder, Charles Lawrence Riker, George G. Thompson, Radcliffe Roberts, Edward R. Wood, Trenchard E. Newbold, Henry K. Dillard, Thomas D. Smith, T. Truxton Hare, J. Kent Willing, N. H. Gerhard and F. Wharton Hipple. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the house of Mrs. Edward McVickar in East 56th street.

Later in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the wedding of Miss Marjory R. Rice to W. Gordon Means, of Boston, took place at the Church of the Ascension. The bride, in a gown of white chiffon trimmed with Venetian point lace, a tulle veil, and carrying a bouquet of gardenias, had her sister, Miss Gladys Rice, as her maid of honor. The latter was in a gown of mauve Liberty satin and wore a hat of mauve satin faced with purple and trimmed with purple plumes. The bridesmaids, Miss Dorothea Potter, Miss Cornelia Hoyt, Miss Eloise Durant, Miss Jacqueline Kelley, Miss Claire Means and Miss Katherine Barton, the two latter of Boston, wore frocks of yellow satin and yellow silk, trimmed with lace, and wore yellow hats of the same material. Their flowers were yellow chrysanthemums, those of the maid of honor consisting of violets. Robert L. Means was his brother's best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percy S. Grant and was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, at their house in Irving Place. On their return from their honeymoon the newly married couple will make their home in Boston.

Henry White, the American Ambassador in Paris, has purchased No. 5 Rue François Premier, facing the street, but with an extensive garden looking on Cours La Reine and the Quai de Conférence. The house, a big gray building, is undergoing extensive alterations and additions.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin and the Misses Iselin will return to town to-day from New Rochelle, and will open their home, in Fifth avenue, for the winter.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan has arrived in town and is at her house, in Fifth avenue. She was present yesterday at the marriage of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, to Alexander Butler Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who have been abroad for several months, are expected to arrive home at the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow have closed their place at Southampton, Long Island, and have gone to Tuxedo for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who have been spending a few days in town, will return to Lenox, Mass., to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Love, who were married recently in Chicago, have taken the house No. 13 West 37th street for the winter. Mrs. Love was Miss Marjorie C. Burnes, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Burnes, of Chicago.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Nov. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick have closed their Newport home and gone to New York for the winter.

Mrs. Emile Bruguière and her son, Louis Bruguière, will close their season next week, when they will go to New York for a short time before sailing for abroad.

Mrs. Samuel Powell will return to Boston for the winter on Friday.

Miss Alice Keteltas will close her Newport cottage on next Wednesday and will spend the winter in New York.

It was learned in Newport to-day that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, instead of closing The Breakers around Christmas, intends to keep the villa open during practically the whole winter season.

Colonel C. L. F. Robinson and Lorillard Spencer returned from New York this evening.

SCHOFIELD SATISFIES GERMANY.

Prussian Minister of Education So Informs President Eliot of Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 14.—The criticism recently aroused over the sending to Germany, as exchange professor of Dr. William H. Schofield, from Harvard University, a British subject, to represent America has resulted in a cable dispatch on the subject from the Prussian Minister of Education at Berlin, which was received to-night by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University. The message reads as follows:

"Referring to the rumor current in the American press concerning the attitude of this government toward the present exchange professor, I deem it proper to express our complete satisfaction with the choice made by your side and our high appreciation of Professor Schofield's efficiency."

In reply President Eliot to-night sent the following dispatch:

"Harvard University reciprocates your cordial satisfaction with this year's exchange."

LUNCHEON AT DORCHESTER HOUSE.

London, Nov. 14.—Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid gave a luncheon at Dorchester House to-day for the new Mexican Minister to Great Britain and Señora Covarrubias. Among those invited to meet them were the Danish Minister and Mrs. de Bille, the Swedish Minister and the Countess Wrangel and the secretary of the American Embassy and Mrs. Carter.

MR. CHOATE IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Great Barrington, Mass., Nov. 14.—Joseph H. Choate, who has recently returned from the Hague peace conference, has arrived at Stockbridge, for the first time this season. He will be a guest at the Red Lion Inn and will look over his estate, Naumkeag.

DR. AKED WILL PREACH SUNDAY.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who was ill at his home in the Central Park View apartments, No. 2 West 86th street, said yesterday that he would be able to preach on Sunday. Drs. Bull, Janeway, Bainbridge and Thompson had agreed that he was suffering from gall stones. An operation was obviated, and Dr. Aked is now fairly on the road to complete recovery.

ANDREW CARNEGIE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here to-night for a stay of two or three days. He declined to state the object of his visit here at this time.

CONGRESSMAN COCKS DUE HERE NOV. 20.

Old Westbury, Long Island, Nov. 14.—A cable message was received to-day from Congressman Cocks, who is winding up his trip around the world and is expected to arrive in New York on November 20. Among the cities of his itinerary are San Francisco, Manila, Honolulu, Port Said, Hong Kong, Cairo, Alexandria, Naples and Genoa. Congressman Cocks, according to the cable message, left Naples on November 8.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Hughes Appoints Thursday, November 28—Nation's Blessings Recounted.

Albany, Nov. 14.—Governor Hughes to-day issued the usual Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows:

State of New York.
Executive Chamber.

As it is fitting that with just appreciation of the privileges of our citizenship, of our immunity from strife and disorder, of the wide diffusion of the blessings of peace, of the growth of the sentiment of unity and brotherhood, of the quickening of the desire for righteous conduct and of aspirations toward better living, of the manifold opportunities we enjoy for the development of individual character and for material and social progress, we should give sincere thanks to Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts;

And to the end that by cultivating a reverent and grateful spirit we may better be prepared to meet the responsibilities of public and private life;

And that with renewed confidence, inspired by the consideration of our course as a people under Divine Providence, and of our priceless advantages, we may address ourselves joyously to our several tasks, now, therefore,

I, Charles E. Hughes, Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the state, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, in the year 1907, as a day of general thanksgiving.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this 14th day of November, in the year 1907.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

By the Governor,
ROBERT H. FULLER, Secretary to the Governor.

WEDDINGS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Miss Mary Ingram and Lyttleton Bowen Purnell were married this evening at Ingram Hall. The bridesmaids were Miss Adelaide Gould, of New York; Miss Cornelia Aronsby, of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Virginia Gooch, of Covington, Ky.; Miss Lauvene Porter, of Denver; Miss Vina Shattuck, of Wisconsin, and Miss Elizabeth Rouse, of Baltimore. The ushers were Alvin O'Brien, John R. De Witt and W. F. Preston, of New York; Andrew Hazelhurst, of Illinois, and Charles Ingram and Edward Cromwell, of Baltimore.

Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Several hundred guests, including many from New York City, Boston, and points in New England, witnessed the wedding here at noon to-day of William E. Reed, of Boston, and Miss Mary Webster Heustis, daughter of Wilbur M. Heustis, proprietor of the Hotel Heustis. The maid of honor was Miss Gertrude Reed, of Newburyport, Mass.; the best man, Irving Harry Rosenbaum, of New York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Gleason, of New York, and Miss Margaret Curtis, of Manchester, N. H.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 14 (Special).—Miss Elise Garr Henry, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Francis A. Henry, and Dr. Henry Lee Smith, of Baltimore, were married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church here to-day at noon by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, rector of St. Peter's, with the Rev. Dr. William H. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, assisting.

Mrs. George Garr Henry was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Wood, of Morristown; Miss Edith Walker, of Staten Island; Miss Elizabeth Kent, of Baltimore, and Miss Elizabeth Tackstaff, a cousin of the bride, of New York City. Robert Smith, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man. Invitations had been issued for a reception after the wedding, but, owing to the death of Dr. Smith's mother, the invitations were recalled. After a wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Smith will live in Baltimore.