Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Tom Jones.
BELASCO—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
BERKELEY—8:30—Four plays.
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—A Doll's House.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—The Serenade.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Round Up.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Morals of Marcus.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—The Toymaker of Nuremberg.
GERMAN—8:15—Herzogin Crevette.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The Auto Race and The Four Seasons.
HUDSON—2:15—8:20—The Chorus Lady.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Talk of New York.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—O'Neill of Derry.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—Shylock.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Thaïs.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Song Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Aida.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
[illegible]HARMONIC HALL—3—8:30—Concert.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Hoyden.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray! and Burlesque on The Thief.
WEST END—2—8—Buster Brown.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Accountants	9	4	Help Wanted	13	1
Amusements	8	5-6	Instruction	16	5
Autumn Resorts	16	6	Lost Bankbooks	13	2
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Machinery	9	5
Board and Rooms	13	1	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Business Chances	13	1	Ocean Steamers	13	8
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Proposals	8	5
City Hotels	16	5	Proposals	15	6
Desks & Office Furniture	13	1-2	Public Notices	13	7
Dividend Notices	14	1	Railroads	16	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	5-7	Real Estate	16	5
Dressmaking	9	5	Real Estate Wanted	16	5
Drygoods	9	4-7	School Agencies	16	5
Emp'ment Agencies	13	1	Special Notices	7	6
European Advts	12	4	Steamboats	13	7
Financial	14	1	Surrogates' Notices	16	6
Financial Meetings	15	5	To Let for Business Purposes	16	4-5
Foreign Resorts	12	4-6	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Fur. Apartments to Let	16	5	Trust Companies	15	5-6
Fur. Rooms to Let	13	1	Typewriters	10	2
Furs	9	4-5	Work Wanted	13	2-5

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The President's message was read in both houses. ═══ Senate: More than nine hundred appointments were received, including that of Colonel Charles H. Whipple, to be paymaster general of the army; that of ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was confirmed in executive session. ═══ House: Speaker Cannon read a greeting from the new State of Oklahoma; bills were introduced for the erection of postoffice buildings at Middletown and Johnstown, N. Y.; the Speaker announced the membership of the Committee on Banking and Currency; adjournment was taken until Thursday.

FOREIGN.—Secretary Taft made a plea for world peace at the American banquet in St. Petersburg. ═══ The Russian Douma adjourned without coming to a vote in the ministerial declaration. ═══ An attempt was made to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala. ═══ Monetary difficulties in the United States were held responsible for a series of failures in Constantinople. ═══ Mulai Hafig has left Morocco City at the head of an army to engage the Anflous tribe at Bourkiki and Abd-el-Aziz at Rabat. ═══ Senhor Machado, opposition leader in Portugal, declared that the Republicans favored meeting force with force, and said they possessed bombs as well as arms. ═══ The steamer Coban, with several holes in her bottom, was in a perilous position on the rocks near Cranberry Head.

DOMESTIC.—Ambassador Aoki has been summoned home by Japan to report verbally on the immigration and other questions, and he may not return to Washington. ═══ Secretary Root addressed the American National Red Cross at its third annual meeting in Washington. ═══ Mrs. Annie M. Bradley was acquitted in Washington on the charge of murdering ex-Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah. ═══ It was announced at Norfolk that application for the appointment of a receiver for the Jamestown Exposition Company will be heard to-day.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Mr. Koike, consul general for Japan, left this city to assume a similar post in San Francisco. ═══ Frederick Stearns, consulting engineer, urged that great care be taken in the construction of the Ashokan dam because of the great disaster which would follow its breaking. ═══ Attorney General Jackson announced that he would ask for a receiver for the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, financed through the Borough and Oriental banks. ═══ Details of relations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to a large realty company were brought out at the Public Service Commission inquiry. ═══ Frank H. Warner was sentenced to twenty years for the murder of Miss Norling. ═══ The financial stringency has caused a great reduction in the price of building material, it was learned.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 28.

CURRENCY EDUCATION.

As the President in his message quite properly contented himself with merely calling attention to this country's need of an elastic currency without recommending any specific scheme, the formation of public and legislative opinion upon this topic will be left to the debates of Congress. The discussion will be followed by the people and the newspapers with an attention never heretofore given to it, and this we believe will have a fortunate result. The session will be a campaign of education in the principles of sound currency. When it is over Congress and the public at large will have something more than the hazy notions that at present prevail, and many of the schemes that are now put forward with confidence will have been definitely discarded.

We see no reason to regret that action upon the question will be slow. The longer the discussion, within reasonable limits, the better will be the understanding of essential principles and the more likelihood there will be that the step finally agreed upon will be in the right direction. That is the utmost that can be expected from this single session, for the whole problem of adjusting the nation's currency to serve best the ends of business is too complicated to be solved at once. If as a result of this session the country shall have turned its back upon its old expedient of inventing at each new emergency some new kind of money to coexist with all the preceding kinds and shall face in the direction of such a credit currency as other great commercial nations have found necessary to their business, all will have been done that can reasonably be expected. The people will then be prepared for such subsequent steps as are needed to give the country a serviceable currency system.

We are not surprised that at the present time a plan to authorize the issue of additional national bank notes based on other bonds than United States bonds finds considerable favor in Congress as a method of imparting "elasticity" to the currency. That plan would make no break with the country's existing system of bond secured currency. Such an innovation would not affright the most timid soul. But it is open to the objection that the volume of bond secured currency bears no relation to the country's business, while the credit currency of other nations sustains just as close a relation to the volume of business as the number of personal checks in circulation does. When business is brisk the credit currency expands in volume just as the private checks expand in volume, and when business declines the notes come back into the banks just as the volume of private checks falls off. It is because of this very quality of being credit made current, and so corresponding exactly to the volume of credit in use, that these notes of foreign nations serve their business needs so well. And it is because our bond secured notes bear no such relation to the volume of credit needed that they serve this country's needs so badly. To provide for further bond secured issues is to perpetuate the defects of the existing system.

There are, perhaps, countries on the earth where banking is very primitive and checks are very little used in business, every transaction being conducted on a money basis. Obviously in such countries business must be small and can be conducted only under difficulties. Suppose for a moment that this country should stop using checks, and it is easily realized what a cramping of business would result. A check is a device by which banking credit is made to pass between two individuals who know each other. Other countries have in their banknotes practically universally acceptable checks, something like the clearing house certificates recently put out in the West. They are able to use these in cases where we are forced to use actual money, just as we are able to use checks where more primitive nations have to use actual money. This country is trying to do a first class business with a second class system of making banking credits available for the needs of commerce. That is the trouble with our currency. We have strong hopes that the problem will before long be thoroughly apprehended and courageously approached, and are glad to note already signs of a changed attitude in regard to it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress contains no political or other surprises. In general it reiterates views which have become familiar as the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's programme of reconstructive and progressive legislation. Along all lines of political activity he has been characteristically a creator and renovator, suggesting new ideas and new developments of old ideas and reluctant to accept conditions as they are merely because they exist and no one has yet earnestly sought to better them. The President is by nature a reformer, and his policies are grounded on the belief that the people of the United States, with greater political and social opportunities than those of any other country, are destined to work out for themselves—and incidentally for the benefit of the rest of mankind—a better and more rational social and political order.

The message of yesterday differed little in spirit and substance from the many speeches, addresses and messages which the President has written and delivered in the last two or three years. Its vital idea is that the nation must protect itself against the abuses arising from an excessive application of the Jeffersonian theory of unregulated individualism. To let the individual indulge his own initiative without restraint and without much regard to the effects of his activity on the community was long held by the individualist, *laissez faire* school to be the height of political and economical wisdom. Things will always right and regulate themselves was the axiom of that school. But this axiom, good enough for the simpler world of our fathers, has been found defective when applied to our modern intensified and complicated economical and political system. The individual has become, through the artificial stimulation of corporate organization, a colossus, and the disused power of the state has had to be invoked once more to defend the interests of the community.

Behind practically all of the President's recommendations stands the realization that regulation by the community and for the community is the surest means of curing the evils which have sprung from too great an effacement of the state and too great an exaltation of the freedom of the individual. This conception accounts for his suggestions as to the regulation of railroads and trusts, the enforcement on the employer of enlarged liability, the imposition of income and inheritance taxes, the establishment of an eight-hour day for labor and the many other curbs sought to be put on ultra-individualistic activity. In many of these ideas the President is undoubtedly ahead of the average thought of the day, and especially ahead of it as it is reflected in the two houses of Congress. It is unlikely that Congress at this session will undertake to put into effect any considerable part of the President's programme. As we pointed out yesterday, the approach of a Presidential campaign is generally construed by Congress as a warning signal against radical or extensive legislation. The majority in each branch will be strongly inclined to do only the urgent routine work of the session and then force an early adjournment. We can expect, perhaps, as we certainly hope, that a helpful currency bill will pass, but beyond that Congress will probably remain quiescent. This temporary non-action will not, however, impair the vitality of the President's re-enunciated policies. Those policies so closely concern the future of the nation that they will have to be dealt with sooner or later. They are for to-morrow as well as for to-day, and their importance will necessarily compel attention, even though in passing on them the American people may be expected to show the patience, caution and deliberation which have usually characterized their treatment of fundamental problems of government.

PRUSSIA AND HER POLES.

The Polish problem involves less violence in Prussia than in Russia, but is scarcely less vexatious and serious. For more than a score of years the Prussian government has been trying, incessantly and strenuously, to Germanize the Polish provinces of the kingdom, but in vain. Since 1886 it has spent $72,500,000 for the promotion of German colonization in those provinces, with the express object of "strengthening the German element against the Polish." By this means it has settled there 17,000 German families, of which 12,000 are agriculturists and 5,000 artisans, and has increased the German population by from 135,000 to 150,000.

The weak feature of this work is that it leaves the Poles actually stronger and more prosperous than before. The colonists have been settled on land purchased not from Poles but from Germans. The Poles would not sell. The result is that the value of the Polish estates has been much enhanced and Polish prosperity has correspondingly increased. Therefore, the government feels itself driven to the adoption of more stringent measures. It now proposes to appropriate a further sum of $100,000,000 for the purchase of land for German settlers in the Polish provinces and to make sure that the land thus used is secured from Polish proprietors. To that end it would enact an expropriation law, empowering it to take the land of any Pole against his will, at a price arbitrarily fixed by itself, for division among German settlers.

The proposal of this policy has raised a storm of protests from the Prussian democracy. It is pointed out that if the land of the Poles could thus be seized there would be nothing to prevent a similar seizure of the land of anybody else, and in that state of affairs there would be no encouragement for the Germans themselves to acquire or to retain land. The policy would restore the absolutism of feudal times. The criticism is made that the Prussian government is thus trying to solve the Polish question by physical force, by the arbitrary Germanization of the Poles, instead of trying to understand the Poles and to make them, though remaining Poles, loyal and contented subjects of the Prussian Crown, as Great Britain has done with the French in Canada. The criticism seems to have some foundation in fact and reason.

JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The summoning of Baron Aoki to Tokio is an interesting incident which may be auspicious rather than ominous. It is declared to be in no sense a recall, and is not to be regarded as such. It signifies no suspension or change of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, but rather a benevolent purpose to confirm them in their traditional friendliness. It apparently indicates no dissatisfaction of the Mikado's government with its representative here, but rather, probably, a high degree of confidence and esteem. Despite all modern devices for expeditious and comprehensive communications at long range, nothing is equal in authority and satisfaction to a face-to-face consultation, and that is what the Japanese government desires to have with the Ambassador to the United States.

It is eminently desirable that all nations should know in the most authoritative way the real sentiments of this country toward them—that, to be specific, Japan shall know how friendly is the American disposition, despite a few sporadic manifestations of intolerance, and with what a high degree of confidence the good faith of Japan is regarded, despite the interested and sinister outgivings of a few agitators. Baron Aoki will report the facts in the case, and there is no reason to doubt that as a result of his personal communications the government at Tokio will be reassured of the friendliness and good faith of America.

There has been some talk about an attempt to "force the hand" of Congress into enacting at this session legislation hostile to Japan. There could be no more unfitting time for the emission of such folly. A scheme of that sort would be foolish, anyway, but it would be particularly vicious just now, when Japan is going to the very limit of constitutional power to please this country by restricting—we might almost say abolishing—emigration hither. Baron Aoki doubtless realizes how empty such vaporings are. If he will make that and all other existing circumstances as clear to his government as they are to himself he will be doing as great a favor to this country as to his own.

SUNDAY PLAYS.

Justice O'Gorman's interpretation of the Sunday law will not easily be discredited, notwithstanding sharp differences of opinion concerning the propriety of forbidding all Sunday theatrical and vaudeville performances. The law has been calmly disregarded for so long a time that most people have perhaps come to look upon violations as the natural and fitting order of things. From burlesque imitations of "Sunday concerts" the performances have been to a large extent converted into ordinary weekday shows, from which they are hardly distinguishable save by their pious name on the billboards. The transformation has been so complete that the attorney for a manager whose license was suddenly imperilled by the unexpected activity of the police and others was put to desperate straits to invent a defence.

The Sunday closing question affords fair opportunities for serious debate, particularly in a cosmopolitan city like New York. But there is no need to repeat the numerous arguments about "the workingman's one free day for relaxation" and "the million citizens to whom Sunday is not sacred." There is the law. If it ought to be modified the thing to do is to secure its modification by straightforward argument and appeal. Making a mockery of it by perfunctory pretences of obedience is repugnant to every right thinking citizen.

Denver boomers, who want to have the next Democratic National Convention held in their city, are on their way to Washington, where the Democratic National Committee is to meet, with "eight buckets full of gold." The contents of the eight buckets make an appetizing guarantee fund; but such a theatrical exploitation of an undemocratic metal ought to provoke a protest from those indignant patriots in the party who have not forgotten or forgiven "the crime of '73."

So attractive intrinsically and so pleasantly suggestive is the emblem of a red cross on a white ground that it has been extensively adopted by persons and institutions having no right to employ it. The design appears on articles of merchandise, hospital ambulances and even on advertising cards. Against this practice a protest has just been offered by the executive committee of the organization which alone is authorized to sanction any use of the emblem in this country, the American National Red Cross. In the majority of cases, no doubt, the offenders have failed to realize that they were committing an act of piracy, but such is the case, and now that attention is called to the matter they have no adequate excuse. The red cross was adopted for specific purposes by an international society engaged in benevolent work in war and peace, and in a moral sense it is the exclusive property of the organization.

In the name of the people of Houston "The Post" calls upon Mayor Rice and the city commissioners to take such action as may be necessary to relieve the present conditions with regard to the streetcar service.—The Houston Post.

All of which goes to show that even in a city governed by a commission after the "Texas plan," which is generally described as resulting in a paradise on earth, existence still has some of the usual drawbacks.

It may take a little time for the travelling public to get used to the subway police. But their services in checking disorder and brutality will soon be recognized. The disorder, which had become chronic, was due originally to the pernicious and unchecked bad example of a small minority; for New Yorkers as a rule are not given to lack of consideration for the rights and comfort of fellow travellers.

When Senator Smoot said that Americans should go back to work and displace the Greeks and Italians did he mean to imply that the latter ought to have the jobs of the captains and lieutenants of industry?

It is now tolerably certain that the abrupt departure of La Patrie from Verdun was not the result of an occult design to invade England or Germany, but was due to a wind squall, which spilled most of the ballast out of the airship. The incident serves to show the need of better methods than have yet been adopted for anchoring such craft while they are waiting to take flight. To discover suitable means ought not to impose a heavy tax on human ingenuity.

One of the physicians at the Health Department who saw the reptile that emerged from a faucet in East 55th street declared that the water running in the pipes whence the monster emerged was perfectly wholesome. Of course it was; the aquatic animal was in perfect health.

Had the captain of the Mount Temple suspected that his reckoning was at fault, he could probably have found how dangerously near he was to the coast of Nova Scotia by using the lead. The accounts of the loss of the vessel say that she was in shallow water for hours before she struck. However that may be, there was a display of masterly skill and fine humanity when the crisis came. To land all of the passengers without help from tugs or lifesaving crews was a splendid feat, and one which in the judgment of the world will atone for the error which made such measures necessary.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Nottingham miner has patented a safety pit cage, which Consul Mahin reports is believed to be a decided advance on all its predecessors, both in application and security. The consul thus describes this new British invention: "It is stated that it can be applied to any kind of mine cage and ship or passenger elevator, and that it has the great advantage of being adaptable equally well to steel, wood, rope, or any form of guides that may be in use. The cage is fitted with sliding bars, each having a gripping screw with a weight or spring attached by which the bars are coupled to the guides should the hauling or winding rope break, and without in any way damaging the guides. A particular feature is the automatic gripping action exercised on the guide ropes by the weight of the cage itself and its immediate but gentle arrest in the event of the breaking of the winding rope. Thus, it is asserted, there can be no severe jerk on sudden stoppage, and no danger of the occupants of the cage being violently thrown against the roof should an accident occur. With this system, it is contended, the danger from accidents by the breakage of winding and hauling ropes in mines, elevators, etc., is minimized."

"What are your views on currency?" asked the busy citizen.
"Mostly sad and reminiscent," answered the man who had been to the races.—Washington Star.

The recent discovery by workingmen in Paris of an underground passage 20 feet wide and 130 feet long created much comment, and the situation of this until then unknown subterranean street gave rise to much romantic speculation. "The little street," says a Paris paper, "leads to the Rue Dauphin, where once upon a time the Tour de Nesle stood, when Queen Marguerite de Valois received her lovers, and where they were finally poisoned, and whence their bodies were cast into the river. Through this passage the unfortunate men were taken to the tower, from which they never returned. All this is exceedingly interesting, especially for the booksellers, who are disposing of many copies of Dumas's 'La Reine Margot.' On the flyleaf of many of these books, containing the criminal adventures of the Queen, will be fastened the newspaper stories of the discovery of 'the vaulted way that led to death.'"

"You say he married the cook?"
"Yes, but she was a college girl in disguise."
"Well, if she was a good cook, it was a mighty thorough disguise."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A correspondent writes to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Columbia (?), United States, that in the United States it is the rule and not the exception to find the student to be also a day laborer. "My meals are served by students, my laundry is called for by students, all newspapers are distributed by students, students are typewriters, barbers, etc. I once asked the son of a Kansas City physician why he had chosen such a low occupation as stable boy, and was told that he was twenty-one years old, and felt that he must earn his living." The writer also says that members of "fraternities" are looked upon as fools by real Americans. "As one would naturally fancy," says the man from Columbia, "the studies suffer because of outside work. The student learns his lesson for the next day, but with that he thinks he has done his duty as a student. He usually knows only what his teacher tells him. As a consequence knowledge is not great, as this example will illustrate: In a school where the pupils' ages ranged from twenty to twenty-three, I asked 'Who was Bismarck?' There was deep silence, and then came these answers: 'A Danish general of the seventeenth century,' 'A German Emperor' and 'a German general.' One student was angry because I said that no answer was correct, and yelled at me: 'Well, who is Carrie Nation?' and they all thought they were even with me because I did not know." Where is Columbia, United States?

She—I see a cooking school and a nursery are among the innovations to be tried soon in Seattle?
He—And is there no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Seattle, I wonder?—Yonkers Statesman.

The tendency of the German comic papers to employ continuously the same characters as "producers" of mirth" is the subject of an article in a Berlin paper by Ludwig Bauer. The writer mentions as the most conspicuous of the funny figures the absentminded professor whose habitual umbrella losing proclivities have made generations laugh. This figure had its origin at a time, he says, when the man of letters was a helpless person in the active world—a dreamer, dwelling in realms away from the actual and therefore blind to his surroundings. In this form he has been represented in the comic papers. But Germany, he thinks, not the professor, has been and is being caricatured. The professor to-day must be a wide awake man, for science is no longer an island. These are not the days for sleep and for dreams. Another abused "character" is the lieutenant who, having no foe to fight, is always shown as making conquests where Amor has command. The old maid is another of the stock figures, and one of equal importance is Mr. Newlyrich. Of the latter it is said: "He is always full of fear and suspicion; he knows that he has been misplaced, and he sways from side to side like a timid rope walker. This makes him really funny, and we must laugh at his antics."

Digby—How long did it take you to learn to run a motor car?
Scorcher—Oh, five or six.
Digby—Five or six what! Weeks?
Scorcher—No, motor cars.—London Opinion.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF FREE ART.

From Bulletin of the American Free Art League.

Our Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who recently signed an agreement reducing the duty on English art from 20 to 15 per cent, never uttered a truer word than when he said: "I firmly believe that for a nation which wishes to reach the market of the world for the best, and therefore the most profitable, things free art is as vital as free air." He based his statement on the now well recognized principle that the artistic and the beautiful have a very appreciable commercial value. The success of many French industries is due largely to the artistic taste of the French people, which under the fostering care of the French government has been developed until it is a distinct national attribute. The more frequent importation of works of art and the revival of interest in art which will follow the removal of the duty, the increased advantages which it will give the art student, and the education of the public taste, will help materially to create an art atmosphere in America. The effect of such an art atmosphere on the designs of our manufacturers will soon be felt, and the advantage which the study of the masterpieces of centuries and the constant association with them, by generation after generation of the workers in the art trades, have given Europe will be in a great measure overcome. The result will be a demand for our artistic products, the increased employment of highly skilled workmen at high wages and the extension of our markets abroad.

A REASON WHY EGGS ARE HIGH.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"When eggs get in the neighborhood of 40 cents a dozen and butter climbs to 35 and 40 cents people always want to know what the cause is," said a New Jersey farmer to a Dock street merchant the other day. "They think we are trying to bleed them, but if they really knew the truth they wouldn't have much to say, I believe. Of course, you fellows here on Dock street know the causes, but the ordinary person doesn't. Do you know why eggs are scarce? It's not because the hens are not working as hard as usual. Some may be taking a vacation, it's true, but it's because the farmers are saving their eggs for incubators. About this time of the year the poultry raisers collect all the fresh eggs they can and pile them into the patent setting hens. You ask why they do this? Well, it's a simple proposition. It takes three weeks to the day for eggs to hatch out. As soon as you get chickens you begin to feed them to beat everything. The brooders, in which they are kept in winter to keep them warm, are fairly alive with the little fellows, and by stuffing them with corn and wheat we soon have chickens as big as squabs and kill them for broilers. You know what they are—the highest kind of chicken meat. You can't blame the farmers for hoarding their eggs when you know the profit there is in broilers. Then you get as much a pound as you get for a dozen eggs at 40 cents a dozen. It's only the law of supply and demand which makes eggs high, as everything else. Let all the farmers turn all their eggs into market and you will see the price come down; let them hoard their eggs for hatching and up goes the price. It's simple when you know the truth."

A PHASE OF MISS NIGHTINGALE'S WORK.

From The Boston Transcript.

Speaking of Florence Nightingale and her efforts to keep the world healthy, it seems pertinent to make special mention of her mission in behalf of the open window at night. In the early years of her labors much unintelligent opposition to this method of ventilation, because of the supposed harmfulness of night air, was expressed, but Miss Nightingale had one stock argument in support of her position, it being the question, "What air shall we breathe at night but night air?" It was unanswerable from her opponents' point of view, even if it did not always convert them. But it did lead a countless number into saner ways of living and along the way to the present methods of treating tuberculosis.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—The President held a conference this evening with Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island and Crane of Massachusetts. It is understood that financial matters were discussed at length.

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota was one of the White House callers. He said he merely came to shake hands with the President. He would not discuss his possible candidacy for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket.

The members of the joint committee of Congress on notification, composed of Senators Allison and Teller and Representatives Payne, Tawney and Williams, were the first callers at the White House to-day. Sergeant at Arms Ransdell of the Senate escorted the committeeman to the President's office to inform him that Congress was in session and awaiting his pleasure. The President told them that he would send them "a communication in writing," and an hour later Assistant Secretary Latta bore the Executive's annual message to the Capitol.

Other callers at the White House before the Cabinet meeting included Senators Nelson, Perkins, Gallinger, Burnham, Fulton, Depew, Dolliver and Du Pont; Representatives Hepburn, Sulzer, Brownlow, Hinshaw and Powers, and the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Homes. Ex-Representative Wadsworth of New York is a member of the board and called with the others.

The Cabinet met at 11 a. m. and remained in session until 1 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a box this afternoon at the Boston Symphony Concert. With her were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Hagner and Miss Young.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary left Washington this morning for New York to attend a dinner there to-morrow night, given by prominent Hungarians.

Baron Rosen left Washington this evening for Boston, where he will be the guest of honor at a dinner. He will return to the Russian Embassy the last of this week. In January he will go to Europe to join his wife and daughter.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg occupied a box at the Boston Symphony concert, having with them the British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce, Miss Langham and Herr von Bruening.

The naval attaché of the Italian Embassy and Signora Pfister have come to Washington for the season, and have taken an apartment. They have spent little time in Washington in the last two years, and are welcome additions to the diplomatic contingent.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Robert Bacon entertained a luncheon party to-day in honor of the Red Cross delegates.

Another interesting event was the tea given by Miss Schroeder for Miss Barry, daughter of Rear Admiral Barry, who is visiting here.

Miss Boardman received this evening at her father's residence, complimentary to the incorporators of the American National Red Cross. Miss Boardman and her mother, Mrs. W. J. Boardman, received a large number of well known persons from official and resident society.

The marriage of Mrs. May K. Broome, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Barbour, and Lieutenant Logan Tucker, grandson of the late General John A. Logan and Mrs. Logan, took place this afternoon at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol officiating. Captain David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., was best man for Lieutenant Tucker, and the bride was attended by Miss Winifred Mattingly, of this city. Lieutenant and Mrs. Tucker left Washington after the ceremony, but will return here to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Tucker's parents. They will sail for Guantanamo, where Lieutenant Tucker is stationed, on December 26.

Miss Sally Garlington, daughter of Brigadier General and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, made her debut this afternoon at a large luncheon party. With her were Miss Carol Newberry, Miss Marion Oliver, Mlle. Nabuco, daughter of the Ambassador from Brazil, and Mme. Nabuco; Miss Crawford, Miss Denny, Miss Edith Southerland, Miss Helen Church, Miss Mary Brewster, Miss Juliette Williams, Miss Sadie Murray, Miss Eleanor Pettit, Miss Helen Hatfield, Miss Langfitt, Miss Janet Wood, Miss Aleshire, Miss Weaver, Miss Butler, Miss Gladys Butler, Miss Havard, Miss Louise White, Miss Eleanor Ridgely, and Miss Henrietta Fitch. Mrs. George T. Summerlin chaperoned the party.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained a large bridge whist party this afternoon, and Mrs. Kendall entertained another large party at the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield. Among the other guests were Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York; Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Bromwell, and Miss Hoopes, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The first of the Junior Cotillons, a dance which always brings out the debutantes of the season in full force, was held at Sherry's last evening. The dance followed dinner parties given by Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Edward H. Landon, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey. Several of the patronesses were on the reception committee, among them being Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. The other patronesses this year are Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mrs. S. Reading Bertron, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Pedro R. de Flores, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. H. Rieman Duval, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Frederick E. Jennings, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. George C. Kobbe, Mrs. Edward H. Landon, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, Mrs. George Norton Miller, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Eliphalet N. Potter, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Archbald Rodgers, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. William M. Sloane, Mrs. Louis L. Stanton, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Edward H. Wales, Mrs. Joseph Walker, jr., Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

About 175 couples took part in the cotillon, which was led by Alexander D. B. Pratt, dancing alone. The favors consisted of bunches of velvet roses, tied with ribbons, for the women, and hunting pictures, in metal frames, for the men. The cotillon was followed by a seated supper, after which dancing was resumed.

Among those present were Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Elizabeth Bertron, Miss Lucy C. Brown, Miss Agnes Malcolm Gayley, Miss Elizabeth Rodgers, Miss Helen N. Rives, Miss Anna Foster Robinson, Miss Margaret M. Sloane, Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, Miss Sophie W. Townsend, Miss Helen Lispenard Alexandre, Miss Frances Dickey, Miss Gladys Roosevelt, Miss Rosamond Burr, Miss Mary Morris Ostrander, Miss Edna Biddle, Miss Gertrude Slocum, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, Miss Lucy Margaret Roosevelt, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Gladys Kissel, Miss Dorothy Kissel, Miss Edith Landon, Miss Agnes G. Landon, Miss Ruth Landon, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Loraine Roosevelt, Miss Jeannie Thompson, Miss Antoinette Heckscher, Miss Priscilla Stanton, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Ellen M. Atterbury, Miss Alice L. Kobbe, Miss Mercedes de Florez and Miss Anna Greene.

There was another dance last evening which brought out many of the young married people to Delmonico's. It was the first of the Tuesday dances under the patronage of Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, jr., Mrs. James F. Fargo, Mrs. William Herbert Hamilton, Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt, Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings, Mrs. Howard McKesson Kirkland, Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. James T. Pyle, Mrs. George A. Phelps, Mrs. Prescott Slade, Mrs. Reeve Schley and Mrs. Thomas Thacher. Mrs. Barrows was not present on account of a death in the family. General dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening and was followed by a seated supper.

Mrs. Beverley Robinson introduced her daughter, Miss Anna Foster Robinson, at a reception which she gave yesterday afternoon at her home in West 37th street. Her elder daughter, Miss Pauline Robinson, assisted Mrs. Robinson and the debutante in receiving.

Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt will formally present her daughter, Miss Gladys Roosevelt, this afternoon at a reception in their home, No. 818 Madison avenue.

Mrs. Henry Waters Taft has been obliged to recall the invitations to the reception which she was to have given on Saturday for the debut of her daughter, Miss Louise Taft, owing to the critical illness of her husband's mother, Mrs. Louisa M. Taft, at Millbury, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, to Henry G. Bartol will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation. It will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hone, in Gramercy Park.

Miss Ellen Whipple Brown and Anson W. Hard, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married on December 12 in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the ceremony will be followed by a reception at Sherry's. Miss Brown is a daughter of the late James M. Brown, of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and is a sister of Waldron P. Brown.

A theatre party will be given by Mrs. Eugene Reynal for Miss Gertrude Slocum on December 11. It will be followed by a supper at Sherry's.

Mrs. Winthrop Burr will entertain on December 13 for Miss Rosamond Burr, for whom she will will give a dinner and theatre party.

Mrs. Latham Gallup Reed has sent out invitations for a theatre party on December 21, to be followed by a supper at Sherry's.

Mrs. Henry S. Glover will also give a theatre party, followed by a supper, the date for which is December 23.

On December 27 Mrs. Howard Townsend will give a theatre party for Miss Eleanor Townsend. It will be followed by a supper and dance at Delmonico's.

Mrs. William E. Benjamin's dance the same evening will be at her home, No. 2 East 87th street. It will be for her debutante daughter, Miss Beatrice W. Benjamin.

Mrs. Howland Davis and Mrs. James A. Glover will give dances on December 30. Mrs. Davis's will be at the Colony Club and Mrs. Glover's at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. J. Edgar Bull will give a dance for Miss Marion F. Bull at Delmonico's on January 1.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Dec. 3.—Mrs. May Brady Hall has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman closed their Newport season to-day, and returned to New York for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and her daughter arrived at Newport to-day, and are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

It was learned to-day that Paul J. Rainey would again occupy the Coates villa next summer.

Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who has been confined to her home on account of illness for some time, is again able to be out, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard have planned to sail for Europe next month for the remainder of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan went to New York to-day.

TO REMAIN HEAD OF UNION.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 3.—"The Union" announces to-day that the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Union, '66, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York City, will be the next president of Union College, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, who resigned last June to accept a Buffalo pastorate. The presidency was offered to Dr. Alexander at that time, but he consented to become only acting president until some suitable educator could be selected for the place. In the interim the trustees have devised means to raise $100,000 endowment to meet the conditions of an equal gift negotiated from the General Education Board by Dr. Raymond early in the year, and thus relieve Dr. Alexander of the responsibility of financing the college. The trustees have also decided to give Dr. Alexander a salary of $10,000 a year.

It is understood that the guarantee of the endowment for his alma mater insures Dr. Alexander's acceptance of the presidency.

STATUE FOR BROWN CAMPUS.

Providence, Dec. 3.—A replica of the bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, which stands on the Capitoline Hill, at Rome, will soon be erected on the campus of Brown University, near Sayles Hall. The statue is the gift of the late Moses Brown Ives Goddard, and was ordered in Italy shortly before his death. The statue is understood to be practically completed at this time.

MRS. W. J. BRYAN TO VISIT LEVANT.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 3.—Mrs. William J. Bryan left Lincoln this afternoon for New York. Accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, she will sail on Saturday for Cairo, Egypt. Afterward they will visit Palestine. They will be absent until next spring.

DR. MACKAY TO REST IN EUROPE.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, the pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth avenue and 48th street, has nervous prostration, and his physicians have advised him to give up his work and go to Europe for a long rest. Dr. Mackay, who was born in Glasgow forty-four years ago, returned from abroad this fall in bad health. In his absence his place will be taken principally by Dr. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary; Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, and Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Potter Palmer and Miss Pauline Kohlsaat. Potter Palmer is the second son of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and was graduated from Harvard in 1899. He is a first cousin of Lieutenant U. S. Grant, 3d, who married Miss Edith Root, daughter of the Secretary of State, last week. Miss Kohlsaat is the daughter of Herman H. Kohlsaat, former owner of "The Chicago Record-Herald" and long identified with Chicago financial interests.

London, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Edith K. McCreery, daughter of the late Colonel Lawrence Kip and former wife of Richard McCreery, of San Francisco, was married in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to-day to the Hon. Henry Coventry, son of the Earl of Coventry. The bride was given away by Ambassador Reid. She wore a gown of blue satin brocaded with gold flowers and a large blue velvet hat with blue feathers.

In the little Gothic crypt of the chapel beneath Westminster Hall Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Baron Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, was married this afternoon to Miss Violet Hicks-Beach, a niece of Lord St. Aldwyn.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

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

THE ADRIATIC, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Bradley.	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Earle.
W. F. Carr-Hill.	Dr. L. L. Joshi.
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cookman.	Mrs. William J. Robinson.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davis.	Mr. and Mrs. John E. McGowan.

THE STATENDAM, FOR ROTTERDAM.

Edwin L. Boles.	Miss L. Reid.
Mrs. Edith S. Keith.	Miss Margaret Smoot.
Adam Miller.	

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

THE KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, FROM BREMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Mallouk.	Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tennant.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Rincon Gallardo.
Emir Sami Arslan.	Mrs. Morton Mitchell.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Bowers.	Bernardo de Mier.
	Lord Tempest.
	S. M. Porter.

THE VADERLAND, FROM ANTWERP.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Biggs.	Mrs. S. I. Comly.
George W. Campbell.	Miss T. F. Reed.
Mrs. Arthur Cannon.	Charles C. Norris.