PYRENEES PIERCED

What Alfonso XIII Is Doing to Develop Spain.

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To King Alfonso's initiative and encouragement more than to anything else is due the accomplishment of a feat which has attracted very little attention on this side of the Atlantic, and yet which is destined to play a very important role in the future history of Spain. It is the piercing of the Pyrenees by means of a tunnel. Hitherto the Pyrenees have formed an almost insurmountable barrier between Spain and the remainder of Europe. For the railroads connecting the peninsula with the Continental system ran only along the coast, on the west and on the east, where the great mountain range dips into the sea. Now, however, a tunnel has been constructed and inaugurated, which pierces the Pyrenees almost in the middle and enables trains to be run right through from Pau to Saragossa, thus giving direct railroad communication between France and the centre of Spain, where all the latter's most prosperous industries are situated. The ceremony of inauguration was attended by French and Spanish Cabinet ministers, and merely questions of etiquette prevented the presence of King Alfonso, who has manifested so much interest in the enterprise. In fact, had it not been for his urging, his energy and his enthusiasm, the work might still have continued, as it had remained for so long, a mere subject of academic discussion. What with this and other works, and the remarkable industrial and commercial progress of Spain during the last few years, to all of which Don Alfonso has contributed, he bids fair to remain on record as one of the most useful monarchs that have ever occupied the Iberian throne.

KAISER AND BULOW.

While Emperor William has entirely abandoned his daily visits to the Chancellor's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse at Berlin, visits which, generally extending over the space of a couple of hours, were devoted to a discussion of the current business, more especially of the foreign policy, it must not be for one moment believed that he has lost interest in these matters. True, he has seen Prince Bülow but two or three times during the last six weeks, and then in more or less formal audiences. But if the Emperor no longer visits Wilhelmstrasse every day, the Crown Prince does. Each of the sons of the Kaiser is required to acquaint himself with certain branches of the administration of the state. Thus Prince Augustus William, whose marriage took place last fall, is now being initiated into all the mysteries of the Department of the Interior, where he spends the greater part of each day, with the object, it is said, of equipping himself by means of experience for the troublesome and delicate office of Stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine. The Crown Prince has already spent a number of months at the Department of the Interior, and as much more at the Imperial Treasury Department. For the last four weeks he has been devoting his attention to the Department of Foreign Affairs, where he arrives every morning at an early hour, remaining till noon, then returning again in the afternoon, and taking home with him at night to his palace state papers for study and consideration. He is thus being initiated into all the inner mysteries of German diplomacy and statecraft, as far as the foreign relations of the empire are concerned. Everything is submitted to him by the Secretary of State, Herr von Schoen, who is an old friend of his, and as the Crown Prince is, despite unreliable gossip, on the most affectionate and intimate terms with his father and entirely devoted to him, it may be safely assumed that the Kaiser remains quite as much in touch with things in the Wilhelmstrasse as formerly.

This is in accordance with his constitutional rights and prerogatives, and neither the German constitution nor yet the German people at large have any wish that the foreign policy of the empire should be left to the uncontrolled discretion of a chancellor who is not responsible to Parliament. It was because Prince Bismarck acted in an altogether autocratic manner, declining to submit to the control of the Kaiser, in whom the supreme direction of the foreign relations of the empire is centred by the constitution, and was equally indifferent to the wishes of the imperial legislature, that he was dimissed. The German people do not, despite the lucubrations of the unwholesome Maximilian Harden, desire a revival of this form of autocracy on the part of the Chancellor in the person of Prince von Bülow. That is why they are pleased to hear of the fact that the Kaiser remains in touch therewith, through his eldest son, the universally popular crown prince.

As Councillor Hammann, of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, is about to receive his walking papers, if he has, indeed, not already got them by the time that this letter appears in print, it may be just as well to explain that the disgrace of this widely known official, who has been in charge of the press arrangements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a number of years, is not due to anything connected with the alleged Kaiser interview in the London "Daily Telegraph," but results from a domestic scandal in which he has become involved. It seems that he was co-respondent in a divorce case brought by Professor Bruno Schmidt, of the Royal Academy of Arts at Berlin, against the latter's wife, whom he married after the decree had been granted. The professor now charges him with gross perjury in connection with the case, and while the criminal authorities have so far refrained from moving in the matter, the papers which have been submitted to the Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, and to Secretary of State von Schoen leave them no alternative but to dispense with Councillor Hammann's services.

PARIS JOCKEY CLUB TO MOVE.

Following the example of so many famous clubs on both sides of the Atlantic, the Paris Jockey Club is about to move, and the question of its new location constitutes to-day a more absorbing topic of discussion in the fashionable world of the great metropolis than the tiresome Steinheil mystery, the troubles of Church and State and the revival of royalist activity. When the Paris Jockey Club was first founded by Lord Henry Seymour, the late Duke of Orleans, his elder brothers and some French nobles of their immediate entourage nearly eighty years ago, it was established at the corner of the Rue de Helder and the Boulevard, that is to say, well to the east of the Opéra. In 1861 it moved to the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Capucines, that is to say, west of the Opéra, the lease being signed for the club by a committee of three dukes, namely, those of Fitzjames, Albufera and of La Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, who died as its president quite recently. There the club has remained ever since, that is to say, for forty-seven years. But the building is now required for other purposes, the lease comes to an end in about a year's time, and the Jockey Club is accordingly obliged to move. Although no definite formal vote has been taken, it is known to be the almost unanimous wish of the members to abandon the boulevard and to secure premises in or about the Champs Elysées. Several are under consideration, and the matter will probably be determined at the general annual meeting early next month, when a new president will also have to be chosen in the place of the late Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville. It is regarded as probable that his successor will be Prince Augustus Arenberg, chief of the French branch of the ducal and mediatized house of that name, and who long has been one of the foremost figures on the French turf and is now vice-president of the club. He is president of the Suez Canal Company, member of the Institute of France and a warm personal friend of King Edward, who always places him on his right hand at his annual dinner to the English Jockey Club at Buckingham Palace on the day of the Derby race.

The Jockey Club is no longer the most exclusive of French clubs, but it is undoubtedly the smartest, the most fashionable and the one most frequented by foreign royalty. The most exclusive two are the Union and, more especially, the Agricole, popularly known as the "Pommes de Terre," membership in which is virtually restricted to the old territorial aristocracy; that is to say, to nobles of ancient lineage who are still in possession of ancestral estates.

DUKE TO SCALE MOUNT EVEREST.

Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, is now engaged in quiet negotiations with the English government with the object of obtaining permission to approach Mount Everest either from Nepaul or from Tibet. Mount Everest is, as everybody knows, the highest mountain in the world, and naturally the duke wishes to repeat there the feat which he accomplished in the case of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, and of Mount Ruwenzori, in British East Africa; that is to say, of being the first human being to scale the summit. The only hope of climbing Mount Everest is by approaching it either from Nepaul or from Tibet, and on political grounds access to these countries is strictly forbidden to all white men, no matter whether British or foreigners. In fact, Sven Hedin, the celebrated Swedish explorer, whose discoveries in Tibet and in the region lying to the north of the southernmost range of the Himalayas have been of such inestimable value to geography in general and to Great Britain in particular, was prevented by the English authorities from entering Tibet from British or Nepaulese territory, although they received him with all honors and the utmost enthusiasm when he emerged from Tibet with the fruits of his explorations. The duke has invoked the intervention of King Edward, and it is hoped that, thanks to the latter's support, he may prove more successful than Sven Hedin in securing a suspension of the restrictions which weighed so heavily upon the Swedish explorer. The duke will be accompanied by those trusted Alpine guides who have been his companions in most of his mountaineering feats.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

EVILS OF CITY LIFE.

Prof. C. R. Henderson Discusses Morals in Large Communities.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlantic City, Dec. 29.—Speakers at the joint session of the American Economic and American Sociological associations to-day agreed that city life was detrimental to the welfare of the great majority of people, and that the effects of city life upon the morals of those who went to make up large communities were bad, rather than good. None pointed this out more strongly than did Professor Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago. He showed by statistics that disease was more prevalent, proportionately, in large communities. He said there was so much poverty, so much degradation, so much vile and so much disgusting disease that it made the question of marriage and child bearing one of the most serious and important of the age.

Miss Margaret F. Byington's paper was on "The Family of a Modern Mill Community." She showed how the low wage and the character of the laborer were responsible for much of the misery in many of the mill districts. She showed that $15 was a high average wage for a family of four to six and that its members lived in one and two rooms.

CLAUS SPRECKELS'S WILL.

Widow and Three of Five Children Divide $50,000,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The will of Claus Spreckels, which was executed in New York on May 11, 1908, was filed for probate here to-day. Under its terms the widow, Anna Christina Spreckels, receives a life interest in the estate, which, after her death, is to be divided among three children, Claus A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels and Mrs. John Ferriss, of Kingswood, England, formerly Miss Emma Spreckels. The testament recites that the two other sons, John D. and Adolph, were liberally provided for during the life of the testator. The value of the estate is not given, but has been estimated at $50,000,000.

Mrs. Anna Spreckels, who is now seventy-eight years old, will receive the net income of the property while she lives. After her death the three legatees will share alike, except for the provision that Mrs. Ferriss's portion is to revert to the estate in case she dies without children before the death of her mother. In case Claus A. or Rudolph Spreckels die before their mother, the share of the deceased legatee is to be equally divided among the surviving children. Claus A. and Rudolph Spreckels are appointed executors of the estate, without bond, and trustees, with absolute power to make such disposition of the properties as they see fit, without being liable for any losses that may be sustained.

The witnesses to the will are William W. Cook, a lawyer, of New York, and Thomas B. Jones and Richard T. Thompson, of Brooklyn.

DR. DRAPER TO TEACHERS.

Talks on "Agriculture and Its Educational Needs."

Syracuse, Dec. 29.—The members of the numerous educational organizations included in the New York State Teachers' Association, now holding conventions here, suspended business sessions to-night and united in a mass meeting in Lincoln Hall, in the high school building, which was addressed by Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Education. His subject was "Agriculture and Its Educational Needs."

OBITUARY.

MAURICE UNTERMYER.

After an illness of several days, Maurice Untermyer, a member of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, of which his brother, Samuel Untermyer, is senior member, died yesterday at his home, No. 667 Madison avenue, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Untermyer was born in Lynchburg, Va., forty-eight years ago, a son of Isadore and Therese Untermyer. He was educated in the public schools in this city, and was a graduate of Columbia Law School and that university's school of mines.

For twenty years Mr. Untermyer had been connected with his brother's firm as a junior member, but because of ill health had taken no active part in business for ten years. In trying to regain his health he had spent most of his time in travelling between this country and Europe. Up to the time Richard Croker's influence in politics waned Mr. Untermyer had taken an active interest in city politics. His firm has acted as Croker's counsel for many years. He was a member of the Criterion, the Lotos, the Press and the Democratic clubs and of the American Fine Arts Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art. He leaves a wife and one son.

WEDDINGS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 29.—An international romance culminated in the wedding to-day of Count Adolph Montgelas, first secretary of the German Embassy in Tokio, to Miss Fanny Dickinson Hazeltine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hazeltine, of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by Father John A. Schmitt, pastor of St. Andrew's Cathedral. Count Max Montgelas, of Munich, brother of the bridegroom and a brigadier general in the Bavarian army, was best man, and Miss Delia Hazeltine, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Only relatives and intimate friends were present.

Count Montgelas and his bride will sail from San Francisco for Tokio on January 23. They first met when Miss Hazeltine was visiting the home of Ambassador O'Brien, in Tokio, a year ago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 29.—Miss Susan Tilden Whittlesey, daughter of Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, of No. 74 Wendell avenue, was married at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the home of Mrs. Whittlesey, to Cornelius Boardman Tyler, of Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. Calvin Stebbins, of Framingham, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William V. W. Davis, of the First Church, of Pittsfield. The bride was escorted by her brother, William A. Whittlesey, and she was given in marriage by her mother. Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, jr., was matron of honor, and Miss Frances W. Bruce, of Pittsfield, maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Sabin, of New York, and Miss Katherine Peck, of Pittsfield, and Miss Margaret R. Tyler, of Plainfield, N. J., was flower girl. Stuart Johnson, of New York, acted as best man, and the ushers were Frederick W. Goddard and Thomas Van Boskerck, of New York.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—In the presence of their immediate families and near relatives, Miss Isabel Biddle and Anthony J. Drexel Paul were married at noon to-day in St. Mark's Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, rector of Groton School. The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Williams Biddle. Mr. Paul is the son of the late James Paul, jr.

NEW HAVEN OBEYS COURT ORDER.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 29.—The recent decree of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts directing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to relinquish its interests in sixteen trolley lines in the state was complied with to-day at a meeting of the New England Investment and Securities Company, when two of the trustees who are directors in the New Haven company resigned. The trustees who retired were Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and William Skinner, of Holyoke. A. Willard Damon, of Springfield, and Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, were elected trustees to succeed them.

IRISHMEN AS FARMERS

WORK THEY ARE DOING.

Sir Horace Plunkett, at Dinner, Tells of Agricultural Movement.

A dinner was given at Delmonico's last night for Sir Horace Plunkett by a number of prominent Irish-Americans. The dinner was presided over by Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court, and nearly seventy-five persons were present. Sir Horace Plunkett is well known in this country, having lived in Wyoming on a ranch from 1879 to 1889. In 1890 he returned to Ireland and took up the agricultural co-operative movement, starting the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, to which over one hundred thousand Irish farmers belong at the present time. He sat in Parliament as a Conservative from 1892 to 1900, and was head of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland for more than seven years.

After a few remarks by Justice Keogh, Sir Horace was introduced. He said:

The particular state of facts I desire to place before you must be briefly summarized. Ireland is, and must continue to be, a predominantly agricultural country. The farmers are its chief wealth producers. If they prosper, Ireland may be prosperous; otherwise she will be "distressful." It has been generally held that our staple industry was hopelessly handicapped by landlordism. Landlordism is rapidly disappearing. In fifteen, or at the most twenty-five, years, Ireland will be owned and—I care not what particular form the government may be—will be governed by a peasant proprietary. The island has an area of about twenty million acres, of which one-fourth is non-productive. Upon the remaining fifteen million acres are about half a million farms. Of these more than two hundred thousand are from one to fifteen acres in extent, mostly on the poorer land of the country.

There are considerable tracts of land now under pasture, the grazing ranches, as they are called, which can be redistributed among people who have got too little land, but, although redistribution of land may be practicable, the vast majority of the farms will be small. Nothing but a very advanced system of agriculture will enable these citizens—upon whom, let me repeat, the whole future of Ireland depends—to establish themselves permanently in a condition of life which will come up to the most modest requirements of those who are trying to work out the new order in Ireland. And here I come to the one really serious obstacle to progress which at the present moment bothers me far more than what is generally supposed to be wrong with Ireland. In a word, our countrymen are not farmers.

Do not misunderstand me, I do not say they cannot be farmers. They can do almost anything under the right influence. On the contrary, they can—they must—and if they give their minds to it they will be farmers. What I mean is, it is not their natural bent. I have watched them now for thirty years in this country. During that time I have seen vast tracts of the most fertile land in the world opened up to settlement between the big rivers and the Rocky Mountains. This veritable land of promise became accessible just at the time that the greatest emigration from Ireland took place. There were many circumstances which made it extremely difficult for our countrymen to avail themselves of that opportunity, but I have seen hundreds of now well-to-do Western farmers who crossed the big rivers without $10 in their pockets. Every nation on the earth was represented in this settlement, but not my own countrymen. To say that they could not have overcome the disadvantages under which they labored, had they really wished to compete for these lands, is to place a limit upon their capacity and resourcefulness which their achievement in the walks of life which they chose absolutely belies.

They are working in three directions. They are trying to apply the quick intelligence of their countrymen, especially the rising generation, to the study of those sciences an elementary understanding of which is absolutely essential to successful farming. This is mainly the work of government, and a new efficient department—in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction—a branch of government democratic in its constitution and supported by a full measure of popular sympathy, an efficient agency for the work. We hope to get the farmers on all except the richest grazing lands to give up the easy but unproductive grazing that they seem to prefer and take to husbandry.

The second reform we are trying to bring about is equally important. The farmers, as I have said, are very small operators. Not only must they learn intensive farming in order to increase their output, but they must learn to apply that essential principle of all modern business—combination—to such purposes as the manufacture of their butter and bacon, the acquisition of their farming requirements at a minimum of cost, the economic marketing of their produce regularly in bulk of uniform quality, the obtaining of working capital upon terms suitable to the farming industry, and so forth. When these things are done, the small men, acting collectively, can have all the advantages of the big man.

The system under which we organize farmers is the co-operative system, which has been found in every progressive agricultural community in Europe to be the only system which really works well in country business. The Irish are particularly strong in the associative qualities and work by them much better than separately. The Irish farmers are better co-operators than the English or Scotch farmers. This work is being strenuously propagated by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, a non-political and thoroughly representative body of Irishmen.

We come now to the third head—better living. We find that people who are thus brought together for mutual advantage in the business of their lives are much more easily induced to work together for social and intellectual advancement. Here the Gaelic League and other moral and intellectual movements which are now striving to build up, not only a physically comfortable, but a morally and intellectually stimulating, rural life, are doing excellent work.

There is one consideration which I think worth mentioning, because it immensely adds to the interest, and perhaps enables us more hopefully to approach the difficulties of the task I have described. The agricultural communities of almost every nation, including the favored farmers of this continent, are just now faced with their own problem of country life. The policy of the present administration in this country, generally known as the conservation policy, with its conservation commission and its country life commission, is aiming at developing the national efficiency by applying the physical and mental energies of the people to the more intelligent and provident utilization of the natural resources. By far the most important of these is the natural fertility of the soil. The country life commission, whose appointment and labors have been the object of a good deal of misunderstanding, is in charge of that aspect of the problem which is most interesting to us in Ireland. It is inquiring into the means by which people fitted for country life may be induced to work in the country, instead of flying to the towns.

Among those at the dinner were Justices McCall, Goff, Gaynor and O'Gorman; Arthur Brisbane, Peter F. Dunne, Guglielmo Ferrero, Daniel F. Cohalan, Charles F. Murphy, John B. Yeats, William Temple Emmet, John Delahunty, Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan, Robert J. Collier, J. Sergeant Cram and the Rev. M. J. O'Connelly.

Sir Horace Plunkett will sail at noon to-day on the White Star steamship Adriatic.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERAS.

The first performance of "La Wally" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening of next week. This opera, the last work of Alfredo Catalani, was first given at La Scala, in Milan, in November, 1892. The cast will include Miss Emmy Destinn, in the title part; Miss Ranzenberg, as Afra; Miss L'Huillier, as Walter; Mr. Martin, as Giuseppe Hagenbach; Mr. Amato, as Geliner; Mr. Campanari, as Il Pedone, and Mr. Ross, as Stromminger. Mr. Toscanini will, of course, conduct.

The repertory for the rest of next week at the Metropolitan will include "Tristan und Isolde," on Monday evening; "L'Elisir d'Amore" and "Pagliacci," on Thursday evening; "Aida," on Friday evening, with a new Amneris, Marianne Flahaut; "Tiefland," on Saturday afternoon, and "Faust," on Saturday evening.

The soloists at the concert next Sunday evening will be Mmes. Rappold, Homer and Kaschowska and Messrs. Noté and Didur. Mr. Spetrino will conduct.

Renewed interest in the Manhattan Opera House season will be aroused by the revival of "Pelleas and Melisande" on Wednesday night, with Miss Mary Garden in the rôle of the mysterious princess, but the Pelleas will be a new one—M. Charles Dalmores. Mme. Melba will sing in "Othello" on Monday evening. "The Tales of Hoffmann" will be presented on Friday evening.

On Saturday night another revival will be made when "Crispino è la Comare," with Mme. Tetrazzini as Annetta, the cobbler's wife, will be presented. M. Cleofonte Campanini will direct all performances except "The Tales of Hoffmann," when Mr. Charlier will take charge.

Mischa Elman will be heard for the third time at the Cleofonte Campanini concert on Sunday, January 3.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR OPERA STUDENT.

Mrs. Otto H. Kahn has sent her check for $1,000 to Henry Russell to establish a scholarship for the most successful student in the opera school of the new Boston Opera House. The winner of the scholarship will have an opportunity to make an operatic debut at the Boston Opera House.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Garden.

Luncheon of the Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Hotel Astor, 1 p. m.

Meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Education, Park avenue and 59th street, 5:30 p. m.

Christmas festival of the 27th Assembly District Republican Club, No. 101 West 42d street, 8 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward on "Old Babylonia in Scenery and Art," National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, 8:45 p. m.

Ball of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity, Hotel Astor, 9 p. m.

THE OHIO SITUATION

TAFT ALONE FOR CAUCUS.

Contest for Senator Probably Will Go to Floor of Legislature.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The prospect of a settlement by caucus this week of the Senatorial contest that is stirring Ohio as have few political events in recent years was seriously diminished to-night when Congressman Theodore E. Burton announced that he was opposed to the plan of bringing the Republican members of the Legislature together in joint conference on Saturday next.

The supporters of Charles P. Taft demanded last night that a caucus be held Saturday, following the separate caucuses of State Senators and Representatives to choose legislative officers, and Taft adherents are circulating a petition to that end. Mr. Burton let it be known to-day that he is entirely satisfied with the progress of his campaign and that he is not convinced of the necessity of imposing a choice on the legislative leaders ten days in advance of the time set for the Senatorial balloting to begin.

Senator Foraker has already announced himself as opposed to a caucus and General J. Warren Keifer, another candidate for Senator, has also taken an opposing position, thus leaving the Taft supporters almost alone in their demand. Mr. Burton has not said that he would oppose a caucus some time next week, after the members are sworn in, though it seems doubtful now that a decisive conference will be held at any time.

More than ever to-night it seems that the contest is to be taken to the floor of the Legislature, and this turn of affairs is particularly pleasing to Senator Foraker, whose attitude of silence has been somewhat disconcerting to his opponents. Senator Foraker has declared himself in the fight to win; and although he is credited with holding only from eight to twelve of the ninety-one Republican votes on joint ballot, his adherents declare he is by no means eliminated from the race. Senator Foraker continues to deny that he will receive Democratic support, and says Democrats may vote for any one of the other candidates, but not for him. The Foraker forces say that the Senatorial contest ultimately will resolve itself into a choice between Senator Foraker and Mr. Burton.

There is also much talk of Senator Foraker's throwing his strength to Mr. Burton in case the fight narrows down to the Cleveland Congressman and the brother of the President-elect. This talk is based largely on the belief that Senator Foraker is planning to make his real fight for another term in the Senate two years hence, when a successor to Senator Charles Dick is to be chosen.

Geographical considerations have a great deal to do with the choice of United States Senators in Ohio, the northern and the southern end of the state each claiming the privilege of naming a representative in the upper branch of Congress. The election of Mr. Burton from Cleveland would leave the field clear for a southern man in 1911. The election of Mr. Taft would make it almost an impossibility for Mr. Foraker to run two years hence, both being residents of Cincinnati.

The geographical condition deeply affects Senator Dick, and his coming to Columbus to look after his own interests has been eagerly awaited. He was expected early to-day and again in the afternoon, but had not arrived when the Taft, Burton and Foraker headquarters were closed for the day. Senator Dick, who hails from Akron, is a candidate for another term, and as a matter of geographical convenience he is said to be opposed to the choice of a Northern Ohio man at this time. Hence the Taft forces were rather more interested in his arrival than were those of Mr. Burton.

The real situation seems to be that none of the candidates controls at this time a sufficient number of votes and that the Senatorship is far from settled. There are many observers who are looking forward to a long fight in the Legislature unless unexpected developments should entirely change the present complexion of things. In the event of a deadlock there would be a chance for a compromise on some one of the less prominent candidates, and this possibility is keeping a number of them in the race. Warren G. Harding, former Lieutenant Governor, was formally brought forward as a candidate to-night.

Mr. Burton to-day said he was confident a popular vote would elect him. He said that test votes had been brought to him from various counties in the state, and these votes, as reported to Mr. Burton, show an overwhelming sentiment in his favor. Medina County, for instance, showed the following returns: Burton, 492; Foraker, 7; Governor Harris, 4; Taft, 3; Harry Daugherty, 1. In all the polls given out at Burton's headquarters Senator Foraker is shown as second choice.

Mr. Taft's managers professed no interest in the straw ballots, and declared they could send men into the field to obtain entirely different figures. Mr. Taft himself is smilingly confident. He is backed by what is known as the Ohio "state machine," which includes National Committeeman Arthur I. Vorys, who was W. H. Taft's "chief of staff" in the Presidential campaign; Henry A. Williams, chairman of the state executive committee, and Walter Brown, chairman of the state central committee.

The Legislature meets on Monday, January 4, and the first ballot for United States Senator will be taken on Tuesday, January 12.

MAKES MERRY OVER YOUNG FOLKS.

President Laughs at Debutante Daughter and Others Crowded in Carriages.

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt, standing to-night on the front porch of the White House, laughed heartily as his debutante daughter, Miss Ethel, who made her initial bow to society last night, and the party of young men and young women who are house guests at the White House piled pell mell into several carriages. So crowded were the vehicles, which were to bear them to the dinner and dance given to-night by Mrs. Charles A. Munn for her daughter, Miss Carrie Louise Munn, that some of the party had to sit on the laps of others or beside the drivers.

"Have a good time!" shouted the President as the carriages containing the merry party rolled away.

GRISWOLD, YALE STROKE, DEAD.

Man Who Collapsed in Harvard Race Last Spring, Expires in San Francisco.

New Haven, Dec. 29.—A message received here to-day from San Francisco announced the death of Dwight T. Griswold, stroke of the Yale 'varsity crew which was defeated by Harvard at New London last June. Mr. Griswold was a native of Erie, Penn. He was twenty-three years old. In last spring's race Harvard won as it pleased, and the victory was due to the collapse of Griswold and Hunt, who pulled No. 4 in the Yale boat. Griswold was taken out of the shell and placed aboard the committee boat, and Yale finished with seven men.

MAY END STORY ESTATE CONTEST.

The action brought by Philip H. Adee and William B. Coster, executors of the will of Marion Story, the wealthy club member who committed suicide at his home, Brook Farm, near Port Chester, against Elizabeth S. Grey and others to establish certain bequests in the will is in a fair way to be settled by an agreement signed by Mrs. Story.

Mr. Story left a mansion in Rye, surrounded by hundreds of acres, which is valued at $450,000. The widow agrees that if all litigation is stopped and the probate of the will continued she will accept $200,000 as her share of the bequest. Justice Keogh has signed an order accordingly, allowing the withdrawal of the suits.

SALE OF PAINTINGS BRINGS $18,000.

Twenty paintings have been sold at the current winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in the Fine Arts Building, for about $18,000, and before the exhibition closes, on January 9, the sales are confidently expected to reach about $30,000.

It was learned yesterday that negotiations were pending by which the Metropolitan Museum of Art would probably acquire several noteworthy pictures. The sales up to date were declared yesterday to be the largest in the history of the academy.

CASSATT'S SON RESIGNS FROM ARMY.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Captain Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cavalry, U. S. A., a son of the late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned his commission in the army, to take effect when the 13th Cavalry goes to the Philippines, in March.

TCHAYKOVSKY IN PRISON

Russian Released Through Foreign Appeals Relates Experiences.

The current issue of "The Independent" contains an article, the first one written since his release, by Nicholas Tchaykovsky, descriptive of his imprisonment in the Trubetzkoi Bastion in St. Petersburg. The release of this champion of Russian liberty, it will be remembered, was principally due to the demands of hundreds of thousands of men and women in the United States, England and France, and his bail of 50,000 rubles was raised largely in New York and London, when the Russian government finally bowed to the force of public opinion abroad. In telling of his arrest Tchaykovsky writes:

I knew only too well that my plans were bound to be frustrated by my arrest had I appeared at the frontier under my own name. Therefore I had provided myself with an assumed name and a false Russian passport, and safely went through those provinces by rail, by boat and by horse chaise. I saw, heard and learned what I wanted; all went well with me until the very eve of my departure from the capital for England. On that last day I had unfortunately caught what they call here "a tail," probably through merely the accidental coincidence of having entered a house where some one else was being watched. Consequently, as soon as I entered the railway station the following noon I was significantly touched on the shoulder by a gendarme and arrested by order.

Then all my papers, packets and luggage were ransacked, catalogued (although not without omissions and disappearances), sealed, and, together with me, sent under a strong escort to a preliminary prison. There I had to live for three days in an empty and dirty room temporarily converted into a prison cell, at night sleeping without undressing on a bare and hard oilcloth couch, using my fur coat as a pillow and my overcoat as a blanket. When two days later the legal situation was explained to me I disclosed my real name, and received permission to write letters to my family in England and inform them of what had happened to me. I learned afterward that these first letters never reached their destination.

No food was given him for the first eighteen hours in this dirty prison. Of his life in his cell in the Trubetzkoi Bastion he writes:

I found myself in a spacious vaulted cell with whitewashed walls and a yellow painted floor, scantily lighted by one narrow window far above my reach in the thick wall. Here I was ordered to strip by my guards while they stood in front of me eagerly scrutinizing every motion.

My cell appeared to measure about 20x10x10 feet and allowed me at least a good walking space, ten paces one way and five the other. The entire furniture consisted of a rough iron table bracketed to the wall, an iron bedstead close to the table, also fixed to the wall and floor and always open; an electric lamp covered with a convex glass over the table in the wall; a porcelain basin fixed to the wall under a water tap in one of the corners, and, last, but not least, an ordinary water closet without any lid or screen. The bedstead had a thin mattress, so that the iron trellis underneath could be distinctly felt; a sheet, a blanket (or two, if necessary), and a decent pillow; a small copy of the New Testament in Russian and a quart mug on the table; such were my surroundings.

Piercing the wall, 2½x3 feet thick, was the window, about 2x3 feet, with double glass framed in iron and wired to prevent doves from outside visiting the cell through the ventilators. This window admitted a very limited amount of light, principally due to another external wall of the fortress of the same height as the Trubetskoi Bastion itself, arising at a distance of ten to fifteen feet from the windows of the cells of both floors; consequently only a very narrow strip of sky could be seen from the upper cell and none at all from the lower ones, as I learned subsequently, being temporarily placed in one of these lower cells.

When I entered the Trubetzkoi Bastion the food allowed by the prison consisted of hot water and black rye bread in the morning, two courses of meat for dinner at noon and a pudding or stew of some kind with hot water for supper at 6 o'clock. All additions to this, such as tea and sugar, milk, white bread, fruit, sweets, tobacco (I did not smoke), etc., had to be ordered once a week at the prisoner's expense from shops outside. I had no reason to complain of the diet, especially as I had money and could buy all the extras that I wanted; materials were fresh and the supply sufficient, although the cooking was somewhat indifferent.

There is a small but select library of books left by previous inmates for many years. Each prisoner may borrow through warders two books at the time three times a week, having not more than five books altogether in the cell.

As to myself, I wrote once to my daughter from the fortress that I was there passing through a supplementary course of higher education, as I read and studied in the course of eleven months over one hundred volumes of different works.

Letters are allowed to be written from the fortress twice a week to near relations only. All such letters undergo the inspection not only of the fortress authorities but are also forwarded to the ministry for the strictest censorship of procurators and examiners. No current politics or social topics are allowed to be discussed, no complaints or criticisms of any authorities, no literary productions; in fact, in order to express one's opinion on any subject of general interest beyond merely personal wants one ought to learn the special Russian art of writing between the lines. And it must be admitted one attains a considerable proficiency in this art under the circumstances.

Generally speaking, I could not complain of the régime in the fortress as applied to myself. But I had good reason to ascribe the comparative leniency of the authorities to myself much more to the expression of public sympathy and interest in my case in England, the United States and France than to anything else.

LEEDS ESTATE VALUED AT $14,000,000.

Widow Receives $5,500,000 by the Will of Tinplate Man.

Mineola, Long Island, Dec. 29 (Special).—Aside from the estate of the late William C. Whitney, the largest report on an estate of the tax appraiser ever filed in Nassau County was made this morning. The estate was that of the late William B. Leeds, who died in Paris, France, on June 23 of this year. The tax appraiser's report shows the estate to be valued at $14,064,465 78, and the amount that will fall to the state in the form of taxes is $82,296 92.

Mrs. Nannie Stewart Leeds, the widow, receives $5,493,533 50 in personal estate, besides $150,000 in cash outright. The son, William B. Leeds, jr., receives $1,611,159. Rudolph Gaar Leeds, the son by his first wife, receives $1,000,000. James F. Elder, Mr. Leeds's secretary, gets $25,000.

The amount of expense attached to the estate through administration and other bills will foot up to $5,854,215 38, which will leave a balance of $8,201,250 40 to distribute.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT NEEDS FUNDS.

Must Close at Once, Instead of on January 17, Unless It Gets Money.

The International Tuberculosis Exhibition at the Museum of Natural History will be obliged to close at once because of lack of funds, says the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, under whose auspices the exhibition is being held. The success of the exhibit has been the cause of the exhaustion of the $21,000, in part appropriated by the city, and in part contributed by public spirited citizens.

Several weeks ago it was announced that the exhibit had been extended from six weeks to seven weeks, making it end on January 17. Before the exhibition opened on November 30 plans were made for an estimated attendance of 300,000, but already an attendance of 450,000 has been recorded, and at the present rate the attendance would reach nearly 800,000. Expenses originally unforeseen have been incurred. The cost of installation, the maintenance and the closing of the exhibition is double the original estimate.

The committee must raise $16,000 at once, or the exhibition must close. Contributions should be sent to the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Dec. 29.—The storm is centred to-night north of Minnesota, from which a trough of low barometer extends southward to Texas. A secondary depression is over Colorado. Snow has fallen in the Northwestern states, and rains in the central valleys and Southern districts. Moderate temperatures have continued in the Eastern and Middle sections, but a cold wave is overspreading the Far Northwest in the rear of the storm. The indications are that the area of rainfall will advance eastward from the middle states to the Atlantic coast during Wednesday, and scattered snow flurries are probable in the Northwest and on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The cold wave will gradually extend over the Transmississippi Valley during Wednesday and Wednesday night, and the cold will be felt in a modified degree over the Middle and Eastern states during Thursday. Cold wave warnings are ordered between the Rocky Mountain region and the Mississippi River as far south as Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York, rain or snow to-day, and possibly Thursday; warmer to-day; much colder Thursday night; southeast winds, increasing.

For New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and Delaware, rain to-day, and possibly Thursday; warmer to-day; much colder Thursday night; southeast winds, increasing and shifting to south.

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 of last year:

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	37	36	6 p. m.	43	43
6 a. m.	34	34	9 p. m.	41	40
9 a. m.	34	32	11 p. m.	41	39
12 m.	37	42	12 p. m.	42	—
4 p. m.	44	45			

Highest temperature yesterday, 45 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 38; average for corresponding date of last year, 39; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 32.

Local forecast: Rain or snow to-day, and possibly Thursday; warmer to-day; much colder Thursday night; southeast winds, increasing.

Married.

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

TYLER—WHITTLESEY.—On Tuesday, December 29, at Pittsfield, Mass., by the Rev. Calvin