OHIOANS GATHER HERE

FORAKER ON MUCKRAKING

Discusses Activity of President and Legislation Country Needs.

The feature of the annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf last night was the speech of Senator Foraker on the subject, "Certain Dangerous Conditions in Our Industrial and National Life: Their Cause, Their Cure." The Senator from Ohio with forceful oratory inveighed against the "low and high, the official and unofficial muckrakers," against whom he charged heavy responsibility for the "very unsatisfactory industrial situation in the country."

The speech of Senator Foraker was frequently interrupted by the cheers and applause of the five hundred diners. In fact, the Senator and his name were received with greater enthusiasm by his fellow Ohioans than the mention of any other name. The mention of Governor Hughes, who sent his regrets yesterday, was also vigorously applauded.

Colonel John J. McCook, president of the society, explained that Governor Hughes had intended up to yesterday to be present and extend a welcome to the sons of Ohio. His decision not to attend, however, was based on his adopted policy of not attending dinners of state societies unless the Governor of the state represented should be present. Governor Harris found it impossible to attend, and Governor Hughes then cancelled his acceptance.

Colonel McCook told also of an invitation forwarded to Secretary Taft, an honorary member of the society, while he was in St. Petersburg, but who, despite persistent urging, was compelled to send his regrets.

Notwithstanding, however, the absence of Secretary Taft and Governor Hughes and the declaration of Colonel McCook that the Ohio Society had no poltical purposes, the two principal speakers, Senator Foraker and Judson Harmon, have both been mentioned as Presidential possibilities. Mr. Harmon, who was Attorney General of the United States under President Cleveland, spoke on "Ohio in Industry and Commerce."

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Senator Foraker said:

The sentiment of the evening, "Ohio in Industry and Commerce," is the equivalent of the United States in industry and commerce. Therefore, I regard myself as licensed to speak of the industrial condition of the whole country. Just now it is not satisfactory. Until three months ago there has not been a day for ten years when any man seeking work could not find it. Most of this time there was more work than there was labor to perform it.

We have been reading in the newspapers of last week how in a number of the large cities of the country great numbers of the unemployed have been calling in bodies upon their respective mayors and other municipal officials to make known their want of employment and to solicit work and help. The statement was made in the newspapers a few days ago that there are to-day approximately three hundred and twenty thousand freight cars standing empty and idle on the side tracks and eight thousand locomotives idle in the roundhouses, representing an investment of more than $400,000,000, and that there are more than thirty thousand unemployed trainmen who constitute the discharged train crews of this idle equipment. This is a serious situation, and responsibility should not be lightly assigned. Yet we should know the cause if we would find a remedy.

It was recently said in public speech that it was due to the Boer war and other wars, to fires, earthquakes and other wasteful causes by which the world's loanable capital had been seriously impaired. While that was more plausible than charging it upon a conspiracy of rich men who were willing to bankrupt themselves and wreck the prosperity of the country to discredit the President, yet, with all due respect, it does not seem to meet the case; especially not since it is evident that the world's loanable capital has not been very seriously impaired from the fact that the rates of interest at London, Paris, Berlin and New York are again so low as to show an abundance of loanable assets, and, if other things were equal, to persuasively invite investment and enterprise.

The fact that there remains a serious business depression indicates that there must have been other reasons; and so there were. Doubtless there were many causes that contributed in greater or less degree—overtrading, overexpansion of credit, overcapitalization of new organizations, high prices of stocks, of labor and materials—all these had a share, but the chiefest of the causes may be summed up in the one word "muckraking"—chiefest because it was the fruitful precipitating first cause of all the mischief that followed.

For some of the criticisms there was just ground, but even in such cases there were gross exaggerations of such inflammatory character as to arouse an almost universal distrust of business methods with corresponding determination to smash everything that seemed to be unduly prosperous. In this way a regular crusade was started against not only the wrongdoers, but the innocent also. Of course, nobody so intended, but that does not change the fact. The ban of suspicion rested upon all, and success was no longer an evidence of integrity, skill, capacity and energy, but only a sign of some kind of crookedness that must be unearthed and punished.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESIDENT HEARD.

In the midst of all and over all was heard the voice of the President. Conceding that he meant well, his denunciations of predatory wealth, swollen fortunes, the criminally successful and the bad corporations were of such frightening character that they not only increased the general dissatisfaction, but helped to create a general business distrust and alarm. He himself, recognizing this fact, facetiously remarked that a mere statement from him that he was determined to punish and break up any kind of offence was enough to start a run on the banks. It was not so bad as he stated, but that it was bad enough is shown by the following quotation fro last fall's market reports, selected from many:

"Publications to the effect that the President's speech would consist of another outbreak against corporations, with all sorts of new restrictions, particularly regarding the railroads, caused another outbreak of liquidation to-day, the railroads participating in the downward move as much as the industrials. . . . Naturally the Street goes home very much depressed."

The result was inevitable. All market values were affected. A decline began. In less than twelve months it amounted to an average of more than 33 1-3 per cent of all railroad, industrial and other stocks; a grand aggregate of more than three billions of dollars.

Finally the crash came. All the king's army and all the king's men, unaided, were helpless and powerless in the presence of the widespread disasters that threatened, but some of the hated and most abused malefactors of wealth came to the rescue, and to the great relief of the whole country stemmed the tide, calmed the excitement and restored order. Since then muck rake articles have been at a discount. A more wholesome sentiment prevails. Men are beginning to realize that after all mankind is not worse but better than ever before, and that the business men of America are on a higher and better plane to-day than at any time in our history.

One of the most significant evidences of improvement in the public mind, as well as in conditions, is found in the fact that the President's message of yesterday, although it caused some advance alarm and proved to be one of the fiercest ever sent to Congress, and having the hearty approval and indorsement of Mr. Bryan, yet had no special effect on values, doubtless due to the fact that the whole country realizes that as the months pass and the end draws nearer and still nearer Congress grows correspondingly more independent, while the power of the Chief Executive as constantly wanes.

In the first place there should be some legislation in addition to the financial measures under consideration. The occasion does not permit of more than a mere mention of the most important subjects.

It has been well said that a statute is unreasonable which prohibits that which is reasonable. Carriers engaged in interstate commerce are prohibited under heavy penalties from secretly cutting rates or granting any kind of rebates or discriminations. In view of this prohibition it would seem that agreements between carriers not to do the same things they are prohibited from doing would be upheld, but when they thus agree to observe the law expressly applicable to them by adjusting and upholding rates between common points, they violate the Sherman anti-trust law, because such an agreement, although it but affirms and emphasizes what the interstate commerce law commands, and is absolutely necessary to prevent confusion and great injury to business, seemingly lessens competition and thereby restrains trade. No matter how reasonable the agreement may be or how just and fair and equitable if there be restraint at all the consequence is an offence punishable with heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

In other words, these two statutes work against each other, and it is impossible to observe the one without violating the other. It would help the general situation if this conflict could be removed by allowing reasonable, just and fair combinations and agreements.

Interstate commerce and all engaged therein, together with interstate carriers and all their agencies and facilities, are properly the subject of regulation, and will always continue to be, but that regulation should at all times be sane, constitutional and consistent with common business sense and with that liberty of trade and commerce, without which enterprise will be retarded and there will be an abatement of zeal and energy.

The commodity clause, as it is called, of the Hepburn rate law, should be so modified as to make it apply only where vested rights and valid contractual obligations are not affected.

This provision was particularly intended to compel the separation of the ownership and operation of the anthracite coal fields from the carriers that own them. In opposition to the proposition it was pointed out that the roads acquired these properties under state laws that authorized them to do so, and that millions of securities had been issued against the joint properties, and that they had been secured by mortgages that prohibited any alienation or separation, and that it would be impossible for that reason to sell and transfer or otherwise separate the properties even if buyers could be found; but that did not matter.

"REGULATIONS SHOULD BE SANE."

Vested rights and impossibilities must not be allowed to stand in the way of the rate bill or anything anybody might want to put in it, provided only it was something that would respond to public clamor. The fact that this clause goes into effect on the first day of May, 1908, prohibiting all railroads from carrying in interstate commerce any commodity of their own production, except lumber, unless for their own use, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, now stands a continuing menace, not only to the roads involved, but to their many millions of securities, and will seriously hinder a restoration of confidence and prosperity until it is in some manner modified or obviated. If, when the first day of next May comes this clause shall not have been repealed, modified or in some manner provided against, it is difficult to exaggerate the bad results that will follow. Knowledge of this fact has had its share in bringing on our present conditions and it is now retarding recovery. To remedy this trouble will help in an important way to get back to where we were.

Some things can be done that will help without any legislation. The separation by our Constitution of the legislative, judicial and executive powers should be observed and enforced. It was intended that the judiciary should be separate and independent. It was intended that the legislature should be separate and independent. It was intended that the executive should be separae and independent. It is accordingly provided that each department shall have its own duties, and that neither shall interfere with the other, except only as authorized by the Constitution.

Finally, it would be most fortunate if a padlock could be provided for the muck rakers—all of them, high and low, big and little, well intentioned and evil intentioned—for it is high time to quit slandering the American people. They never less deserved it. They were never more worthy of praise and commendation. There were never higher ideals and moral standards among the business men of the nation, and there were never better methods employed by them for the control and transaction of business. In this we should not only find hope and inspiration, but also a command to administer our public affairs on the theory, not that all men are dishonest, but that with the exception of the few, all men are upright, and that as to even the few who may not be upright, they are entitled to the presumption that they are and to have a right to be heard before they are condemned.

The discussion of party politics should not be introduced on such an occasion, but I trust I may without impropriety express the belief that if, in addition to what has been suggested, the next President will be content and proud, as any man might well be, to execute plain, simple, old-fashioned Republican policies, instead of his own, our prosperity will not only come again, but permanently abide with us.

MR. HARMON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Harmon discussed the desirability of strengthening the American merchant marine and spoke in glowing terms of Ohio's great industries. He said:

As business has become more complex, the range of law has had to be extended, especially with respect to corporations which are creatures of the state, public franchises which are granted primarily for the good of the community at large, and combinations contrived to gain improper ends by means and methods which are beyond private reach or resistance.

As to the last, I cannot discuss my sure and simple remedy without violating the proprieties of the occasion. I will say a word about the others. It is the very nature of human authority that once it takes hold it keeps increasing its grasp, unless restrained, and here lies the danger to private enterprise, the only productive force there is or can be. So we must see to it that though their powers are increased and the scope of their action is extended, the judge and the policeman still stand as the chief embodiment of government in its relations with the citizen.

Enlarged regulation is a new condition which every one must recognize as necessary, but public interference cannot safely be pushed beyond the bounds of wholesome regulation and encroach on the field of management and direction of enterprises which, notwithstanding certain public relations, are essentially private in capital, conduct and risk.

Take the railroads; they have played the chief part in the development of the country. They have reached out in every direction, all over the land to meet its needs, often in advance of them, until they would encircle the earth at the equator nearly nine times. This has been accomplished by private enterprise, which employs in the railroads billions of capital and the activities of more than a million citizens.

Abuses have grown up which have called for corrective laws, such as rebates, discriminations in service, insufficient protection of employes and passengers, and improper ownerships and combinations. Others will require attention from time to time. I have always believed that, with such things forbidden and officials kept out of the temptations of stock dealing and interest in products for carriage, the operation of natural laws may safely be trusted for good service and fair rates, certainly with the aid of corrective tribunals.

I have no interest of any sort in any railroad, so I am a mere observer. During the last two years, by virtue of an unsought judicial appointment, I have been able to observe closely, and my firm belief is that, while regulation may be beneficial, the management and operation of railroads must be either private or public. An attempt to mix the two will result in harm to both the public and the railroads, or lead to government ownership, or both, and I do not think the public wish either.

The varied and ever growing industries of Ohio demand a broader commerce. She wishes to see an American merchant fleet sailing again on every sea, and no longer have the flag fly in foreign waters on war vessels and pleasure craft alone.

Mr. Harmon aroused some laughter by saying that in his three years on the bench with Senator Foraker he had been unsuccessful in trying to induce the latter to change his politics.

ARCHBOLD DEFENDS ROCKEFELLER.

John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was one of several who spoke informally, but the various subjects that he discussed aroused considerable interest. He referred to John D. Rockefeller as one of the greatest benefactors of the day, presented the names of both Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker as Ohio's Presidential offering, and criticised the state laws regulating commerce, saying they would be a disgrace to the statute books of Abyssinia. Mr. Archbold said:

I greatly appreciate the compliment shown me in the request that I say a word to-night. I would not dare attempt it if I did not know that I am in the house of my friends. You will, I am sure, be charitable toward my halting tongue, for having spent nearly forty-four years of my short life in a somewhat strenuous effort to restrain trade and commerce in petroleum and its products throughout the United States, the District of Columbia and in foreign countries, I have had little time or opportunity for cultivating the art of public speaking.

I beg on behalf of my friend and almost lifelong business associate, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to express his great regret over his inability to be with us. He appreciated very highly the invitation to be a guest of the society to-night, and was only prevented from being so by uncontrollable circumstances. No man living values the good opinion of his fellow men more than he, and this is particularly true in regard to the people of Ohio—the state with which his life has been so closely identified in a business and personal way. I may be pardoned for a personal expression of opinion: When his career is closed and judged dispassionately it will be written of him that he was not only one of the greatest business geniuses, but one of the greatest philanthropists of his day.

The business of the Standard Oil Company, to which he has given his life and with which I am proud to be connected, has been and is one of our country's most valuable business organizations. It has been a blessing, not a bane, to the country. The writer or speaker who attributes its success to railroad rebates or unfair business methods does so either through malice or ignorance. It gives steady and remunerative employment to about 65,000 men, has between 5,000 and 6,000 shareholders and furnishes to the world one of the prime necessities of life at minimum cost. No business organization on earth has been so unfairly, so maliciously criticised, but when its true history is written it will be shown that it has followed throughout in its relations to the public, to the state and toward its competitors a course consistent with the best business ethics.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without saying a word on a subject of very special interest to us all, namely, the corporation and the state. The corporation engaged in interstate commerce finds itself to-day at face with a crazy quilt of laws in the different states, some of which would disgrace the statute book of Abyssinia. In addition to this it faces a number of federal bureaus whose province it is to spy upon, inform about and aid in its persecution, not only in actions by the government but by the states. Our national laws pertaining to corporations give to them neither license nor protection. In their operation they may be made the instrument of ruthless attack or pronounced favoritism. The remedy, gentlemen, for all this lies, in my judgment, in a federal corporation law. I cannot attempt extended comment on the subject at this time, but I make the assertion boldly that we will have no industrial peace in this country until we have such a law.

May I say just a word on politics? I understand that we corporation men are practically ruled out of politics, but every Ohioan is a born politician and as a patriotic duty keeps himself in line for that greatest of all goals, the Presidency. Now that the time approaches for naming candidates for that great office, Ohio comes to the front with two thoroughly equipped, unobjectionable candidates—Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft. May I term them the contestant and the residuary legatee of the will, and may I remind them that the testator is not yet dead? If either of them shall win Ohio will be happy, and if neither wins Ohio will have the satisfaction of having offered to the country the best possible Presidential timber.

Other speakers and their toasts were ex-Judge Leroy D. Thoman, of Chicago, "Signs of Times; Do We Read Them Aright?" and William D. Murphy, "Remarks Pertinent and Impertinent." Some of those present were Henry W. Taft, ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, Colonel Hugh Scott, Charles F. Backus, William Butler Duncan, ex-Senator W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Rush Taggart, Frank Platt, Charles M. Schwab, General F. D. Grant, George W. Perkins and C. M. Pratt.

MUSIC.

OPERA IN CONCERT FORM.

A few years ago choral societies in various parts of the country, especially in cities and towns which were visited by the Boston Festival Orchestra in its spring tour, put aside the cantatas and oratorios which are supposed to compass the field of their activities and took to singing the music of operas—"Faust," "Carmen" and "Aïda" being the favorites. Lovers of choral music deplored the fact, but were answered that few of the cities and towns in question ever had the opportunity to enjoy a stage performance of the operas and were entitled to hear the dramatic music, which made a wider appeal than did that of works purely or largely epical in character. Last summer while Mr. Walter Damrosch was in Chicago with his orchestra he startled his New York friends by publishing a vigorous defence of the custom, going so far, indeed, as to apply it to the later works of Wagner, on the ground that the scenic representation was always inadequate and, therefore, disturbing to the imagination warmed by the music, which, he maintained, in spite of all that Wagner had said and done, was the chief element in his lyric dramas. He repeated his contention in his lecture on "Péleas et Melisande," though confessing that here the music did not exist at all for its own sake, was not music qua music, but only gave atmosphere and mood to Maeterlinck's play. Last night he showed that he had the courage of his convictions, for in a subscription meeting of the Symphony Society he gave a performance in concert style of Tschaikowsky's opera "Eugéne Onégin." This opera, however, can scarcely be placed by any amount of special pleading within the case of the "Ring of the Nibelung," which is the work that was in Mr. Damrosch's mind (it surely could not have been "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger" or "Parsifal," for these are admirably adapted for stage representation), or in that of "Peléas et Mélisande," which by his own confession could not possibly be subjected to such treatment. Only three arguments, it would seem to us, could possibly be advanced in favor of a concert performance of Tschaikowsky's opera. One is that it is a work of great musical value, which deserves to be heard in New York, yet is not likely to be, notwithstanding our two great lyric theatres; another, that its dramatic significance is so small that it loses little by being deprived of action, costumes and scenery; a third, that Tschaikowsky stands so high in popular favor with the local public that the performance of the music of one of his operas would prove to be popularly attractive, and thus be financially beneficial to the large and costly undertaking in which Mr. Damrosch is engaged.

This last consideration may at once be dismissed as unworthy of Mr. Damrosch and the Symphony Society. The first has something to commend it, but those who attended last night's concert and were compelled to keep a tight rein on their risibles while the people on the stage in evening dress carried on conversations of the most prosaic kind—a lover scolding his betrothed because she had danced with another man, the men indulging in a quarrel which ended in a challenge to mortal combat, the confab of stilted phrases on the field of honor—must have wished that the music, which was really effective under the circumstances, had been given without disguise and frankly as excerpts from an operatic score. There is much music of this kind in Tschaikowsky's opera, and all of it would have benefited from dissociation from the scenes which could in no manner escape being absurd.

On the second point Tschaikowsky's own utterances might be quoted in defence of Mr. Damrosch, but that does not alter the case. The composer constructed the book out of a romance in poetry by Pushkin, for which he had an almost idolatrous admiration. When told that the work was dramatically ineffective, he, glowing with love for his music, expressed his contempt for dramatic effect and said that he did not care for a stage performance. Yet he journeyed from Italy to Moscow to witness its first performance by students at the Moscow Conservatory, and rejoiced at the triumph which it won at the imperial opera houses, where, in the long run, it achieved a great popularity.

Very thin and pallid is the dramatic blood which flows in the veins of "Eugéne Onégin," but very beautiful is much of its music. To our ears true national color tinges only one number—the stirring songs of the reapers in the first scene, with its choral dance—sung antiphonally between a precentor and the choir, as the folksongs of Russia are almost universally sung. But, though they speak the universal musical tongue, the chorus of rustic maidens, the waltz (suggestive in its structure of the waltz in Gounod's "Faust"), the mazurka, the polonaise, the song of Onégin in which he confesses his inadaptability to domestic life, and what may be called the death song of Lenski, and, better than all in its beauty and dramatic fitness, the scene in which Tatjana writes her confession of love, are fine specimens of the fecund melodic gift of Tschaikowsky and his masterful command of the technics of composition. We wish that the pistol shot, which in the opera lays Lenski low, but in the concert room is an impertinence, had not blown so many of the pleasurable impressions away.

To help him in presenting the music of the opera, heard for the first time in America, Mr. Damrosch had the orchestra of the Symphony Society, a choir of singers from the Oratorio Society; Miss Rose O'Brien, mezzo-soprano; Mrs. Hissem de Moss, soprano; Mrs. Taylor-Jones, contralto; Ellison Van Hoose and Paul Dufault, tenors; Emilio de Gogorza, barytone, and Tom Daniels, bass. Of these singers, Mr. de Gorgoza was thrice admirable, Mr. Van Hoose most admirable and Mrs. Taylor-Jones in a high degree commendable. There was little to praise in Mrs. Hissem de Moss's singing; she was out of her element, and besides had taken the place of another at the eleventh hour. The audience was generous in its applause, and its attitude toward the performance was perhaps best characterized by its great enthusiasm over some French couplets sung by Mr. Dufault. The concert will be repeated this afternoon. H. E. K.

OPERAS OF A SATURDAY.

A winter Saturday fails of expectations nowadays when it fails to bring a total of seven or eight thousand persons to the city's two opera houses. Despite yesterday's weather, there must have been at least that many auditors in the throngs that twice crowded the Manhattan to its capacity, and that at both the matinee and the evening performances gave the Metropolitan the appearance of being comfortably filled. Mr. Hammerstein's attraction in the afternoon was the singer at the moment most in the public eye; in the evening, his appeal was through an opera new this season to the majority of its American hearers, interpreted by a cast notably strong in its male contingent. That Signorina Tetrazzini's achievements lose little of their potency with familiarity seems to be indicated by the size and interest of her audiences. The matinee assemblage that sat or stood through the three hours of "Rigoletto" yesterday left no doubt of its pleasure in her singing, nor in the work of Mr. Bassi and Mr. Sammarco. It was "Tales of Hoffmann" that set the evening throng streaming through the Manhattan's portals, and in it Mr. Dalmores, Mr. Renaud, Miss Zeppilli, Mme. Jomelli, Miss Trentini and the rest occupied their familiar roles, while Mr. Chaarlier conducted. Mr. Dalmores and Mr. Renaud contributed moments of thrilling beauty and power.

Rossini in the afternoon and Puccini at night kept the Metropolitan Opera House filled with melody yesterday. Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Bonci and Mr. Campanari provided most of the charm that marked "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the matinee folk enjoyed them to the utmost. "Madama Butterfly" had as its heroine Miss Geraldine Farrar, whose lovely voice and deepening art combine to indicate that this gifted young American soprano is likely to remain for many years an operatic factor to be reckoned with.

MR. BAUER'S SECOND RECITAL.

The second piano recital by Harold Bauer, given yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall, gave music lovers an opportunity to hear selections more markedly and uniformly melodious than many nowadays vouchsafed to concertgoers. Mr. Bauer's first number was Beethoven's lovely Sonata, Opus 81, in which plaintiveness and joy are exquisitely wrought in tones. The rendition was characterized by that clarity of touch and unaffectedness which has already won admirers for Mr. Bauer. Here, as in the three impressionistic pieces by Debussy which followed, the pianist displayed rare power in shading the pianissimo passages. The "Estampes" of the French "modernist" were played perhaps with greater severity than the disciples of pictorial music might have wished; but, having been preceded by Beethoven, the three sketches entitled "Pagodes," "Le Soirée dans Grenade" and "Jardins sous la pluie" gained in pure harmony what they may have lost in suggestiveness. Mr. Bauer displayed himself to best advantage in his third number, Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C minor; it was pervaded with stately pulchritude and deserved all the applause it earned. Melody was not permitted to relent in the closing selections: the Andante from Schubert's Sonata in B flat, Chopin's Ballade in A minor and his Polonaise in F sharp minor were all played with the obvious and successful intent to please.

Be it said with regret that Mr. Bauer's encores, which were three, were played in a tempo which suggested too plainly that the pianist was anxious to keep an appointment somewhere else. Chopin's "Revolutionary Etude" was clipped off too rapidly by far. But encores may sometimes lie outside the critic's jurisdiction; so we shall store up no grudge on this score against a pianist of such sincerity as Mr. Bauer.

MME. RAABE-BURG'S RECITAL.

Since a song recital programme containing nothing but music of agility would be unthinkable, Mme. Emmy Raabe-Burg chose a varied and well made list of songs for her first New York concert last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, in support of her title, as given on the house bill, of colorature soprano. "After Bel raggio," from Rossini's "Semiramide," the newcomer offered Spohr's too seldom heard "Rose, wie bist du reizend," Schumann's "Aufträge," three Schubert songs, an aria from "The Marriage of Figaro," a Brahms group and a series of modern songs, by composers ranging from Richard Strauss to Raff and from Gustav Mahler to Mrs. Beach. Mme. Raabe-Burg, whose husband is this year stage director and an admired comedian at the German Theatre, in Irving Place, easily substantiated her claim to be called a colorature soprano, for her voice is light and flexible, and of a calibre responding easily to the demands of florid vocalization. Yet, despite these natural gifts the singer's performances last evening were often disappointing. Her sustained tones were uneven in quality and her attack was slovenly. Fluent and agreeable in rapid passages, her singing failed of conviction and authority. There is a great gulf between the mere possession of a pretty voice and the acquirement of the art that makes its disclosure a source of musical pleasure. Miss Josephine Hartmann played Mme. Raabe-Burg's accompaniments with conscientious and literal fingers.

LYRIC THEATRE.

Mr. Sothern in "Hamlet."

At the Lyric Theatre last night Mr. Sothern interrupted his successful revival of "Lord Dundreary" and gave the public an opportunity to again witness his impersonation of the "melancholy Dane." The theatre was filled from the pit to the gallery, and the audience generously applauded Mr. Sothern's acting in that difficult part. That performance will be repeated next Saturday night. During the other nights of this week "Dundreary" will be the bill.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Mrs. Beerbohm Tree arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lusitania to join Mrs. Campbell's company in the production of "Electra," which will be effected in a few weeks at the Garden Theatre. Mrs. Tree will impersonate the character of Clytemnestra.

Daly's Theatre will be closed all this week, the final performance of "Society and the Bulldog" having occurred last night. To-morrow new scenery will be built on the stage of that theatre for the numerous plays in which Miss Nethersole is to appear. Her engagement there begins a week from to-morrow night.

Miss Edith Mathison arrived here yesterday from London. She will join Henry Miller's company to-day, and next week will assume the part of Ruth Jordan in "The Great Divide," Miss Margaret Anglin having decided to make a professional visit to Australia. Later in the season Mr. Miller will present Miss Mathison in two new plays by her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy. They are entitled "The Servant in the House" and "The Winter Feast."

It was made known yesterday that Henry Ludlowe would begin an engagement at the Bijou Theatre on February 17, presenting a repertory of plays to include "Richard III" and "The Merchant of Venice."

TEN EXPULSIONS FOR HAZING.

President of Virginia Polytechnic Determined to Abolish It in All Forms.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 1.—A special from Blacksburg, Va., says that ten cadets were expelled from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute to-day for hazing. The faculty, after a careful consideration of the case of each man, decided upon this course, and informed the students that the decision was positive and final.

To an official statement to-day President Barringer added that he is determined to abolish all forms of hazing at the institute. In this he has the co-operation of the commandant and members of the faculty. The cadets dismissed to-day left the city to-night for their homes.

HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Suffern, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Plans for a new hospital to accommodate four hundred crippled and deformed children have been prepared by the board of managers of the New York Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children at West Haverstraw. There is a waiting list of two hundred children, whose parents desire to send them to the hospital. An appropriation from Albany is expected. It is said the new hospital will cost $50,000. Bishop Potter is the president. Work will be begun at once.

N. J. CATHOLIC CHANCELLOR ILL.

South Orange, N. J., Feb. 1 (Special).—The Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, chancellor of the Newark Catholic Diocese, is critically ill at the episcopal home here. His condition has alarmed many of the clergy. The patient was reported to be resting easily this evening, however. Bishop O'Connor admitted this afternoon that Father Wallace was very sick, and referred friends to the attending physician. Dr. Sanford Ferris would not discuss the case.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BROADWAY CENTRAL—Baron H. von Hobe, Germany. FIFTH AVENUE—F. K. Bain, Newburg, N. Y. HOFFMAN—M. O. Parry, Indianapolis. PLAZA—Decatur Axtell, Richmond. ST. REGIS—William Whitman, Brookline, Mass. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 1.—Since Friday night the Western storm has moved to Northern New England with greatly increased intensity, the barometer at Portland, Me., reading 28.84 inches to-night. This storm has been a severe one with heavy rains and snows and dangerous gales over the entire country from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and is followed by a cold wave with high pressure, the low temperature extending from the Rocky to the Allegheny Mountains.

In the West the weather was fair, except in Northern California. The weather will clear Sunday in New England, and with the eastward movement of the Western high pressure generally fair weather may be expected for the next two or three days, except along the windward shores of the Great Lakes, where local snows are probable. The cold wave will reach the Atlantic and east Gulf states Sunday and cold weather will continue Monday. In the middle West it will be cold Sunday, followed by rising temperature Monday, while in the Northwest and extreme central West it will be warmer Sunday.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair and much colder to-day; cold wave; high northwest winds; Monday, fair and continued cold.

For Maryland, much colder and fair to-day, except snow in the mountains; cold wave; high northwest winds; Monday, fair and continued cold.

For Delaware, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and much colder Sunday, with a cold wave and high west winds; Monday, fair and continued cold.

For Eastern New York, much colder and fair to-day, except snow in extreme north portion; cold wave, with high west winds; Monday, fair and continued cold.

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

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	31	25	6 p. m.	37	37
6 a. m.	31	33	9 p. m.	36	31
9 a. m.	34	40	11 p. m.	36	27
12 m.	36	46	12 p. m.	36	—
4 p. m.	37	40			

Average temperature yesterday, 34; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 34; average temperature for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 30.

Forecast for to-day: Much colder and fair; cold wave, with high winds. Monday, fair and continued cold.

GOVERNOR TO SCRIBES.

Continued from first page.

per cent reduction in the business of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is not enough, I will wipe it all out. I'll say I am in favor of everything the Governor has said, but I disagree when he says we are in office but a brief time. I have been trying unsuccessfully for a long time to get out.

Among the other speakers were ex-Judge Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and Senator Depew.

MAN IN THE MOON AND OTHERS.

The big dining room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was supposed to represent the hall of a national convention, the diners being the delegates. Back of and above a raised platform at the south end of the room was a desk masked in scenery at which Louis Seibold, president of the organization, was seated. Soon after the dinner started a curtain was drawn back from a reproduction of ten feet of blue sky, in the centre of which was a moon with eyes, nose and mouth.

The man in the moon showed his knowledge of mundane affairs by frequent sallies on current topics.

"The historian of the planet Mars wants to know the name of the Democratic candidate for President in 1904," observed the man in the moon, while a roar of laughter went up from the diners.

The convention call directed the delegates to "consider a platform and pass upon the claims of unauthorized aspirants for the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President, to be conferred by Theodore Roosevelt upon candidates yet to be selected by him, and for the Democratic nominations for President and Vice-President, to be conferred by William Jennings Bryan upon William Jennings Bryan and upon any victim for the place of Vice-President who is willing to take the job."

W. J. Bryan, in the person of Brother Brady, appeared and started to make a speech. He was interrupted by Brother Gilroy, impersonating President Roosevelt, who rushed in to tell the convention he wanted absolutely nothing more from the country or his party, "except the right to nominate the candidate, write the platform, make all the speeches in the campaign, select the issues, make all the appointments and exercise general supervision over the next administration." Brother Thomas P. Smith, impersonating Governor Hughes, came in calmly and with dignity, rebuked the bogus Roosevelt and bogus Bryan for their conduct and told them that their methods were obsolete. He said the real thing in politics was "the well posed, judicious temperament, which got things by making other people go after them."

The "Public Futilities Commission" came in with "Inquisitor" Ivins at the head. "Mr. Ivins" said the commissioners got their salaries for making promises. Asked if the promises had been kept, he replied: "No, but—er—er—why, man, we have had as many as nine columns a day in the newspapers!"

One of the hits of the evening was the appeal of F. Augustus Montana and Charles W. Remorse for a return to the old-fashioned methods of high finance. The first was dressed as a miner, the latter as an iceman. "George W. Perkins" asked permission to give an object lesson in relieving the situation, and he proceeded to go through the pockets of Remorse and Montana, throwing valuable securities into a bag held by "J. P. Morgan."

"Secretary Taft" started to tell of his advance as a national figure, swelling up to gigantic proportions. Suddenly there was an explosion, revealing "Governor Hughes," who calmly picked up the fragments of "Secretary Taft."

"Tim," who was sitting near the platform, seemed reflective at first, then joined in the general laughter. The leader of the singing then called upon "Scholar" Chauncey M. Depew, who sat next to "Tim," to cut up some didoes. Other United States Senators present were Flint, of California; Nixon, of Nevada; Warren, of Wyoming; Crane, of Massachusetts, and Dick, of Ohio.

Mayor McClellan was not there. Tammany Hall had a good representation, including D. F. Cohalan and Sheriff "Tom" Foley. Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission and William M. Ivins, its special counsel, were convulsed with laughter over the "Public Futilities" skit.

CHILD OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DEAD.

Alice Chanler, the three-months-old daughter of Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, died at the Chanler home, in Tuxedo, yesterday. She was the fourth child of the Lieutenant Governor, there being two boys and one other girl. Mrs. Chanler was Miss Alice Chamberlain. She was married to Mr. Chanler in 1890.

DEAN FOR WOMEN AT STANFORD.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University held yesterday it was decided to appoint a dean of women for the university, and Mrs. Evelyn Wright Allen, a graduate of Stanford, '06, was selected for the place.

LAFAYETTE FLOWER GIRL DEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Roxana J. Pike Church, widow of William L. Church, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Evanston. Her husband was a Chicago pioneer, and Mrs. Church, who was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1819, was one of the flower girls who greeted Lafayette upon his visit to Boston to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DINNER.

Sixty graduates of the University of Illinois, who are members of the university's association in the East, attended a dinner at the Aldine Association rooms, No. 111 Fifth avenue, last night. Mrs. John J. Schoonhoven acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: C. H. Blackall, Harlan H. Horner, David B. Carse and Lincoln Bush. Mr. Carse was elected president of the association; C. B. Barrackman, vice-president, and Wilfred Beach, secretary.

FRANKLIN B. LORD'S WILL FILED.

Mineola, Long Island, Feb. 1.—The will of Franklin B. Lord has been filed in the Surrogate's office here. The value of the estate, real and personal, is said to be between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. The testator leaves one-third of his property to his wife, Josephine G. Lord, of Lawrence, Long Island, and the remainder to his three sons, Franklin B. Lord, jr., Edward Crary Lord and George De Forest Lord.

In a codicil a number of bequests are made, most of the beneficiaries being employes of Mr. Lord. The house at No. 58 Park avenue, Manhattan, where he died, is left to his wife. W. G. Partridge, of Madison, N. J., gets $1,000; F. R. Partridge, of Orange, N. J., $5,000; J. S. Partridge, of Orange, N. J., $5,000; J. S. Higam, of Plainfield, N. J., $1,000; Leonard Leaman, of New York, $1,000; Thomas Sanderson, $1,000; J. E. Merz, William Mills and Dennis Carroll, $500. The will is dated May 26, 1903.

CAMP FIRE CLUB AT DINNER.

Members of the Camp Fire Club to the number of two hundred and sixty met in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night for the February dinner of the club. It was also "ladies' night." At the guests' table were A. A. Anderson, president of the club; Irving Bacheller, the toastmaster; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Willis Brooks Hawkins, the Rev. Hudson Stuck, Archdeacon of Alaska; Charles Battell Loomis, William T. Hornaday and Dan Beard, all of whom made speeches.

Married.

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

GREEN—BROWN—On Saturday, February 1, at Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ida Bailey Green to Alfred Lockwood Brown.

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

Died.

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

Allien, Victor S.	McCaffrey, John W.
Bathgate, Charlotte B.	Miller, Matthew.
Chanler, Alice.	Nieber, Henry F.
Cromwell, Edward.	Olena, Ellen S.
Duryee, Edward H.	Orr, Margaret Y.
Elmer, Sarah M.	Purdy, Bessie H.
Fowler, Charles H.	Rieger, Nina L.
Halsey, Isaac.	Seward, Thurlow W.
Lent, Catherine.	Shotwell, Jane E. E.
Loudon, Emma J. A.	Walton, John F.
Lovenberg, Anton.	White, Josephine B.
McCabe, Emilie.	

ALLIEN—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, February 1, 1908, Victor Savoye, son of the late Julien L. Allien, in his 61st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BATHGATE—At Newark, N. J., Friday, January 31, 1908, Charlotte Baldwin, daughter of the late James E. and Elizabeth Baldwin Bathgate. Funeral service at her home, No. 513 Orange st., Newark, Monday afternoon, February 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

CHANLER—February 1, Alice, infant daughter of Lewis Stuyvesant and Alice Chanler. Funeral private.

CROMWELL—On Thursday, January 30, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Sampson, Denver, Col., Edward Cromwell, in the 87th year of his age. Interment at Greenwood, at convenience of the family.

DURYEE—Suddenly, early Saturday morning, February 1, Edward Henry Duryee, youngest child of Joseph R. and Margaret Sloan Duryee, aged 11 years and 3 months. Funeral private. Interment St. Philip's Churchyard, Garrison, N. Y.

ELMER—After a brief illness, at Marseilles, France, January 8, 1908, Mrs. Sarah M. Elmer, widow of Dr. E. S. Elmer. Funeral from her late residence, at Central Valley, N. Y., Monday, February 3, at 2 p. m.

FOWLER—In New Haven, Conn., January 31, 1908, Charles H. Fowler, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New Haven, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

HALSEY—On Friday, January 31, 1908, at his residence, No. 670 East 166th st., Isaac Halsey, aged 89 years. Funeral services private at the convenience of the family. Interment Sunday at Livingston, N. J.

LENT—Suddenly, to-day, at her residence, No. 480 East 26th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Mrs. Catherine Lent, in the 72d year of her age.

LOUDON—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, January 31, 1908, Emma J. Arthur, wife of Winfield D. Loudon. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Lindale st., Monday, on the arrival of the 2:01 train from New York. Carriages waiting the arrival of the train.

LOVENBERG—On Friday, January 31, Anton Lovenberg, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 383 5th st., Brooklyn, Monday, February 3, at 8 p. m.

M'CABE—On Friday morning, after a short illness, at her residence, No. 1018 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J., Emilie, beloved wife of Charles J. McCabe, in her 22d year. Funeral private. (Toronto papers please copy.)

M'CAFFREY—On January 31, 1908, John William McCaffrey, in his 51st year. Funeral from the residence of his sister, No. 799 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, on Monday, February 3, 1908, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Calvary.

MILLER—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 30, Matthew Miller, aged 39 years. Funeral services will be held at the home of his father-in-law, George H. Rice, No. 237 Maple st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, February 2, 1908, at 2 p. m.

NIEBER—At West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, January 30, Henry F., beloved husband of Louise Nieber (nee Bahrenburg), in his 48th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 77 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 2, at 2 o'clock, to which relatives and friends—also Grocers' Association—are invited.

OLENA—On Thursday, January 30, 1908, Ellen Sampson, beloved wife of Theophilus Olena. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 179 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 2, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

ORR—On Friday, January 31, 1908, Margaret Young Orr, beloved wife of Alexander M. Orr and youngest daughter of the late Alexander and Martha Elliot Knox, suddenly, of heart failure, at her residence, No. 132 East 72d st., New York City. Funeral Monday at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. European papers please copy.

PURDY—Suddenly of pneumonia, at White Plains, N. Y., February 1, 1908, Bessie Hagadorn Purdy, daughter of Mary Hagadorn and the late Richard Lounsbury Purdy. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 25 Ridgeview ave., on Monday, February 3, at 2 p. m.

RIEGER—On Thursday, January 30, my beloved wife, Nina Louise Rieger, daughter of Mrs. Nina Louise Bristow, at No. 646 Crotona Park South, Bronx. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 646 Crotona Park South, Monday, at 1 p. m. Interment at Woodlawn.

SEWARD—On Saturday, after a lingering illness, Thurlow W. Seward. Funeral services on Monday, at 8 p. m., from his late residence, No. 213 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

SHOTWELL—Jane E. Everit, wife of Samuel H. Shotwell, on Thursday, First month, Thirtieth day, 1908, at Gloversville, N. Y., in her 69th year. Funeral on Sunday. Interment at Gloversville.

WALTON—At Orange, N. J., on January 31, 1908, suddenly, John Fawcett Walton, in his 48th year. Interment at Pittsburg, Penn., at convenience of family. Pittsburg papers please copy.

WHITE—On Saturday, February 1, 1908, Josephine Ballard White, widow of George W. White and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Ballard. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, The Berkeley, No. 20 5th ave., New York City, Monday, February 3, at 12:30 p. m.

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