Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Tom Jones.
BELASCO—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
BERKELEY—8:30—Four plays.
BIJOU—8:20—A Doll's House.
BLANEY'S—8:15—The Serenade.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Round Up.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Morals of Marcus.
DALY'S—8:15—The Lancers.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.
GARRICK—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—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The Auto Race and The Four Seasons.
HUDSON—8:20—The Chorus Lady.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Talk of New York.
LIBERTY—8:15—O'Neill of Derry.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—Louis XI.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Aïda.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:30—Song Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Iris.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—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.
TELHARMONIC 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—8—Buster Brown.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 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.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Frye was re-elected president pro tem. ═══ House: The session lasted only ten minutes, and no business was transacted. ═══ Both branches adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.—Minister Hayashi announced that Japan will limit all emigration to the United States and Canada. ═══ Secretary Taft left St. Petersburg for Berlin, where he will spend a few hours this evening. ═══ The Mauretania established a new eastbound transatlantic record, beating the Lusitania's best time by 21 minutes. ═══ Chancellor von Bülow's appeal to the Reichstag was regarded as meaning the future responsibility of the ministry to the house. ═══ Baron Takahira was formally appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States. ═══ Japan's complaints against China's plans may result in an indefinite postponement of the Manchurian loan. ═══ The Anflous tribesmen won a decisive victory over the troops of Mulai Hafig. ═══ According to the terms of the Congo treaty, King Leopold loses control of the crown domain.

DOMESTIC.—The question of Presidential candidates was discussed by members of the Republican National Committee, which is to meet in Washington to-day. ═══ James J. Hill addressed the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington; a committee presented a memorial to Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon asking an appropriation of \$20,000,000 a year for waterway improvement. ═══ A project for a National Council of Commerce was launched at a conference held in the office of Secretary Straus. ═══ President Roosevelt's order directing more severe physical tests for army officers was made public. ═══ The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., failed to open its doors and went into the hands of the national bank examiner; the bank, one of the oldest in Kansas City, had withstood a six weeks' run, paying out \$19,000,000. ═══ General Funston was instructed by the War Department to send to Goldfield, Nev., such troops as might be necessary to preserve order in the mine strike; surprise was expressed at Goldfield, where it was said there was no disorder. ═══ John A. Steele, paroled from the Danvers insane asylum last month, went to the State House in Boston to shoot Governor Guild, but, finding the door to his office closed, wounded three labor leaders, one fatally. ═══ A dispatch from Baltimore announced that Clara Bloodgood, the actress, had taken her life. ═══ Secretary Cortelyou in his annual report to Congress, asked for the speedy passage of a remedial currency law, but made no specific recommendations.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Monsigneur McCready, it became known, attacked Jews at a dinner given in his honor on Wednesday night. ═══ The police raided an alleged poolroom and found fine books and evidence of domestic surroundings. ═══ The Edison and Consolidated companies said they had nothing to conceal from Public Service investigators and would not hamper an inquiry in any way. ═══ The Connecticut, Rear Admiral Evans's flagship, sailed for Hampton Roads. ═══ Horace Havermeyer would succeed his father as head of the Sugar Trust, it was said. ═══ Commissioner Chadwick of the Water Board said it was unlikely that any of its members would resign as a result of the Ashokan dam inquiry. ═══ Gen. McCoskry Butt was again a witness before the Wainwright Commission. ═══ The ordinance against noises near hospitals will be enforced.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 19.

SEEING THINGS.

Everybody likes to see things, but few persons have mastered the art. The trouble seems to be that most spectators do not realize the full significance of the fact that the eye sees what the mind brings to the scene. Were this profound and well-established psychological law thoroughly understood many persons who now drift unexcitedly through life would follow the example of the anti-imperialists and develop their minds so as to sensitize them highly to everyday objects.

The report of the proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League (at Boston, of course) discloses the pleasant fact that some Americans have assiduously cultivated the art of seeing things. The leaguers have enriched their joint and several stocks of ideas so munificently that their eyes now discern in the swift current of public opinion waves and ripples that are hidden to the vulgar gaze. At the meeting it was reported, for instance, that "almost no sentiment in any part of the "country in favor of the retention of the Philip-"pine Islands has been noted." And a resolution adopted to reiterate the purposes of the league contained the assertion that "the present atti-"tude of the American people toward the Phil-"ippine Islands shows a general desire that the "connection of these islands with the United "States be severed speedily." These observations could have been made only by a mind of unusual equipment, a mind firmly resolved to ordain the hues and details in the landscape upon which the eyes chance to light. The untrained man investigating the attitude of Americans toward the Philippine problem would have discovered, instead of the startling unanimity seen by the anti-imperialists, a healthy diversity of opinion and a strong inclination to go very slowly and cautiously in a matter of such vast importance.

Of the great popular yearning for a speedy severing of all connection with the islands the poor dolt would perceive not the flimsiest trace. This is, of course, a grievous limitation, parallel to that of the benighted person who gazes at a field strewn with glacial drift and sees in the scratched bowlders no record of a far-off world catastrophe. There is only one way to remove such limitations, and that is study. The spectator of glacial drift must study geology; the man who wants to see the things the Bostonians see must pore early and late over the pamphlets of the Anti-Imperialist League. It is advisable to memorize a few classical speeches in which the Cæsars or some other tyrants are arraigned and to practise a few hours every day drawing charts that show the parallel courses of Rome and the United States. Even after having followed these instructions some persons may fail to see things imperialistically and to hear the hoarse clamor of eighty million infuriated citizens for the instantaneous abandonment of the Philippines. But then some minds are constitutionally incapable of culture.

MR. CORTELYOU'S REPORT.

Interest in Secretary Cortelyou's report will chiefly attach to his statements regarding the relief measures adopted by the Treasury in the recent crisis and the means of preventing the recurrence of such a period of financial stringency. The measures adopted, particularly the issue of the 3 per cent certificates, have been somewhat criticised, and Mr. Cortelyou has such criticism in mind when he says:

> The Secretary of the Treasury is given wide discretion in many matters where he is rarely called upon to exercise it and little if any in others where it is needed daily, particularly as to certain of those having to do with the vitally important subject of our currency. In times of emergency his hands are virtually tied. If in such periods of stress, in an effort to avert calamity and serve the interests of all the people, he is obliged to resort to unusual measures criticism is unfortunately in many instances directed not to the inadequacy of the system but solely to the effort to give relief, even though it be successful in accomplishing that purpose. . . . The laws under which he administers his office should be made to meet the daily needs of the people, and his duties, sufficiently onerous as they are, should not be made more burdensome by restrictions which leave him with the responsibility, but with no adequate means at his disposal to meet it.

There is justice in what the Secretary says. At such times he is under tremendous pressure to "do something" to relieve business, and, as we said when his recent action was taken, there is really only one thing he can do, and that is increase the note issuing capacity of the banks. It is what has been done repeatedly in other countries with better currency systems than ours—what has, for instance, been done several times in the case of the Bank of France. It is not the fault of the Secretary of the Treasury that this country has so cumbersome a banknote system that it has to borrow money of which it has no need in order to permit of the taking out of more banknotes; nor is it his fault that the notes, once issued for a temporary purpose, do not go promptly out of circulation when they have served that purpose, but the country has to call upon the Secretary to devise some way of getting them back again.

The fact that some means must be provided for retiring the excess of bank circulation now out is foreseen by Mr. Cortelyou in his report. Nearly \$40,000,000 of additional notes have been issued during this crisis and \$75,000,000 or so more may be issued, based on the "relief" bonds and certificates. Moreover, the circulation already out, owing to the great expansion in business and the high rates of interest prevailing, was the largest on record. A contraction of speculative enterprise and a return of business to a healthy, normal condition will probably make this volume of banknotes excessive. To provide for such an emergency Mr. Cortelyou recommends that the law limiting the retirement of bank circulation to \$9,000,000 a month be amended and the limitation be left within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This should by all means be done.

With regard to currency reform Mr. Cortelyou wisely refrains from making any specific recommendation. He describes, however, in a few words exactly what the country needs: "I deem it important that something be done as "speedily as may be consistent with thorough "consideration to provide under government "guarantee a greater elasticity to the currency—"something which shall be automatic in its oper-"ation and which shall tend to equalize rates of "interest not only in different sections of the "country but at different periods of the year."

WOODS AND WATERS.

That was an excellent address which the French Ambassador made at the opening of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. It was not only full of valuable suggestion and inspiration, but authoritative as coming from the representative of a country which sets us at once examples of necessity and of achievement. But there was nothing in it more to the point than the reminder that forest preservation and culture are essential auxiliaries to any satisfactory system of inland waterways. "It is," he truly said, "an absolute principle—no forests, no waterways."

The speaker cited the convincing example of the Loire and other French rivers to confirm this principle. There are also similar examples in many other lands. Spain is a treeless country, and her rivers are more mischievous than useful. Germany, on the other hand, has probably the best river and canal system—for so large a country—in the world, and has also probably the best forest system. The great classic rivers of Central Asia now flow through chiefly treeless lands, and in their shallow and shifting channels are as much changed in character and value as they are in name. Some rivers of our Western plains exemplify the same principle, and indeed some here in the East do likewise in an appreciable degree.

It is therefore an auspicious circumstance that forest preservation and waterway improvement go hand in hand. The last few years have seen a great national movement in both of those directions, which is now being further expanded so as to comprise abatement of all sorts of waste and general conservation of resources. Unfortunately it is already too late to avert a serious timber shortage, which is even now upon us, with menace of actual famine. But at least we can take steps for forest restoration and preservation before we reach the point at which that becomes all but impossible—before the Hudson and the Mississippi share the fate of the Oxus and the Jaxartes.

DUTCH SOUTH AFRICA.

The election in the Orange River Colony marks the second step toward the realization of plans for a Dutch South Africa. The first was taken in the Transvaal election, when the Dutch—or Boer, which does not always mean Dutch—minority of the electorate secured a strong majority in the legislature. Now the overwhelming Dutch majority in the Orange River Colony has secured an appropriately overwhelming—more than three-fourths—majority in the legislature at Bloemfontein. In both the ante-election campaign and the post-election declarations of policy the Dutch organization Orangia Unie in the smaller colony has shown similarity amounting to identity with that in the larger colony, Het Volk, and there is no doubt that the two colonies will be governed on practically the same lines.

The third step is expected to be the carrying of the coming Cape Colony election by the Afrikander Bond. At the time of the dissolution of the late legislature there seemed to be little doubt that this would be effected. But since then prospects have changed. Dr. Jameson has managed his campaign with notable boldness and shrewdness combined, and Mr. Schreiner, who exercises much influence, has seceded from the Bond and is now the leader of a considerable independent faction, which positively declines to join in the Bond's attacks upon the government and manifests a willingness to co-operate in a compromise or coalition ministry, of which Dr. Jameson shall be the head, and in which some of the moderate Dutch politicians shall have places. It would not be at all surprising if such an arrangement should be the result of the election. Of course, the alternative would be a purely Dutch or Bond government, for a purely British victory is not reckoned among the possibilities.

Natal and Rhodesia will doubtless remain strongly British, but they are only two against three, and are moreover the smallest of the colonies. The three in which the Dutch preponderate dominate that part of the continent and will form the controlling factor in the promised commonwealth or dominion. A union of the five would practically be a Dutch South Africa. Still it would be a Dutch colony under the British flag, just as Quebec is a French province under the British flag, and there is reason to expect that it would be no less loyal than Lower Canada has been since Lord Durham's time. General Botha and Mr. Smuts in the Transvaal, with their gift of the great Cullinan diamond to King Edward and their tribute to Cecil Rhodes, and Mr. Fischer and General De Wet in the Orange River Colony, will vie with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in showing that the status of non-British communities in the British Empire is quite different, subjectively and objectively, from that, say, of the Poles in Russia or Prussia, or the Croats in Hungary.

FROM BISMARCK TO BUELOW.

That Germany has effected by apparently unanimous consent a peaceful and constitutional revolution is the purport of the highly interesting news from Berlin which we print this morning. For the first time in the history of the empire the Imperial Chancellor has sought the support of a majority of the Reichstag as a condition necessary to his continuance in office. Epoch-making as the occurrence is, it comes not altogether unexpectedly. Nearly three weeks ago, speaking of the results of the noisome Moltke-Harden trial, we suggested that the most important of them might be the impetus given to the movement for the abolition of Absolutism and the placing of the imperial government upon a basis of responsibility to the elected representatives of the people. Fulfilment of that forecast has come, only rather more promptly than we ventured to hope. There can be little doubt that Prince Bülow's action was taken with the sanction, if not indeed at the direction, of the Emperor, who—as his commands in other phases of the "Round Table" scandal prove—is righteously indignant at the tricks which have been played behind his mantle and the advantage which has been taken of the non-responsible ministerial system. Henceforth, unless the plainest indications are misleading, the German Chancellor and his colleagues will occupy a constitutional status resembling that of the British Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

Thus is the cycle completed from the earlier Bismarck to the later Bülow. It is now more than forty-five years since Otto von Bismarck, Minister of William I of Prussia, defied a hostile majority in the Prussian Parliament and passionately declared to it and to the world that it was not by speeches and resolutions of majorities that the mighty problems of the age were to be solved, but by blood and iron. Three times thereafter in quick succession those factors were employed under his sway, until in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, the supreme problem was solved. But thereafter the veteran statesman maintained and left unimpaired to his successors the same autocracy which as a swaggering Junker he had flaunted in the face of the Prussian Diet. The Chancellorship remained independent of the Reichstag. The people might vote as they would and elect such deputies as they would, but the imperial ministers would remain in office at the will of the Emperor and at his will alone.

The change has now come. From William I and Bismarck in September, 1862, to William II and Bülow in December, 1907, is a long span of years, measured by the standard of human lives. Measured by the standard of constitutionalism the distance is as great. Nor can we doubt that the effect of this revolution will be comparable in beneficence with the lofty achievements of Bismarck, Moltke and Roon and their adjutants in all those years since Prussia aspired to German hegemony. The Emperor has declared "peace, and again peace," to be the German policy. The time of blood and iron has passed. The time has come when the resolutions of majorities are to prevail. We have spoken of the great desirability that there should be formed in the Reichstag a stable governmental majority, either in a single homogeneous party, as in England, or in a composite but coherent *bloc*, as in France. Nothing, we should say, could more strongly conduce to the attainment of that end than precisely the action which Prince Bülow has now taken. So long as the Chancellor was not responsible to the Reichstag, the Reichstag was careless whether it supported him or not. With the Chancellor responsible to it and dependent upon its support for his tenure of office, the inspiration of patriotism will rally those who are now mere factionaries to sink minor differences in a common and loyal support of the imperial government.

"MOSQUITO FEVER."

The resolution of the International Sanitary Congress on Wednesday that the disease hitherto called malaria shall hereafter be called mosquito fever has much to commend it. The demand "What's in a name?" will not apply in this case to minimize the import of the change. It is true that the disease under the new name will be as unpleasant to have as it was under the old. But it will be better understood, both prophylactically and therapeutically, and its ravages may be lessened.

The change is, for one thing, in the interest of accuracy to such an extent that on this account alone it would be justifiable. The old name arose from the erroneous supposition that the disease was caused and conveyed by poisonous emanations in the atmosphere, and that error imposed many burdens and deprivations. Some have not dared to live in the country in springtime because they thought the freshly ploughed soil was reeking with malaria, and some have fled from or shunned what were really most desirable places of residence because "the soil was malarious"! And all the while the real cause of the disorder was overlooked and permitted to flourish unchecked. The change will not only correct this error but will be a constant reminder of the truth concerning the disease, and thus we may hope a constant incentive to the exercise of diligence and perseverance for the extirpation of the pest bearing insects.

A TRAMP ON TRAMPS.

Expert testimony on the tramp problem was dealt out in long, strangely phrased oratory last Wednesday evening, when "Dr." Ben L. Reitman, president of the Chicago branch of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, "millionaire hobo," reformer and interesting character generally, lectured at the Bowery Mission on his favorite theme before a large and sympathetic audience of hoboes and philanthropists. Mr. Reitman, speaking from the depths of long experience, drew some fine distinctions and advanced some psychological explanations which were doubtless novel to the non-itinerant section of his audience. Like every true scientist, the orator subdivided the genus that he studies into sharply marked species and sub-varieties. *Homo vagus*, the genus, falls into three classes, we are told—Tramp, Hobo and Bum. The Tramp is a person with a desire for travel, but no money. The Hobo is a man out of work, but honestly in search of it. The Bum is a creature addicted to drink or "dope" and with no ambition to break into the labor market. These distinctions are almost obliterated for the ordinary citizen by the fact that all three species spring the same hard luck story when luring mince pie from housewives. Only the species Tramp stands out at all clearly, and this is because the speaker's definition of it makes a tramp of every unfortunate who, through lack of funds, spends his summer vacation at home reading in travel bureau pamphlets about the distant scenes he fain would visit.

Far more interesting than the minute schematization of the world of "yeggs," "hikers" and "bughouse" vagrants, however, is Mr. Reitman's explanation of the large annual recruitment of wanderers. "Seventy-five per cent of all tramps," he said, "are boys who were induced "to leave home because older tramps lied to "them about the glories of the life. I left home "and became a 'punk' when ten years old. When "I returned I was a hero. The boys asked me "if I had had a good time, and, of course, I "gave a glowing account, which was all lies." And the "profesh" who listened to these words agreed with them and even admitted Mr. Reitman's charge that they habitually spun yarns to small boys about the joys of roaming. "You "tell the chaps they can go to New York or "Chicago and that 'Tim' Sullivan or 'Hinkey "Dink' will feed them, clothe them and give "them all the tobacco and liquor they want," declared the hobo-ologist, while his listeners grinned confession.

There is probably more fact than fiction in this theory. Children are easily swayed by tales of adventure and romantic freedom, and when they have been bitterly disappointed in their attempts to "go and do likewise" pride makes them genial liars. Does this not suggest the necessity of teaching the young, either in school or at home, something about the emptiness and dangers of the romantic life? If a quarter million or more men and boys are now peopling freight yards, charity shelters, barns and jails as a result of youthful imaginativeness and credulity, is not the menace of romanticism great enough to warrant a little more matter of fact education? Unpleasant as is the task of disillusionizing young dreamers, it is a necessary part of the solution of the tramp problem, which is estimated to cost the country \$100,000,000 every year that it remains unsolved.

It is really getting monotonous, this monthly announcement that all records have been broken in work on the Panama Canal, but it is a kind of monotony of which we can stand a great deal. An increase in amount excavated of 372 per cent in a year certainly seems to intimate that Colonel Goethals and his staff are "making the dirt fly."

It is certainly discouraging to know that when you have "willed your brain to science" the careless hand of some stupid servitor may upset the vessel containing it, as one has just done with Walt Whitman's, and cheat you of the fame that is derivable from having it weighed and measured and studied microscopically in order that learned men may fill columns of the newspapers with their guesses as to how the poetry or the pictures or what not were produced. The news of this recent catastrophe should set all intending contributors to science to writing codicils to their wills providing that their brains shall be kept, when they have no further use for them, in something at least as thick as their skulls.

The robbery of the butler's pantry of the Court of General Sessions reveals the former presence there of three cocktail glasses. We should say, in the solemn language of the law, that their existence in that place was "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial." Is the objection sustained?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The old connection between law and literature, "The Law Journal" of England says, was strengthened by the late Sir Lewis Morris, who practised as a conveyancer in Lincoln's Inn, while he was establishing his reputation as a poet. "There have been several poets who have abandoned the steep places of the bar for the slopes of Parnassus. The present Poet Laureate was called at the Inner Temple in 1857, and attended the York Assizes and West Riding Sessions for two or three years. But the late Sir Lewis Morris is the only poet of repute who found the tasks of conveyancer not incompatible with the cultivation of the muse."

"Motoring is the very poetry of motion."
"Except when you have a smash-up!"
"No: even then—it's blank verse!"—London Opinion.

According to a foreign paper, the following example of Japanese proficiency in the use of the English language was recently found in an advertisement in a case of towels received in Canton: "I know you are acknowledge the Towel made in Japan are more convenience in using, and longer in existence than the Towel in Europe. Lately, however, the crafty merchants cheats the customers by making it change from light and coarse texture to heavey and fine by using paste, indeed these are most audacious manne. I was strike on this point, therefore for the sake of avoiding the small interests, and wishing to continue the sale for ever I endeavored to select the materials, to deduce the prices, and the dyes not to fail till the Towel get broken. Wishing the reputation should be raised like the height of the mount Fuji, I named it 'fuji' brand. Lastly I beg humbly that ladies and gentlemen should buy it at everywhere bewaring of the trade mark 'Mount Fuji.'"

Teacher (after explaining the character of the Pharisee)—And now, what do we mean by a "hypocrite"?
Pupil—Please, miss, a man wot says he is wot he isn't, but he ain't!—Punch

At the annual dinner of the Société des Gens de Lettres in Paris, a woman who is known in the literary world as Daniel Lesueur presided. "The honor was conferred upon Mme. Lesueur," says a writer in a Paris paper, "by men, and not by women, and those who were responsible for the unique distinction were pleased to see that their choice had been a happy one, for the duties were discharged with grace and conscientious dignity. In the short address which she delivered she said that she took her position as a member of the board of directors seriously because she hoped to make an impression for the good in favor of her sisters, to do something to lessen the prejudice which exists in literary circles against women. 'When I arrive at our meeting place five minutes before meeting time (and I always do, she added), it is to demonstrate that women can be punctual, and when I limit myself to five-minute addresses I do so to prove that all women are not great talkers, and that we can be brief when occasion demands it.'"

Mrs. Gadsby—And you liked Rome best of all the European cities you visited?
Mrs. Newriche (enthusiastically)—It's far superior to all the others! Why, my dear, in Rome one can buy souvenir postcards for a penny that cost two or three times as much anywhere else!—London Opinion.

"The Bonn era is, thank all good stars! a thing of the past. The Berlin theatre world breathes again." This is the valedictory pronounced by one of the Berlin papers over Ferdinand Bonn in his resignation as director of the theatre where he was never popular. "The notable deeds of the director who gave the people of Berlin much material for amusement were the production of poor plays, most of which were written by himself, private first night performances and the exclusion of newspaper men." "This strange condition," says the "Berliner Tageblatt," lasted two years. It was condemned by some people, laughed at by others, but finally all agreed that it was a sad episode in our theatre world." Among other charges made against Bonn, who will be remembered by the patrons of the German theatre of this city, are, that he labored to Americanize the German stage, and that he was an apostle of the new divinity—Bluff.

"Longhedd took out a big accident insurance policy yesterday."
"Yes. He is going to distribute the gifts from a lighted Christmas tree, dressed as Santa Claus."—Browning's Magazine.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The President entertained at luncheon this afternoon Governor Cummins of Iowa and Comer of Alabama, ex-Governor Pardee of California, Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican National Committee; William Marshall Bullitt, of Kentucky; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Dr. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, and Clyde and Harley Metcalf. The Metcalf brothers were members of the President's hunting party in Louisiana.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor presented one hundred business men from various parts of the country, who are in Washington conferring with the Secretary for the purpose of effecting closer relations with the government.

Representative Foster, of Vermont, called to interest the President in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discoverey of Lake Champlain, which the states of Vermont and New York are planning to hold in July, 1909. L. M. Hayes and W. H. Crockett, Vermont members of the commission that will manage the celebration, were presented.

The master mariners of Plymouth, Mass., sent to the President, through Representative Gardner, a set of resolutions indorsing his administration and requesting him to run again.

Mayor Malone of Memphis, accompanied by Representatives Gordon and Hale, called at the White House to give the President a painting of the Memphis wharf, depicting the scene of his landing from the steamer on his trip down the Mississippi. The picture is 3 by 5 feet in size and was painted by a local artist.

Callers at the White House included Senators Curtis, McCumber, Borah and Wetmore, Representatives Langley, Gillette, Underwood, Cocks and Bede, T. E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; William Barnes, jr., of Albany, and Charles F. Brooker, national committeeman from Connecticut.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have sent out invitations for the Cabinet dinner, to be given at the White House on Thursday, December 19.

Professor and Mrs. Brander Matthews and Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of New York, are guests at the White House.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Attorney General, came to Washington from her home in Baltimore this morning, and spent the day in making official calls. She will return to her home to-morrow, to remain until next Monday, when her social duties will again call her to the capital, and she will continue to divide her time between the two cities all winter.

Mrs. James R. Garfield entertained a number of young people at luncheon to-day, complimentary to Miss Carol Newberry, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The largest entertainment given so far this season by a member of the Cabinet was the reception to-night at the home of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus, for the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities who are in Washington. Most of the delegates had their wives with them, and Mrs. Straus assisted the Secretary in receiving the guests. Assisting her were Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Herbert Parsons and Mrs. Hockstadter, of New York. A few Senators and Representatives, with their wives, were asked to meet the out-of-town guests. Mrs. Hockstadter will remain with her parents, the Secretary and Mrs. Straus, until Monday, when she will return to her home.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Mexican Ambassador and Señora Creel were hosts at a dinner to-night at the embassy in honor of the Central American Peace Conference. Their guests were ex-Secretary John W. Foster, William I. Buchanan, American representative in the conference; Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State; Luis Anderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and president of the conference, and the following delegates: Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica; Luis Felipe Corea, Minister of Nicaragua; José Madriz, delegate of Nicaragua, secretary of the conference; Antonio Batres-Jauregui and Victor Sanchez-Ocana, of Guatemala; James Brown Scott, solicitor of the State Department; Federico Mejia, Minister of Salvador; Salvador Rodriguez, delegate of Salvador and a secretary of the conference; Salvador Gallegos, of Salvador; Policarpo Bonilla, of Honduras; Constantino Fiallos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras; Angel Ugarte, Minister of Honduras; John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; José F. Godoy, Mexican Minister to Cuba, and V. Salvado Alvarez, second secretary of the Mexican Embassy.

The second secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. George Young entertained a small dinner party at their home, in Florida avenue, to-night, complimentary to Mrs. Young's father, Sir Courteney Peregrine Ilbert, who is their house guest. In the party were Associate Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Boal, Mrs. Don Cameron, Miss Louise Cameron and William Phillips, of the State Department.

The new military attaché of the German Embassy, Captain von Livonius, who recently arrived in Washington, was presented to officials at the State Department to-day. Captain Livonius and his wife are at the Shoreham.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Briggs, wife of the new Senator from New Jersey, was entertained at luncheon to-day by Mrs. John P. Jackson at her home, in Connecticut avenue. Invited to meet her were Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Fahnestock, of New York; Mrs. Randolph Clark, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Hinkley.

Miss Vera Downing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus C. Downing, and Miss Frances Chapman Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Forrest Dodge, were the debutantes introduced to society at teas this afternoon.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of Commander Benjamin C. Bryan, U. S. N., was hostess at a luncheon to-day at her home, in Q street, in honor of Miss Louise White, who made her debut yesterday.

Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington will take a number of debutantes to Fort Myer to-morrow to witness a fancy drill.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Sherry's was the scene of the first dance of the season of the organization known as the Cinderella Cotillon last night. Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan were among the patronesses who received the guests. The other patronesses included Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Eliphalet N. Potter, jr., Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, jr., and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, and of these Mrs. Ledyard, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Gulliver and Mrs. de Forest gave dinners before the dance, to which they afterward took on their respective parties. The cotillon was led by Grosvenor Atterbury and the favors were stalks of hollyhocks and French scarfs for the women and boutonnieres and cravat holders for the men. The dance was brought to a close sharp on the stroke of midnight, in accordance with true Cinderella traditions.

Miss Cornelia K. Hall's marriage to Clarence Martin took place yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. The bride was arrayed in an empire gown of white satin and wore a tulle veil. Her maid of honor, Miss Ruth Dunning, wore a frock of white chiffon cloth, a white hat with white marabout feathers, and carried a white muff. The bridesmaids consisted of Miss Gertrude Leverich, Miss Edythe Sonntag, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Florence Ward, Miss Carmen Martinez, Miss Fannie Coleman and Miss Florence W. Alker, who were dressed in yellow embroidered chiffon cloth, with which they wore large black picture hats and carried ebony staffs, adorned with bunches of yellow orchids. Little Rosemary Hollister, in white Irish lace, acted as flower girl. The ushers included Dr. Charles Harbeck, Robert C. Sands, Lawrence Riggs, Lanier Winslow, Frank Palmer and Thomas L. Manson, jr. The ceremony was followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall, the parents of the bride, at their house in East 38th street.

Another wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Mabel Slade, daughter of the late Francis Henry Slade, to W. Reierson Arbuthnot, jr., of England, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The bride was given away by her brother, Francis Louis Slade, and was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Venetian lace, with which she wore a tulle veil. Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, in a frock of apricot messaline satin and a hat of the same material trimmed with fur, was the only bridal attendant. William S. Slade was the best man and the ushers were John Sherman Hoyt and Lawrence Slade. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst performed the ceremony.

Miss Joan Whitridge made her debut yesterday afternoon at a reception given for the purpose by her mother, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, at her house, in East 11th street. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Anna F. Robinson, Miss Ella Borland, Miss Marie Louise de Florez, Miss Edna Biddle and Miss Katharine Steward.

Another reception yesterday afternoon was that given by Mrs. Winthrop Burr at her home, in East 38th street, for her daughter, Miss Rosamond Burr. In the receiving party were Miss Evelyn Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Bertron, Miss Marie Louise de Florez and Miss Ruth Wales.

Mrs. George L. Nichols also introduced her daughter, Miss Dorothy Vernon Ruxton, at a reception which she gave at her home, in East 56th street, yesterday. The debutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Eleanor Alexandre, Miss Marion Willetts, Miss Lucia Burton, Miss Janet Wilson and Miss Rosalie Romaine. The reception was followed by a dinner at the Colony Club, and later the party saw "The Merry Widow."

Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull and Mrs. Edward R. Biddle will give receptions to-day for the presentation of their daughters.

At the Waldorf-Astoria this evening a café chantant will be given by the St. Cecilia Guild.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen have returned to town from Hyde Park, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. George Henry Warren will give a reception this afternoon at her home, in Fifth avenue, for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Stonington, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who have been in town this week, will return to their country home, near Roslyn, Long Island, to-morrow.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Dec. 5.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry have taken a long lease of the Marquand Villa and beginning next spring they will make Newport their permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins have closed their Newport cottage and have returned to New York.

Pembroke Jones has returned to New York.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned from New York.

THE BEAR ARRIVES.

Hunters Gather for To-night's Dinner at the White House.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 5.—Nearly all the members of the hunting party that accompanied the President into the Louisiana canebrake have reached the capital in anticipation of the bear dinner at the White House to-morrow night. Major Amacker, of Lake Providence, La., and the Osbornes (father and son), from Talulah, arrived to-day, and with the others who came yesterday and Tuesday, constituted nearly a full attendance. Nothing of consequence seemed lacking but the bear, and he arrived before noon on an express wagon that rolled into the White House yard and backed up to the door nearest the culinary regions.

Many visitors were in the office building when the bear arrived, and as soon as they saw the shaggy form in the wagon made a rush to surround and inspect the carcass. One woman, who had travelled all the way from the North of Ireland to see the sights of the capital and shake the President's hand, made a rush for the bear and patted it on the ear. "There," she exclaimed in triumph, "I can say that I have seen and touched a bear that President Roosevelt ate."

"Pooh!" exclaimed another member of the same party, "that isn't much of a bear. It's no larger than a kitten."

Small as it was, the expressman staggered under the load of fur and meat as he shouldered it from the wagon to the basement kitchen of the White House.

In addition to the various hunters who have been invited to attend the "bear dinner," the President has urged a number of political and personal friends to share the meal, and when they all sit down around the big table the party will be a large and representative one. There will be members of the Republican National Committee, Rough Riders, officeholders and officers of the army and navy. Among yesterday's arrivals for the dinner were Harley and Clyde Metcalf, of Greenville, Miss., and John M. Parker, of New Orleans. William Barnes, jr., of Albany, who reached town to-day, will be among those present, and so will Admiral Evans. Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, and Colonel Philip Stewart, of Colorado Springs, are expected to-morrow. Dr. Lambert was a member of the Louisiana expedition and Colonel Stewart was the President's host on the Colorado hunt.

TAFT OFF FOR BERLIN.

Russian Authorities Were in Constant Fear of Trouble.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—Secretary Taft and party left St. Petersburg at noon to-day for Berlin. A number of Russian officers and functionaries and the staff of the American Embassy saw the visitors off at the railroad station.

The Secretary will spend a few hours in Berlin to-morrow evening. He has asked Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador there, to omit any formal entertainment because of the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Louisa M. Taft, of Millbury, Mass.

The Russian authorities are relieved that the Secretary's visit ended without any untoward incident. The request of a group of students of the university to send a deputation to welcome Secretary Taft upon his arrival was denied by the authorities, as it was feared that this deputation was merely a cover for a revolutionary demonstration.

The secret police constantly guarded the corridors of the hotel where the Taft party stayed in order to prevent their molestation by anarchists or cranks.

TAFT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

Moscow, Dec. 5.—The woman who yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Lieutenant General Guerschelmann, governor general of Moscow, with a bomb, refuses to divulge her name, but her connection with the Moscow military revolutionary organization has been established. A number of arrests have been made. Telegrams congratulating the governor general upon his narrow escape have been sent to him by the Emperor, Premier Stolypin and Secretary Taft, who was his guest two days before the attempt on his life.

HUGHES ADDRESSES BROWN ALUMNI.

Albany, Dec. 5.—Governor Hughes and President Faunce were among the speakers at the annual dinner of Brown University alumni in this vicinity at the Fort Orange Club to-night. The Governor spoke briefly, his remarks being of an informal character.