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—8:20—A Doll's House.
BLANEY'S—8:15—The Mikado.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Round Up.
CARNEGIE HALL—3—Piano Recital.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Morals of Marcus.
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—When Knights Were Bold.
GARDEN—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.
GERMAN—8:15—Herzogin Crevette.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
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 Girls of Holland.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m.—Horse Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3:30—Song Recital—8:15—Concert.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Three sessions daily—Ice Skating.
STUYVESANT—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
THELMARMONIC HALL—1:30—3—7:30—8:30—Concert.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Right of Way.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—8—King Casey.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1907.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—A feeling of relief was shown in financial circles of London owing to the steps taken by the American government to relax the stringency; the Bank of England did not change its rate and the rise in stocks was repeated on European exchanges. ═══ Secretary Taft was the guest of General Pflug at Vladivostok; the dispatch added that his trip had been curtailed to meet the urgent request of President Roosevelt. ═══ An attempt was made to destroy by fire the government headquarters at Santiago. ═══ Two anarchists making bombs in Lisbon were killed by an explosion of their material; another was arrested. ═══ Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the well known Arctic explorer, died in London on Sunday. ═══ Reactionist efforts to expel radical members of the Douma failed; Prince Vladimir Wolkonsky was elected first vice-president and Baron von Meyendorf, of the Baltic provinces, was chosen second vice-president. ═══ The German Emperor and Empress left Windsor, the former going to Highcliffe Castle and the latter to Holland on a visit to Queen Wilhelmina. ═══ The Mauretania was reported three hundred miles off Brow Head; she had made an average of 24⅝ knots since leaving Queenstown.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou received many congratulations on their plan for the relief of financial stringency; bankers in outside cities were unanimous in approving the plan. ═══ The United States Supreme Court decided that the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny was not in violation of the federal Constitution. ═══ Governor Hughes issued a statement at Albany reiterating that he will take no part in any contests over the organization of either branch of the Legislature. ═══ Aurel Batonyi, refused permission at Newport to see his wife, announced he had entered suits against her relatives for a total of $1,500,000 for the alleged alienation of her affections. ═══ Assemblyman Jesse Phillips announced at Albany his candidacy for the Republican floor leadership in the Assembly. ═══ A letter from Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, was interpreted in Springfield, Mass., as containing a veiled threat to remove the government armory from that city. ═══ At the request of shippers the Lackawanna road obtained an injunction from Judge Hazel, in the United States Circuit Court in Buffalo, enjoining the switchmen's union from ordering a strike in violation of an alleged agreement.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ The grand jury in Kings began its investigation into the suspended banks in Brooklyn. ═══ Frank White, temporary receiver for the Hamilton Bank, said usurious loans had been made by that institution. ═══ The Untermyer committee of Knickerbocker depositors announced a proposed relief plan. ═══ An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Jeremiah Evarts Tracy. ═══ A judgment for $2,64 was entered against Magistrate Wahle by default. ═══ The Public Service Commission will probably begin an inquiry of the lighting companies to-morrow, it was said. ═══ A large part of the time at the inquiry into the Ashokan Dam contract was taken up in trying to make J. Edward Simmons admit that he did little of the actual work of the board of water supply. ═══ The twenty-third annual exhibition of the National Horse Show of America began at Madison Square Garden ═══ The National Grange meeting at Hartford, Conn., declared in favor of federal control of corporations.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 39.

PRESERVING NATURAL RESOURCES.

The call issued by President Roosevelt for a conference of the governors of the states and territories and of members of both houses of Congress to consider the problem of conserving our natural resources marks a gratifying development of public conscience in a field in which conscience has long lain dormant. Americans have lived in a world of lavish natural wealth and as a rule have never realized the need of protecting themselves against the hazards of exhaustion and famine. The pioneers felled the forests to convert them into farms and rightly felt that in clearing the wastes they were doing the work of civilization. They took what lay at hand and used it without a thought of economy, for a whole virgin continent spread before them. The uppermost thought of many generations of Americans was to subdue the soil, and in subduing it they committed ravages the effect of which on the future of the continent and the nation they never measured.

That spirit of carelessness and boundless faith in the richness of our inheritance has survived long after we have come to recognize our responsibility in other spheres of activity to succeeding generations. In politics, in morals and in the field of social effort we are endeavoring to transmit to our descendants an unimpaired inheritance. But in industry and in our treatment of the resources of the earth we have shown little forethought, no benevolence and a gross extravagance and selfishness in management. In this field nearly every one has considered only his own immediate interests and has been willing to leave the future to face its possible embarrassments and deficits. The head of the forestry bureau of the Department of Agriculture recently made this startling statement: "In twenty years the timber supply in "the United States, on government reserves and "private holdings, at the present rate of cut-"ting will be exhausted; although it is possible "that the growth of that period might defer the "arrival of the famine another five years." The coal supply of the country, it is also estimated, will not last a hundred years longer.

Americans have shown great waste in the use of coal and are using ores, if not with improvidence, at least with a lavishness never before dreamed of. Coal and ore we cannot replace, and when they are exhausted science will have to look about for convenient substitutes. But the grossest abuse of trust has occurred in the squandering of timber resources, for trees can be grown to replace those cut and used, but instead of employing forethought and scientific care to replenish our forests we have allowed them to be devastated by the timber hunter, intent only on quick profits through wholesale denudation. As a tributary evil the sources of our water supply have been dried up, spring floods have become chronic and the possibility of converting vast areas of arid lands into fertile acres by means of irrigation has been greatly retarded. It is time to call a halt on the old spirit of improvidence and destruction. The administration, by insisting on the enlargement of the national forest reserves, their cultivation according to enlightened modern methods, the preservation of the coal and mineral bearing portions of the public domain and the non-alienation to private exploiters of the natural resources still left to the nation, has set on foot a reform of far reaching importance. No task is more deserving or has in it more promise for the good of future generations than this one of assuring them against the depletion of the stock of resources on which they must depend so largely for comfort and progress. The convention next May can do a great work in strengthening and enlarging President Roosevelt's patriotic and enlightened programme.

CURRENCY RELIEF.

Every effort of public and private financiers since the monetary situation became serious has been directed toward getting more currency into circulation. It is for this purpose that the gold importation has been carried on, that the government funds were put on deposit in the banks and that the Secretary of the Treasury urged the bankers to issue their maximum of notes, and it is with the same object that the two measures of relief just announced have been adopted by the administration—the issue of Panama bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 and of $100,000,000 in short term interest bearing certificates. The bonds may be made the basis of further issues of national bank notes and the certificates of indebtedness may be registered and also be deposited against additional circulation. It is hoped by financial authorities that this increase of banknotes will relieve the present stringency and put an end to the necessity, throughout a great part of the country, of doing business by means of cashiers' checks and Clearing House certificates. It is also apparently hoped that these short term certificates bearing 3 per cent interest will of themselves help to cure the evil of hoarding by providing an attractive investment to the timorous who have their funds in hiding. The money which is paid for the notes will, according to Mr. Cortelyou's circular, be deposited by the national government in banks throughout the country wherever the pressure for currency is greatest.

No one can dispute the present need for increasing temporarily the nation's supply of currency. The hoarders throughout the country, whether individuals or small and isolated country banks not enjoying the support of a Clearing House association, have withdrawn from circulation a sum variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000, and that deficiency has to be made up for the time being. By providing for the issue of bonds and certificates the Treasury has done its utmost to put it in the power of the banks to expand their circulation and thus relieve the present stringency. If receipts for the purchase of the short term certificates can be deposited with the Treasury as security for additional circulation, then this part of Secretary Cortelyou's plan will be more quickly available than the bond issue for increasing the supply of national bank notes, and promptness is what the present situation calls for.

It is to be presumed that one of the reasons which led to the issue of the notes was this promise of quick relief. Another doubtless was that they can be quickly retired and so will not make a lasting increase in the national debt. Undoubtedly the expedient of borrowing money when the government does not need to borrow was resorted to with reluctance as the only method of enabling the banks to take out the needed additional circulation, and the loan was made for as brief a term as possible. This borrowing when the Treasury already has a large surplus points again in an unanswerable way to the defects of our currency system. When, because of hoarding or the seasonal expansion of business, there is a special demand for currency we are compelled, for want of a system adjusting itself automatically, to move heaven and earth to get more banknotes into circulation. And, as we pointed out before, when the banks were urged to issue more circulation, we have no means for withdrawing that additional paper when the purely temporary demand for it ceases. Hoarding is always a brief tendency. As soon as through the importation of gold or the issue of more notes the symptoms of financial stringency abate, the hoarder rushes back to the bank with the secreted treasure. Then comes a period of abundance. Reserves mount far beyond the legal requirement. Gold flows out of the country. In those times we have no means of retiring the extra notes, and they contain in them the possibility of a disturbing factor.

The national administration does not regard the expedients which it has adopted as perfection. They are merely the best that could be done under our imperfect system. The President writes: "I have assurance that the leaders "of the Congress are considering a currency bill "which will meet in permanent fashion the "needs of the situation, and which I believe "will be passed at an early date after Congress "convenes two weeks hence." There, we trust, is the promise of better things.

CONSTITUTION AND CAMARILLA.

Among the numerous and varied comments upon the Moltke-Harden lawsuit and its outcome in Berlin those of the Socialists are not altogether the most judicious and profitable, being inspired by an undiscriminating hatred of Bismarckian as well as of Eulenbergian methods in politics. Some of them are, however, particularly apt and shrewd, and one of them—that of the "Vorwärts"—must be regarded as getting pretty close to the root of the matter. To the mind of that journal the political question involved is a constitutional one. "The Camarilla and Absolutism," it declares, "are inseparable, and to overthrow camarillas "is mere Sisyphus-work while Absolutism re-"mains." If we do not agree with that in its fullest extent we must regard it as largely true and as fraught with pertinent suggestion.

Absolutism and the Camarilla are not necessarily inseparable in the sense that where the one exists the other also inevitably exists. There have been absolute administrations and reigns without camarillas. We never heard of a Eulenberg Round Table getting between Bismarck and William I. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that an absolute regime does often facilitate the formation and pernicious development of a camarilla. History contains many examples of it, since the days—and indeed since long before the days—when Collingbourne's unlucky epigram pilloried "The Catte, the Ratte, and Lovell our dogge," and while we may not confidently say that these were directly produced by Absolutism, it is certain that they could not have flourished without it. The same is to be said of this noisome Eulenberg Camarilla. Absolutism may exist without the Camarilla; the Camarilla can scarcely exist without Absolutism.

If therefore the German Chancellor were made responsible to the Reichstag, as the British Prime Minister is responsible to the House of Commons, there could be no successful Camarilla. That is the argument of the Socialists, and it contains much force. At any rate the opportunity of the Camarilla would be reduced to an insignificant minimum. For such an unclean clique to delude the sovereign and exert such control over the government as this one has been credited with in Germany would be impossible in Great Britain or in any country with a responsible government. Indeed, the general excellence of the German imperial administration in the last score of years would seem to indicate that the "Round Table" has not exercised so great or at any rate so evil an influence in politics as some have imagined. Nevertheless it will be well to have it entirely swept away and the door barred, if possible, against its return. It may be that the most important result of the Moltke-Harden case will prove to be the impetus which it has given to the movement for the abolition of Absolutisin and the placing of the imperial government on a basis of responsibility and accountability to the representatives of the people.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

It is gratifying, as we have already said, to have the people of Cuba expressing through public utterances and testimonials their appreciation of the services which the Provisional Governor is performing for the material welfare of the island. What he has done and is doing for the suppression of petty thieving and disorders and for the revival of agricultural and other industries appeals directly and strongly to the people, irrespective of political affiliations. It would be still more gratifying, however, if a similar appreciation of and confidence in his equally great political services were manifested with similar unanimity, and we must regard it as cause for disappointment and regret that, on the contrary, while exulting in the material benefits which they enjoy at his hands, some Cubans still murmur against Governor Magoon's political policy and appear to seek to embarrass and to thwart it in some of its most essential details.

The reference is chiefly to the impatient demands which are being made for immediate elections and for holding the municipal, provincial and national elections simultaneously. It is generally recognized by intelligent observers, both in and out of the island, that the holding of the elections will be by far the most important step in the rehabilitation of the insular government. The future of the island depends upon that more than anything else. It is obviously of the highest importance that the elections shall be held at such a time, in such circumstances and in such a way as to assure the fullest, freest and most honest balloting, and to command for the result the greatest possible public confidence and most cordial acquiescence. The troubles which led to the present American intervention in the island arose largely from disputes over the legality and integrity of elections, and it would be worse than folly to subject the island to a repetition of that experience. The elections, whenever they are held, must be so conducted as to be above suspicion.

At present it is believed that the majority of Cubans are content to let Governor Magoon proceed according to his own judgment. That is something which he ought to do and which we expect he will do, whether the Cubans like it or not. The United States did not send him down there for his health, but to put the insular government back upon a satisfactory footing. The exceptions are to be found in only one of the four political parties into which the population is divided. Even that party has entire faith in Governor Magoon's benevolence and impartiality, his integrity and his statesmanlike judgment. They are not content, however, to let him have his own way in all things, but wish to force him into making such election arrangements as will give them the most advantage. That we must regard as a deplorable exhibition of partisanship, of which it is to be hoped they will soon repent. Cuban patriotism just now consists in seeking not partisan or factional advantage but the general good, and that is most surely to be accomplished by cordially supporting the policy and the measures of the Provisional Governor.

NO PROSPECT OF AN IRON FAMINE.

Much astonishment was created on this side of the Atlantic about a year ago by a report concerning the world's supply of iron ore. The document had an origin which entitled it to respect, if not to confidence, but contained an unpleasant, not to say alarming, suggestion. It was prepared at the request of the Swedish Parliament by a noted geologist of Sweden, who believed that the quantity of available ore was so well known that any error in the estimates could not exceed 5 per cent. He put the total at 10,000,000,000 tons, but assigned to the United States scarcely enough to last until the year 1950. Here, certainly, was an unpromising forecast for the country which produces more pig iron and steel than any other.

Though the report elicited expressions of skepticism as well as of solicitude, no one seemed able at once either to verify or disprove the statements which related to America. But the United States Geological Survey, recognizing the importance of getting at the truth, instituted an investigation, the results of which have been embodied in a pamphlet and are to form a part of a volume on "Mineral Resources of the United States for 1906." Its author, Mr. Edwin C. Eckels, remarks at the outset that no mining geologist in this country would dare to affirm that the deposits in the United States are known with anything like accuracy. Even regarding those in the vicinity of Lake Superior opinions differ, current estimates ranging from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 tons. Mr. Eckels computes that in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia 2,575,000,000 tons are to be found above the 1,000-foot level. At lower levels in those states and in several other states there is a good deal more hematite, to say nothing of magnetic ores which are not yet being sought. In the South alone, he thinks, there is an ore reserve of nearly 10,000,000,000 tons, or five times as much as that which he assigns to the Lake Superior district and ten times the amount with which the Swedish geologist credits the whole United States.

From the statements made by Mr. Eckels several conclusions may be drawn. However accurate the Swedish report may have been when dealing with European deposits, its author cannot have enjoyed the same facilities for learning the truth about this country that the United States Geological Survey can command. Very likely he would concede as much himself after examining Mr. Eckels review. If the Lake Superior stores were the only ones to draw on they might possibly give out in thirty or forty years, but they may well last considerably longer, since the demand for ore can be met to a great extent from other sources. The deposits in the Lake Superior region and those which can be easily mined in the South apparently amount to 4,500,000,000 tons. If the consumption should not exceed 50,000,000 tons a year, here would be almost enough for a century. There would be little temptation, perhaps, to attack the ores which are inferior in quality and which cannot be worked economically, but when the others were nearly exhausted these would hardly be treated with contempt.

Furthermore, it is known that there is iron in the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific States. Government reports leave no doubt as to the general fact, though the quantity has not yet been determined. Without counting on fresh discoveries on the Continent or importations from the West Indies, therefore, the outlook must be regarded as far more hopeful than might have been supposed.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma seems to want to fashion his official conduct and utterances after the pungent and choleric model of the Hon. "Jeff" Davis, for two terms Governor of the neighboring State of Arkansas.

It seems that the per capita circulation in 1893 was $23 23, while now it is $33 23. We hope none of the hoarders is alarmed over that 23.

The London County Council has approved corporal punishment under certain close restrictions making abuse of the practice difficult. One of the most interesting devices is that of compelling teachers to enter in a "punishment book" the full details of the offence for which the rod is to be wielded and the number of times the avenging flail will smite. This is calculated "to render hasty or ill considered action on the teacher's part less possible." Offences against decency of behavior constitute the class primarily marked out for physical chastisement. Is London or New York the more progressive?

If Santa Claus is up to date this year he will employ an airship in seeking easy access to chimneys instead of the historic sleigh and reindeer.

The Hon. "Tom" Taggart is reconciled to the prospect of another Bryan campaign. Mr. Taggart probably thinks that anything is to be welcomed as a variation on the somnolent and depressing experience of 1904.

The people who buy precious stones on the theory that they are a good form of investment property to lay by for a rainy day will receive a rude shock from the news that pawnbrokers are now advancing only 10 per cent of the value of diamonds and lesser stones, while jewellers are exceedingly loath to purchase even the choicest gems. Perhaps this may be a lesson to those who have been hoarding money in wholly unproductive forms at the rate of several hundred millions of dollars annually. High school students casting about for a fresh, snappy topic for debate might take this: Whom should the bankers and business men growl more harshly at, the depositor who leaves his money most of the time in the bank but withdraws it during a week of panic or the man who ties up his money in diamonds and then tries to cash them in during hard times?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" reports that miners excavating near Starunia made an interesting prehistoric find in the remains of a mammoth in excellent state of preservation. The portions dug out include two teeth, six feet in length, but in five or six pieces; jawbones, parts of the vertebral column, and three or four yards of hide, upon which the hair is still fresh, joints and other bones, and one foot of the animal. The remarkable state of preservation in which the skeleton was found is attributed to the fact that the soil in the district is permeated with mineral oils, earth wax and natural gases.

"What's the matter, Johnnie? You look blue."
"Why, here's a article in th' paper, daddy, that says there won't be no lumber left in this country in 1927."
"Is that what makes you look so glum?"
"Yes, daddy. You see I was wonderin' what they'll do for sawdust for the circuses in 1928."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Although the first number of "The Albion," a twenty-four page magazine for the deaf, is now on the streets of London, no newsboys are crying its merits. The magazine is owned by deaf men and women, conducted by a deaf mute editor, written by deaf writers, illustrated by deaf artists and sold by deaf canvassers in the interests of the deaf community. Its editor is Evan Yellon, who was a factory hand and who is self-educated. "The idea is a new venture," Mr. Yellon said, "is to provide a special magazine for a special public hitherto neglected by the general press, so far as its particular needs go; to bring into touch and fellowship the scattered units of the one hundred and twenty thousand or more deaf men and women in England and Wales; to protect them by means of co-operation against quacks and frauds; and to assist them in obtaining suitable employment and remedies for deafness."

Gayboze—When my wife saw the condition I was in when I got home from the club last night it just staggered her.
Martini—I'm not surprised. You know you drank enough for two, old man!—Illustrated Bits.

The third Douma has only two Jewish members, Nisselevitch and Friedmann, who have never held office before, and are not so prominent among their people as some of the men who were elected members of the previous Doumas. "Inasmuch as the progressive element has less than half as many votes in the present body as the reactionary party," says Dr. Bürger, in a Berlin paper, "and remembering that in the former evenly balanced body the talented Jewish members could do nothing for their people, it is not wise to expect much from the group of two. One can never foretell what may take place in a legislative body like the one in Russia, but it is safe to predict that unless they are men of extraordinary genius the group of two will play an unimportant part in the proceedings."

"Why did you do that?" demanded the teacher.
"Oh, just fur fun," replied Tommy Tuff.
"But didn't you know it was against the rules?"
"Sure! Dat's where de fun comes in."—Philadelphia Press.

An English paper tells of a scheme of co-operative housekeeping to be tried near Manchester. A company is to be formed to acquire a site at Letchworth and to build four types of "house," varying from a single bedroom and pantry to a sitting room, pantry, bathroom and three bedrooms. The houses will be arranged to form three sides of a quadrangle and part of a fourth. There will be a central building, in which will be a common dining hall, with a kitchen above it, and sitting rooms and bedrooms for the domestic staff. Each house will be connected with this central building by a kind of cloister or veranda, which will serve as a shady place for sitting in summer. There will be a large garden covering about four acres, with tennis lawns, bowling green, etc. Inclusive of taxes, the shares of the common dining room and garden and all other extras, the houses will be let at from $100 to $225 a year.

"Yes, Brown is always getting the cart before the horse!"
"My dear boy, don't be archaic; nowadays we say getting the smell before the automobile."—Life.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WILD PUSSIES.

Freeland dispatch to The Philadelphia Press.

A perplexing problem confronts the managers of the Coxe game preserves, which include a large area of mountain territory surrounding Freeland and the several mining towns of the vicinity, through the appearance of an army of domestic cats that have become wild through forest life. The preserves have been the most carefully guarded of any in this section of the state during the last five years. Poaching was made next to impossible, and it now develops that the close watch maintained was conducive to another kind of marauding.

When the woods became thickly populated with game, discovery of this fact was made by cats belonging to persons living on the outskirts of the forest. They have lived royally on game and multiplied, and to hunters they have become a menace. Frank Bertie has killed twenty-eight cats since the rabbit hunting season opened. The managers of the forest have not yet hit upon a method of destroying the cats without encouraging a general slaughter.

ARTIFICIAL CHRISTMAS TREES.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The growing scarcity of Christmas trees has led an ingenious Yankee to devise an artificial Christmas tree, which can be folded up and packed away, and so made to do duty year after year. It is described as consisting of a base above which folding frame sections are fitted, resembling umbrella frames. Three of these sections are employed, the lower one being the largest, so as to give the symmetrical tapering effect of the shapely genuine tree. In these days of imitation rubber palms, clever artificial floral and foliage decorations, it was to be expected that the possibilities of the artificial Christmas tree would not long escape the inventor's eye. Every year an outcry goes up because of the damage done to our forests by cutting young trees for Christmas uses. A cheap, artificial tree will answer every purpose, and if it could be made fireproof it would be a great improvement on nature.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—The President received many congratulations from business and social callers to-day upon his letter of reassurance and the financial relief plan of Secretary Cortelyou. His visitors were almost unanimous in expressing the belief that confidence would be quickly restored and business would return to its normal condition.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, called to confer with the President about a bill he is drawing which will provide for $500,000,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of the country's waterways.

Charges have been filed with the President against Regis H. Post, Governor of Porto Rico. The Governor is accused of using undiplomatic and abusive language about members of the clergy and the Board of Education of the island.

Other callers at the White House included Senators Bulkeley, Warren, Warner, Borah, Bourne and Long, Representative Needham, Admiral Evans, Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, United States Attorney of New Mexico; Rowland Hill, of New York, and Ebenezer Meeker, of Tacoma, Wash., who has been driving a team of oxen across the continent.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt enjoyed an "Uncle Remus" dinner this evening. Their guests were Joel Chandler Harris, of Atlanta, author of the "Bre'r Rabbit" stories; his son, Julian Harris, and Don Marquis, one of the writers on Mr. Harris's magazine.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt returned to the White House this morning from New Haven, where she went to attend the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday.

After dinner at the White House this evening, at which Joel Chandler Harris and his son were among the guests, Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Bond gave a combined musical and recitation in the East Room for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their guests, there being about ten persons present. Mrs. Jacobs-Bond sang a number of her own compositions and told several stories.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 18.—A number of the intimate friends of Elihu Root, jr., have received invitations to his wedding to Miss Alida Stryker, which will take place at the home of President and Mrs. M. W. Stryker, College Hill, Clinton, on December 7. The wedding will, however, lack the official aspect of that of his sister, Miss Root, to Lieutenant Grant, which will take place in this city on November 27. Secretary Root is attached to President Stryker and to Hamilton College. He was graduated there in 1864, his son, Elihu Root, jr., in 1903, and his younger son, Edward Wales Root, in 1905.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf have had as their guests Mrs. Selby and her son, of California, for whom they entertained informally at dinner yesterday. Mrs. Selby and Mr. Selby have spent the last year in Europe, and left Washington this morning for California.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—The British Ambassador returned to Washington this morning from Cleveland, where he went last Friday to deliver an address before the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday. Mr. Bryce expressed himself as pleased with his visit and his entertainment.

Several of the ambassadors entertained yesterday, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand having with them at dinner the Russian Ambassador and the members of the French Embassy staff; the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg had Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot and the members of the embassy staff at luncheon with them, and the Brallian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco invited the members of the embassy staff to meet Dr. Cruz, a well known physician of Brazil.

The Minister from Bolivia and Señora Calderon have as their guests at the legation Dr. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, who was a delegate to the Hague conference, and Ismael Montes, jr., son of the President of Bolivia. They will remain here until to-morrow night, and to-morrow the minister will entertain a number of men at luncheon in their honor.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman gave the use of their ballroom this afternoon for the annual meeting of the District of Columbia branch of the National Red Cross, of which Miss Mabel Boardman is one of the most active officers. Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N., made an address on the London Red Cross conference, and Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A., also spoke. A large number of Miss Boardman's friends were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis entertained at dinner to-night Miss Daisy Colton and Lieutenant Commander Archibald Davis, U. S. N., and members of their wedding party. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport Brown, of Boston; Miss Louise Foraker, Miss Helen Ffoulke and several of the ushers for the wedding, who have already arrived, were among the guests.

Representative and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison have leased for the coming season the house of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Albert L. Key, U. S. N., No. 1717 I street.

The Misses Clark, daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Clark, U. S. A., who have been the guests of their uncle and aunt, Brigadier General and Mrs. Arthur Murray, at their home in Rhode Island avenue, will leave Washington in a day or so for San Antonio, where their father is stationed.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Theodore Forbes have as guests their daughters, Mrs. Bispham and Mrs. Johnson, who will remain with them some time.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Abby White, daughter of Horace White, to John Mead Howells, son of William Dean Howells, who was graduated from Harvard in 1891. He is an architect and a partner of I. N. Phelps Stokes.

Another engagement is that of Miss Sarah Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, of Washington Square North and Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, to Dr. George Herbert Williams, of Fishkill-on-Hudson. The wedding will take place in Grace Church chantry on Saturday, December 14, at noon. Dr. Williams is a graduate of Yale and Edinburgh universities, and the youngest son of the late vicar of Christ Church, Warrington, England.

From Paris comes the news of the engagement of Carlos M. de Garmendia, of New York and Tuscarora, Md., to Miss Eva Myers, daughter of the late Major Myers, U. S. A. The wedding will take place at Fort Riley, Kan., toward the end of next month.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has returned to town from Mount Clemens, Mich., and is at her apartment in the Belgravia for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tew, who are staying with Mrs. Tew's parents, Judge and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, at the latter's house in Madison, N. J., have decided to establish their home in New York instead of Glasgow, where they have been living since their marriage.

Miss Ruth Davis will make her debut at a reception given for the purpose by her mother, Mrs. Howland Davis, on December 5, at her house in Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who have been at Tuxedo since their return from Europe, arrived to-day in town at their house in West 58th street for the season.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who is spending the winter abroad, has rented her house in East 72d street to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Wendell Jackson, of West Chester, for the season.

Mrs. Henry Clews, jr., and her children arrived yesterday from Europe, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., at their house in Fifth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who have been abroad since the spring, have sailed for New York, and are due here on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives have arrived in town from their country place at Hamburg, N. Y., and are at their house in East 31st street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have arrived in town from Lenox, Mass., and are at their house in East 57th street for the season.

Mrs. John Hone has issued the invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone, to James L. Barthol, which is to take place in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on December 11. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. Hone at her house, in Gramercy Square.

Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell and Miss Marie Russell, who have been travelling in the West, have returned to town for the season.

Mrs. Charles H. Coster and the Misses Coster, who have been spending the fall at Tuxedo, returned to town yesterday for the winter.

Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore will give a dinner on December 3 at her house, in East 38th street, for Miss Madeline Borland, who is one of the débutantes of the season.

Mrs. William A. Street and Miss Susan Street have returned to town for the winter from Seabright, N. J.

Miss Doris Bissell will make her début at a tea to be given by her mother, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, at her house, in East 56th street, on the afternoon of December 7.

Miss Margaret F. Cooley was married yesterday to Frederick William Stelle in the Church of the Heavenly rest. It was a quiet wedding, and there were not more than a dozen witnesses to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman. The bride, who was arrayed in a frock of black chiffon cloth and a small black hat, had no attendants, and was given away by her brother, Alford W. Cooley, Assistant United States Attorney General. R. Lawrence Benson was the best man. Afterward Mrs. James C. Cooley, the mother of the bride, entertained a party at a wedding breakfast at her house, in East 30th street.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

Society always turns out in force at the Metropolitan for the opening night of the operatic season. It may be said to constitute the official inauguration of the gayeties of the winter and is invariably observed as such by the fashionable set. The latter was therefore fully represented when the curtain rose last evening for the second act of "Adriana Lecouvreur," and the parterre row of boxes in particular presented a brilliant array, each one having its complement of fair women in beautiful gowns and superb jewelry.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, in Box 35, forming the centre of the row and facing the stage, had with her her daughters, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Miss Anne Morgan, the latter in blue brocade, with white lace sleeves, and her sister in light blue satin and tulle, a diamond tiara, a diamond stomacher and a rope of pearls. Mrs. Morgan's gown was of white brocaded satin and lace, with which she wore a collar of pearls.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occupied Box 1, belonging to her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and had as her guests Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, in a frock of sapphire chiffon, and Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, in a gown of gold tissue and white lace, with a diamond tiara, a diamond collar and a rope of pearls. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in pale blue chiffon and a diamond coronet.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had with her in Box 31 her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in white lace and pink satin, and a diamond tiara; Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, in white satin and lace, but without jewels, and Count Ladislas Szechenyi. Mrs. Vanderbilt herself wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Venetian point lace; also a diamond collar and a diamond tiara.

Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, in Box 13, was with Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. Mrs. Taylor was in a gown of jet spangles trimmed with Venetian point lace and a tall black aigrette tipped with silver and a diamond collar, while Mrs. Bryce's gown was of green chiffon and gold, with which she wore a diamond collar and some pearl ornaments in her hair.

The Duchess of Marlborough in a white lace gown, the bodice of which was adorned with some very large emeralds, set with diamonds, was with her father and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., in Box 9, and wore a coronet of diamonds and a diamond collar. Mrs. Vanderbilt's dress was of black jet spangles, which was lightened by a diamond collar.

Mrs. Astor was missing from Box 7, but was represented there by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in canary colored satin and a tiara of diamonds, and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, in black velvet and white lace.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, in white satin and emeralds and diamonds, was in Box 18, with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the latter also in white satin, but without any j