### *Amusements.*

ACADEMY—8:15—The Music Master.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:20—The Devil.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—8:15—Peggy Machree.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Mr. Hamlet of Broadway.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—8:30—The World and His Wife.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—8:15—Mary Jane's Pa.
GARRICK—8:30—The Patriot.
HACKETT—8:20—Salvation Nell.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—8:30—Lady Frederick.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Prima Donna.
LIBERTY—8:15—Via Wireless.
LYCEUM—8:15—Love Watches.
LYRIC—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Pied Piper.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Chaperon.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:10—Little Nemo.
NEW YORK—8:20—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:20—The Fighting Hope.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Boys and Betty.
WEBER'S—8:15—An International Marriage.
WEST END—8:15—Marcelle.


### *Index to Advertisements.*


| | Page. | Col. | | Page. | Col. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 12 | 4-6 | Instruction | 11 | 6 |
| Art Sales | 4 | 5-6 | Lost Bankbooks | 9 | 5 |
| Auction Sales | 9 | 5 | Marriages & Deaths | 7 | 6 |
| Automobiles | 5 | 4-6 | Masters' Sales | 11 | 6 |
| Bankers & Brokers | 10 | 1 | Ocean Steamers | 9 | 7-8 |
| Board & Rooms | 9 | 7 | Pianos & Organs | 9 | 5 |
| Business Chances | 9 | 7 | Public Notices | 9 | 6 |
| Carpet Cleaning | 9 | 7 | Railroads | 9 | 7 |
| Citations | 11 | 6 | Real Estate | 8 | 6 |
| Desks & Office Furniture | 9 | 8 | Savings Banks | 10 | 1 |
| Dividend Notices | 11 | 2 | School Agencies | 11 | 6 |
| Dom. Sits. Wanted | 9 | 2-4 | Special Notices | 7 | 6 |
| Dressmaking, etc. | 9 | 7 | Steamboats | 9 | 7 |
| Employm't Agencies | 9 | 7 | Storage Notices | 9 | 5 |
| Excursions | 11 | 6 | To Let for Business Purposes | 8 | 6 |
| Financial | 10 | 5-6 | Tribune Sub'n Rates | 7 | 6 |
| Financial | 11 | 4-6 | Trust Company Statements | 11 | 2 |
| Financial Elections | 11 | 3 | Typewriters, etc. | 9 | 5 |
| Financial Meetings | 11 | 2 | Unfurnished Apartm'ts to Let | 8 | 6 |
| Furnished Rooms to Let | 9 | 7 | Winter Resorts | 9 | 1-3 |
| Furniture | 9 | 7 | Work Wanted | 9 | 1-2 |
| Help Wanted | 9 | 1 | | | |



# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1909.

*This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; James M. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.*


### *THE NEWS THIS MORNING.*

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Tillman replied to President Roosevelt's charges, admitting the facts, but denying any criminal or improper conduct. ==== House: In committee of the whole it was voted not to allow the use of the Pension Building for the inaugural ball.

FOREIGN.—Search for buried victims of the earthquake disaster is still rewarded with the discovery of living persons in the ruins of Messina. ==== An extraordinary session of the Italian Senate was held to consider the relief measures recommended by the government. ==== The American chartered relief ship Bayern stopped at coast points to send supplies to the interior towns of Calabria; the vessel may take on a new cargo. ==== Turkey is not satisfied with Austria's offer of £2,500,000 Turkish as indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but an agreement is expected.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce signed a treaty providing for settlement of questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. ==== The Interstate Commerce Commission submitted to Congress its twenty-second annual report. ==== The Rev. J. R. Carmichael, confessed murderer of Gideon Browning at the Rattle Run Methodist Church, in Columbus Township, Michigan, committed suicide by cutting his throat in Carthage, Ill. ==== Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, was inaugurated as Governor of Ohio. ==== The appraisers' report on the estate of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago, showed it to be, in round numbers, $83,000,000. ==== A four hours' meeting of the Harvard Corporation led to the belief that a successor to President Eliot had been chosen. ==== A committee representing several civic organizations of Queens County called on Governor Hughes at Albany and asked his consideration of the names of H. K. Moore, Joseph R. Blackwell and John Englehart as candidates for Public Service Commissioner, 1st District, to succeed John E. Eustis, whose term of office will expire February 1. ==== Ex-Attorney General Herbert Parker, counsel for C. F. King, the financial agent, filed a motion in Boston for an arrest of judgment and stay of sentence.

CITY.—Stocks declined and rallied. ==== The city tax list showed a smaller increase in assessments than last year and the rate was estimated at 1.75. ==== The Public Service Commissioners told the Metropolitan Street Railway receivers that they must obey their orders or quit. ==== The taking of testimony in the trial of Thornton J. Hains was finished and Mr. McIntyre, counsel for the defendant, announced that he would begin his summing up this morning. ==== Controller Metz called John J. Clancy, of Brooklyn, a liar at a public hearing in the City Hall. ==== Jacob H. Schiff told of the part played by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the Harriman merger, while Stuyvesant Fish testified to the competition before the merger was effected.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 36.

### *NOT THE RIGHT SPIRIT.*

The sharp communication from the Public Service Commission to Messrs. Joline and Robinson, the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was inevitable. No self-respecting public body could sit quiet under the provocative letter of the receivers, made public last Thursday, with its open irony and its unveiled contempt. Such phrases as "your policy of oppression," "either you fail to appreciate the "actual situation or are bent upon making orders "which are practically confiscatory in their character," and again the sneering "but, of course, you will assume the responsibility" for the reduction in transfer privileges which the receivers said would follow from obedience to the commission's orders, could not be expected to evoke a milder rejoinder than the commission makes. Its reply is in effect to remind the receivers that the law requires an adequate service; that the commission cannot suspend the law; that it has treated the traction interests with great consideration, and that if its orders are not obeyed it will proceed to enforce the penalties provided by law.

No one will question the difficulties under which the receivers are laboring with the bankrupt system on their hands, but it seems to us that the Public Service Commission has throughout shown due regard for those difficulties. In respect to the 8th street lines, an order affecting service on which is the subject of controversy, the letter of the commission shows that they are the "most congested lines in the city." "The cars are crowded to the point of indecency." The order of the commission requires the running of twenty or thirty additional cars on that route. The receivers reply that they have not the cars to run. But even if they are not able to purchase such cars, they had, as the commission points out, forty cars to lease to an independent system. It was to correct just such abuses and to make just such orders that the commission was created. It is clearly within its rights in directing an adequate service. Nor does the commission appear to have moved harshly in what the receivers are pleased to call its "policy of oppression." As the letter points out, the 8th street line question was first taken up last April. After an inspection an order for a hearing was issued on May 14. On the receivers' request for an adjournment it went over to June 3, when the hearing showed great overcrowding. Still, on the receivers' promise that improvements would be made, no order was issued. The improvements were not made, and so finally, after eight months' notice, the order for additional service was issued.

Now, throughout all this period, in delaying action and in acceding to various requests, the commission appears to have shown a considerate and conciliatory spirit. But no disposition to co-operate has been evinced by the receivers. Says the commission's letter: "Perhaps you may be "interested to know that the records of the cases "show that twelve hearings were held altogether, "at none of which did you appear, or any one rep-"resenting you." This failure to attend the hearings of the commission has been characteristic of the receivers. They appear not to have co-operated in any way with the commission, acting in a very different manner from the officials of such traction companies as are not in the hands of receivers, whose conduct in no way is open to complaint. Their communications to the commission have often been as contemptuous as their habitual absence from all public hearings set by the commission for the discussion of the proper regulation of the roads in their charge and their neglect to appear and show cause why orders, which they purposed not to obey, should not be issued. In one such communication, if we remember correctly, they told the commission that its orders had been only an impediment to the restoration of the service; that the only one which had done any good had directed some course which they would have taken in any event.

We regret exceedingly that the receivers have not shown a disposition to co-operate with the commission. We have alluded to it before in regard to their refusal to test joint rates on 59th street. We do not see how their attitude will square with the opinion of the Supreme Court, recently given in the Knoxville water case, that "companies to be regulated will find "it to their lasting interest to furnish freely the "information upon which a just regulation can "be based." If the Supreme Court advises co-operation on the part of corporations, what will be its view of the proper conduct of court officers such as receivers are?

### *MR. TILLMAN'S EXPLANATION.*

Senator Tillman's speech yesterday explaining his intended purchase of certain lands in Oregon, which were to be made available for purchase through a suit against the grantees instituted by the government, dealt rather charily with the two main points at issue. The South Carolina Senator was not very successful in reconciling his statement in the Senate on February 19, 1908—"I have not bought any lands in the West nor undertaken to buy any"—with the contents of letters and telegrams which he admits writing in October, 1907, and in February, 1908. For instance, he wrote to the firm of Reeder & Watkins on October 20:

> I wired you from Wausau, Wis., as follows, and write to confirm it: "William E. Lee, my "agent, will see you about land. I want nine "quarters reserved. Will forward signed appli-"cations and money at once. Members of my "family are entrymen. Letter follows. B. R. "T." I write now to say I wired Mr. Lee, who resides at Moscow, Ida., to go at once to Marshfield and see you about the land, to locate quarters for the seven members of my family, who are of age, and one for my private secretary, J. B. Knight, whom I desire to let into the deal, and of course he wants a quarter himself.

It was on the strength of these directions that Mr. Lee assumed that Mr. Tillman was "undertaking" to buy lands and would be willing to facilitate such action on the part of the government as would force their sale by the holding corporation. Mr. Lee figured it out that the South Carolina Senator would be a tower of strength in forcing by federal action the partition of the lands into small parcels to be taken up by individual entrymen. He therefore assured Reed & Watkins that Mr. Tillman would "set up such a howl" as "to cause the government to get busy."

The Senator did introduce resolutions directing the Attorney General to bring the suits necessary to force partition. As late as February 15 he wrote to Reeder & Watkins, saying:

> If I can succeed in causing the government to institute suit for the recovery of the land and make it easier for others as well as myself to obtain some of it, I shall do it without any regard to the dealings of your firm. I still want to get some of the timber land, if it is possible.

Four days later Mr. Tillman told the Senate that he had "never undertaken" to buy lands in the West. He now admits that he may have been "disingenuous" in using such language. His plea yesterday was that since he had not signed papers or paid out money, but had only promised to send money and merely asked for reservations for himself, for the members of his family eligible to serve as entrymen and for his private secretary, he was speaking "accurately and not falsely" when he put in his disclaimer. As the Senator aptly says, "Every-"thing hinges on the meaning of the word "'undertaken' and my use of it." But the public, which does not split hairs, will naturally interpret the word in the light of the context.

On the other important point the South Carolina statesman is almost as vague. He protests that he had no improper motive whatever in taking steps toward purchasing the lands in question, and repels the charge that "I have exerted my official influence and "worked as a Senator for my personal benefit "alone." But that is not a fair version of the real charge, which was merely that he was working, in his own language, "to make it easier "for others as well as myself to obtain some "of it" [the land in Oregon]. Mr. Tillman wants to know why he should be debarred from buying land. There is no reason why he should be so debarred, unless it should happen to be land in arranging to purchase which his functions and activities as a legislator and as a private purchaser would become unpleasantly mixed. The South Carolina Senator certainly put himself in a position in which his intentions were subject to misrepresentation, and he could not defend himself with comfort when they were misrepresented. No one will accuse him of having committed a crime. But he did commit a blunder, and one of the sort which he would have been the first to denounce if it had been committed by a fellow legislator. A savage critic of the faults of others, he should have avoided even the appearance of official impropriety. He should have realized that it is never safe to let the purity of one's motives hinge on the accidents and mishaps of textual interpretation.

### *THE JANGLING OF THE POWERS.*

Confirmation of the account which we reported on Sunday of last year's European diplomacy in the Balkan Peninsula is afforded by the dispatches from Paris which tell of growing fears of war and of increasing distrust of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We must hope that the apprehensions of conflict will not be realized, though it would be foolish to overlook the fact that ominous preparations for war are being made and that some considerable influences are being exerted in that direction, while some of the ostensibly peaceful overtures seem little better than a mockery. The Austro-Hungarian admission that a substantial cash indemnity was due for the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina would in itself and on its face have appeared to offer an equitable solution of one phase of the complex controversy. But when it followed Austria's declaration that Austro-Hungarian opinion decidedly rejected the Turkish demand for a money indemnity, and then was coupled with the suggestion that the indemnity should be paid, not to Turkey, but to the two provinces—practically, to Austria-Hungary herself!—it assumed something of the aspect of a Gilbertian comedy. A direct offer of suitable indemnity to Turkey might, however, well be accepted and go far toward effecting a complete settlement.

Nothing could be more natural than that, following the train of incidents which we narrated on Sunday, precisely such a state of relations should arise as that which is now reported. Having planned a secret treaty contrary to the interests of other powers, which had been brought to naught, France and Austria-Hungary might well distrust each other; Austria-Hungary, having meditated abandonment of the Triple Alliance, would naturally now make atonement by cultivating closer relations with the dominant member of that league; and Germany, having narrowly escaped such isolation as few powers have ever suffered, might well deem it discreet to hold resentment in abeyance and to seek the confirmation of relations which would safeguard her against further danger of that kind. Among the other powers, too, remembrance of what had occurred or had been planned would naturally engender apprehension as to what might occur.

The redeeming features of the case are the attitudes respectively of the two countries which above all others have cause to feel aggrieved and to cause trouble—to wit, Servia and Turkey. The seizure of the provinces by Austria-Hungary was, of course, detrimental to Servia's interests, and was especially exasperating in view of Austria's former and repeated recognition of Servia's natural right to at least the major part of them and, indeed, her suggestion that Servia should take them. Yet Servia remains patient and tranquil, and her minister actually makes apology to the very power which she regards as having wronged her. Turkey also has been doubly despoiled, and is conscious that her very existence, at least in Europe, has been conspired against; yet she, too, remains peaceful and continues her splendid course of constitutional renascence and growth. With such examples set before them, it surely should be incumbent upon the other powers to vie with these and with each other in the cultivation of a reasonableness and the practice of an equity which would obviate all danger of war.

### *AS TO THE HIGHEST ANDEAN PEAK.*

When the news of Miss Annie S. Peck's ascent of Mount Huascan, in Peru, was received last September it was coupled with the statement that all records of mountain climbing had been broken. At that time The Tribune remarked that the world would need to wait until it could hear what Miss Peck herself had to say before accepting the story in full. Hitherto the best estimates of the height of Huascan have ranged from twenty thousand to twenty-two thousand feet, and the gazetteers have agreed in rating Aconcagua, in Chili, as the loftiest peak in the whole Andean system. Hence the conquest of that peak in 1897 by Zurbriggen, a guide in the employ of Fitzgerald, seemed to leave no chance for greater honors in America. Zurbriggen's own measurements made the height of Aconcagua 23,080 feet. There was the greater need of ascertaining the exact truth because some of the press dispatches, which it now appears were unauthorized, said that Miss Peck had signalled from an elevation of twenty-five thousand feet.

In "Harper's Magazine" for January Miss Peck gives an interesting account of her adventure. Huascan terminates in two peaks. In August the daring climber reached the saddle, or notch, between them. At that time her reading of a mercurial barometer led her to compute the altitude at "approximately twenty thousand feet." After a temporary return to a lower level for a few days the attempt to gain the top was renewed, and this time proved successful. Just before attaining the highest point Miss Peck prepared to make observations with a hypsometer, an instrument which measures altitude by determining the temperature at which water boils. In its use a lamp or candle is required, but, owing to the wind, she was unable to light the candle, though shielding the apparatus with a poncho and scratching no end of matches. One of her guides, in response to her inquiries, estimated the height of the peak as from 3,800 to 4,200 feet above the saddle, and the other guide at from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Miss Peck feels warranted, therefore, in believing that Huascan is at least twenty-four thousand feet high, and that her achievement is yet without a parallel.

The records with which the ascent of Huascan would naturally be compared are Zurbriggen's in the Andes, Graham's in the Himalayas about sixty years ago, and those of Dr. and Mrs. Workman, of Worcester, Mass., also in the Himalayas. So much skepticism has been manifested concerning the correctness of Graham's claim to have reached a height of 23,800 feet that little injustice would result from ruling him out altogether. Whymper, certainly a high authority in such matters, showed confidence in the representations made in Fitzgerald's book in regard to Zurbriggen. Finally, if any question has been raised as to the correctness of the Workmans' reports, we have overlooked it. Mrs. Workman is said to have reached a height of 23,300 feet on one of the Nun Kun peaks in 1906, and the doctor's best performance exceeded this by ninety-four feet. In trying to determine whether geographers have been mistaken about the relative heights of Aconcagua and Huascan, and whether Miss Peck has won a notable personal triumph, it is necessary to pass judgment on the validity of the evidence she offers. This may be done, of course, without reflecting in the least on her good faith, and without any abatement of admiration of her persistence and pluck. The weak points in the case are her inability to make any measurements on the top of Huascan and the necessity for relying on the opinions of her guides, who might, unconsciously, be biassed by the expectation of fame from their performance. Some day, perhaps, Miss Peck will try it again and have better luck with her instruments.

### *WHO DESERVES THE SPANKING?*

The Western reformer who would punish parents for the misconduct of their children is on the right track, but perhaps does not go quite far enough. Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked that the education of a child should begin a hundred years before it is born. In order to reach the real seat of the evil which Mr. Whitehead, secretary of the Child and Animal Protection Society of Colorado, aims to correct, possibly the statute which he proposes should be made to include grandparents and great-grandparents. Unfortunately, however, the real culprits would frequently be found to have taken refuge in the cemetery. In such cases the next best thing would be to impose the proper penalty on some one who could be caught. It often satisfies the innate instinct of justice to "lick" the wrong person if you cannot get at the right one. Moreover, Mr. Whitehead is not mistaken in holding the immediate progenitors of at least a few depraved youngsters responsible for the misconduct of their progeny.

To give the fullest effect to Mr. Whitehead's scheme an extension of Colorado's penal system might be deemed judicious. How would it do, for instance, to re-establish the pillory and set it up so conspicuously that men going to their places of business and women bound to the shops and markets would be compelled to pass the site? Consider for a moment the influence on public morals of an inscription displayed above the heads of the criminals there detained announcing, for example, that John Jones had encouraged reckless extravagance in his daughter by giving her sixteen new hats in one year. Would not other parents find a powerful stimulus to duty in their dread of a similar advertisement of their shortcomings?

Think, too, of the good the plan would do to the rising generation. Generally speaking, children who have made an unwise choice of parents discover the mistake too late. It is practically impossible to train up fathers and mothers in the way they should go after their most glaring faults have become apparent. Nevertheless, an avoidance of the sins of omission and commission which have called for the interposition of the law and have invited the contempt of the neighbors is quite within the range of feasibility, provided that an adequate motive be supplied. Let Colorado furnish the motive by making examples of such offenders as are within her jurisdiction, and she will give the rest of the world a magnificent object lesson in reform.

The entrance of the battleship Connecticut into the harbor of Naples without firing a gun in salute was in the existing circumstances more impressive than any reduplicated thunder of cannonading could have made it.

After the five hundred thousand school children of Texas have signed a petition asking the President not to kill any elephants, jackals or tse-tse flies in Africa, it will be illuminating to have a detailed statement of the number of birds' nests which those children rob, the number of birds they kill with slungshots and air guns and the number of squirrels, rabbits and other creatures which they destroy.

It looks as if the State of Georgia were trying to force 'possum on every up-to-date restaurant's bill of fare.

Indiana now has a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. But the restored Hoosier Democracy lacks leaders like Hendricks, Voorhees, English, McDonald, Turpie and Gray, who made the party organization of a generation ago rock-ribbed and formidable.

A cross between cucumbers and oranges is reported. We hope it is more appetizing than the too familiar cross between cucumbers and muskmelons.

> We hasten to say that the Legislature now in session at Raleigh is much above the average. This being said of every legislature, the Legislature of 1909—a body really averaging high—would have just ground for offence if it were omitted.—Charlotte Observer.

Thus is praise equitably meted out and political merit tactfully and inoffensively recognized.

The Duke of Oporto does not seem to think that the crown of Portugal would be even so much as an "interesting souvenir," as Bismarck said of the crown of Bulgaria.

Reports of centenarians continue to multiply, as we remarked the other day. At the rate at which real "Daughters of the Revolution" are serenely bobbing up we shall rather expect an avatar of George Washington's nurse.

Mrs. Catt has won over the labor unionists to woman suffrage. Most men, certainly most public men, say they incline to favor it, at least "abstractly." No one seems to be opposed except the majority of women.

### *THE TALK OF THE DAY.*

A committee consisting of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago; J. B. Clark, of Columbia University; Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; Horace White, of New York City, and President Carroll D. Wright, of Clark University, having in charge a fund for prizes to be awarded for essays on economic subjects, has made its awards. The first prize of $1,000 was taken by Oscar Douglas Skelton, formerly of the University of Chicago and now professor at Queen's University, Toronto, for a paper on "The Case Against Socialism." Mrs. Edward Sherwood Meade, of Philadelphia, won the second prize of $500 by making a study of the agricultural resources of the United States. She is a graduate of Chicago University, class of 1897.

> "In what condition was the Patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sunday school teacher of a quiet looking boy at the foot of the class.
> "Dead," calmly replied the quiet looking boy.—Illustrated Bits.

Chief of Police Kohler, of Cleveland, "the Golden Rule policeman," believes that the day of the foot policeman in his city is past. He favors a system of automobile squads. In a recent report he said: "You might as well send the fire engines out in the streets looking for fires as single policemen to hunt crime. I urge that at least fifteen automobiles be purchased for the police department for use in patrolling." Kohler explains that he would send out groups of "coppers" in autos, who could be carried over a great territory several times each night, dropping off one or more policemen wherever suspicious conditions were noted.

> He—Would you like to take a spin with me on the bridle path?
> She—Church or park?—Pick-Me-Up.

The Uncle Remus Memorial Association has been organized to erect a suitable memorial to the late Joel Chandler Harris. The proposed form is the purchase of Snap Bean Farm, at Atlanta, and the preservation of his home, The Sign of the Wren's Nest. It is further planned to convert the front yard into a park and erect on the lawn a memorial fountain with a frieze containing all of the "Uncle Remus" animals and a statue of Mr. Harris.

> Mrs. Stubb—Let us see, John, who wrote "Looking Backward"?
> Mr. Stubb—Dunno, Maria.
> Mrs. Stubb—Seems to me it was a woman.
> Mr. Stubb—Woman? Then I guess it must have been Lot's wife.—Chicago News.

Professor Ferrero, in an interview published in the current number of "The Federation Review," takes occasion to deny the report which was recently circulated as to his religious belief. He says: "I myself am not a Jew, but my wife, Gina, the youngest daughter of Lombroso, the criminologist, is a Jewess, and among my best friends I number that zealous Zionist and philosophical essayist, Max Nordau."

> "So he has ceased to be her ideal?"
> "He has."
> "What disgraceful thing did he do?"
> "Married another girl."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### TABLET TO EZRA CORNELL'S MEMORY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A bronze tablet was erected to-day in honor of the birthday of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University. The tablet was presented by the DeWitt Historical Society, of this city, through the Rev. Dr. William Elliott Griffis, its president, and contained the inscription:

> "On this site lived and died Ezra Cornell, 1807-'74, member of Assembly, Senator, philanthropist, benefactor of the city of Ithaca, whose citizens rear this token in grateful appreciation."

### TO PRESERVE THE BIG TREES.

Washington, Jan. 11.—For acquiring all private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks, California, in which are the big trees and other wonders, the Senate to-day passed a bill appropriating $90,000.

### PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA NOT HERE.

Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, Guatemalan Consul General in this city, denied yesterday the report that President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala had come to New York incognito and was now staying here on a secret mission.

> "The report is ridiculous," said the consul general. "He is not here, nor has he any intention of leaving Guatemala, which he could not do any way without the permission of Congress."
> The only explanation of the story is the presence here of José Santos Chocano, a Peruvian, who has represented Guatemala in various capacities.

### SALE OF HENRY W. POOR'S LIBRARY.

The sale at auction of the third part of the library of Henry W. Poor will begin this afternoon at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms, No. 12 East 46th street. The works offered include Koburger's Bible, printed in Nuremburg in 1477; the sermons of St. Bernard, 1481; Melanchthon's copy of Horace, 1524; Chaucer, 1598, and 1687; Gower's Confessio Amantis, 1554, and editions of Goldsmith and Browning.

### MAY PURCHASE PAINTINGS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—Theodore Sutro, of New York, made a strong argument before the Library Committee of the House to-day for an appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase by the government of the thirteen paintings by Edward Moran which now hang in the Smithsonian Institution. These paintings, Mr. Sutro believes, would grace the Capitol or any of the government buildings. They are historical in subject, and depict many stirring scenes from the landing of Leif Ericson to scenes in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Olcott has introduced a bill providing for the purchase of these paintings, and it is receiving serious consideration from the committee.

## *About People and Social Incidents*

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—The President to-night attended the reception given in honor of the Senate by the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Roosevelt was too indisposed to accompany him.

The President sent a message to Congress urging jail and workhouse improvements for the District of Columbia.

The President heard Commissioner Watchorn's personal defence to the charges of irregularities in awarding a food contract at the immigrant station at Ellis Island and referred the matter for final action to Secretary Straus, who was present at the conference.

An invitation to attend the Gridiron dinner on January 30 was accepted by the President.

The President received several delegations in reference to the vacant judgeship for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Among the White House callers were Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Wright, Secretary Garfield, Secretary Straus, Assistant Secretary Wheeler, Senators Lodge, Hopkins, Warren, Curtis and Simmons; Representatives Murdock, Garner, McKinney, Townsend, Hayes, Porter and Russell, Archbishop Glennon and friends, Judge Pritchard, of North Carolina; Public Printer Donnelly, R. M. Easley, T. T. Hicks and National Committeeman Duncan, of North Carolina.

The President took a ride in the country in the late afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a reception, with dancing, on Friday, January 15. On Friday, January 22, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner, followed by the third of the receptions, with dancing, which Mrs. Roosevelt is holding this season instead of her usual series of musicals.

### THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks gave their annual reception in honor of the members of the Senate to-night, inviting to be present from 9 to 11 o'clock the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and their wives, members of the diplomatic corps and their wives, members of the courts and others to the number of several hundred.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, returned to Washington to-day from a short business trip to New York.

The Russian Ambassador is entertaining the Russian Consul General at New York, Baron Schlippenbach, who arrived to-day, to remain several weeks.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce entertained the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff at luncheon to-day. To-morrow night they will give a ball in honor of Miss Roosevelt.

The German Embassy is in the hands of workmen and decorators and undergoing a thorough overhauling. It will not be ready for occupancy by the Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff for a month or six weeks.

The Chilian Minister and Señora de Cruz are preparing to leave here for Cuba on January 22. They will remain in Havana several weeks.

### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—The new Danish Minister and Countess Moltke were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson. To meet them were the German Counsellor and Countess von Wedel, the British Military Attaché and the Hon. Mrs. James, the Spanish First Secretary and Señora de Pastor, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, the Hon. Maud Pauncefote, Miss Elkins, Miss Anna Depew Paulding, of New York; Miss Robeson, Alfred Mitchell Innes, British counsellor; Sir George Young, of London; Count de Chambrun, French Military Attaché; Mr. de Struve, Russian Attaché, and John B. Henderson, jr.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry were entertained at dinner to-night by Representative Edwin Denby, of Michigan, and his sister, Mrs. Gilbert Wilkes. To meet them were the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Eliza R. Sidmore, Brigadier General Crozier and Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts.

Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, has leased the house of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, at No. 1826 Massachusetts avenue, for inauguration week. Mrs. Taft and Miss Louise Taft, his wife and daughter, and other members of the family will be here with him.

Representative and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott have issued invitations for a dinner in honor of the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Sherman on January 22. The ball they were to have given three days later for their niece, Miss Eleanor Hoffman Rodewald, daughter of William MacNeill Rodewald, of New York, has been postponed on account of an accident which befell Miss Rodewald while coasting a short time ago, rendering her helpless for a time.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman will give another small dinner-dance this evening at her home, in Fifth avenue, for her debutante daughter, Miss Carol Harriman.

Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee will give a dance this evening at the St. Regis for her daughter, Miss May Weatherbee.

Dinners will be given to-night by Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler at her house, in East 53d street; by Mrs. Maturin Livingston, at her home, in East 69th street, and by Mrs. Karrick Riggs at No. 23 East 84th street.

Mrs. George Cobb Wilde will give a theatre party, followed by a supper and dance, this evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary McKim Wilde.

Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, in Madison avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will move into their home, No. 2 West 57th street, early next week. It has been in the hands of the decorators for some time and has been entirely remodelled.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who spent the holidays at their place near Wilmington, N. C., have returned to town.

Miss Katheryne Yoakum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum, will be married to Paulding Fosdick in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on February 23.

Society was well represented yesterday at Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, when the artists were Mlle. Gerville-Reache, Riccardo Martin and Mischa Elman. Caruso will sing at next Monday's musical. Among those present were Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, the Misses Sherman and Mrs. H. Maunsell Schieffelin.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will give a dinner, followed by music, on January 23.

Mrs. William Baylis will give a luncheon for her niece, Miss Edith A. Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks, in the Metropolitan Club Annex on January 19.

Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm will give a theatre party, followed by a supper, for Miss Nina Chisolm on January 18.

Colonel and Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane have returned to town from Newport for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thébaud will give a reception, dinner and dance on Friday evening, the nineteenth anniversary of their wedding, at their country place at White Plains, N. Y. There will be a vaudeville entertainment, followed by a cotillon, led by E. Gibert Schermerhorn.

### CRANE AND STORROW GIVE SERVICES.

#### Third Receiver of Arnold Print Works Receives $50,000—All Discharged.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The receivers of the Arnold Print Works and its subsidiary corporations, appointed by Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, on November 7, 1907, were discharged to-day in the same court, the property and finances having been adjusted and turned over to a creditors' committee.

The receivers were Henry E. Warner and James J. Storrow, of Boston, and W. Murray Crane, of Dalton. Mr. Warner was paid $50,000 for his services, but the other two receivers refused to accept any remuneration.

### DENOUNCES LATE MARRIAGES.

#### Vicar General Doran, of Providence, Says Irish-Americans Will Lose Prestige.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Providence, Jan. 11.—Denouncing the tendency to postpone marriage until middle age or to forego it altogether, Vicar General Thomas F. Doran, of this diocese, sounded a note of warning in a sermon at St. Joseph's Church yesterday.

"The Irish-Americans," he declared, "in this country will lose not only their political prestige but also their social prestige unless this growing evil of marrying late in life is checked. It tends toward small families and the elimination of the stock in this country."

Dr. Doran criticised both young men and young women, but chiefly the former, for their so-called selfish attitude.

### HONOR FOR WOMAN ARTIST.

#### Painting by Charlotte B. Cowan Bought for National Gallery at Washington.

William T. Evans paid $600 yesterday for "Under the Hill," by Charlotte B. Cowan, a picture in the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in the Fine Arts Building, in West 57th street.

This painting is only one of the hundred representative of American art which Mr. Evans intends to give to the National Gallery in Washington. Already ninety paintings given by Mr. Evans are on view in the Corcoran Gallery.

This purchase by Mr. Evans is particularly noteworthy, as it is the first painting by a woman artist bought by him for the National Gallery.

Other sales of pictures at the academy exhibition, which closed on Sunday, are: "The Summer Breeze," by Howard Russell Butler, N. A., $2,000; "The Morning Hours," by Charles C. Curran, N. A., $1,800, and "The Village Street," by William St. John Harper, A. N. A., $800.

### CHOOSING HARVARD HEAD.

#### Long Meeting of the Corporation—Professor Lowell May Be the Man.

Boston, Jan. 11.—A four hours' meeting of the members of the Harvard Corporation to-day led to the belief that some action might have been taken on the selection of a successor to President Eliot. At its close, however, President Eliot, who attended the meeting in his official capacity, announced:

"There is nothing to say; no news."

It was stated that the next regular meeting of the corporation would be on January 25.

There will be a meeting of the overseers of the university in this city on Wednesday next. It has been customary for the members of the corporation, after choosing a president, to submit their selection to the overseers for approval, after which the choice is made public. It is believed the choice of a president has been made and that it will be announced on Wednesday.

Professor A. Lawrence Lowell is regarded among the alumni in this city as the most probable selection.

### MRS. PALMA TO RETURN TO ORANGE CO.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Tomas Estrada Palma, widow of the former President of Cuba, has decided to return to Central Valley, Orange County, with her children, there to spend the rest of her life. She will reach there in two weeks. The family resided in Central Valley for many years while Cuba was under Spanish rule, and Mrs. Palma says she regards that time as the most pleasant of her whole life.

### CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB.

#### $15,000 Endowment Fund Needed to Carry on Its Work Properly.

The Church Periodical Club celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, and is going to keep up the celebration throughout the year by raising a $15,000 endowment fund in memory of its founder, Mrs. Mortimer Fargo. Five thousand dollars had been raised previously, and yesterday's meeting resulted in a check for $1,000 and a collection of $200, $25 being from the Seamen's Church Institute, one of the beneficiaries of the society. The fund is wanted to pay the rent of offices, so that all contributions may go directly to the work.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Grace Church, presided at the anniversary meeting, and said he knew of no more "blessed work" than that of this society, whose object is to distribute books and periodicals to those who cannot get them otherwise. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Communion, told how the club was organized in his own church, and other addresses were made by the Rev. B. M. Spurr, Archdeacon of West Virginia, and the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, chaplain of the Seamen's Church Institute.

### ELECTORAL COLLEGES MEET.

#### Cast Votes for President and Vice-President According to November Poll.

Albany, Jan. 11.—New York State's thirty-nine electoral votes were formally cast for William H. Taft for President and James S. Sherman for Vice-President at a meeting to-day of the electoral college chosen at the last election. At the close of the day's proceedings the following telegram was sent to the successful candidates:

> The electoral college of the state sends you the full strength of thirty-nine votes, its warmest greetings and best wishes for the success of your term of office.

The following telegram was received from Vice-President-elect Sherman:

> Cordial greetings to New York electors in college assembled. Appreciative acknowledgments on behalf of Mr. Taft and myself for action expected to-day. May your meeting be agreeable at its conclusion, and may health and happiness accompany you to your several homes.

The electoral colleges of the various states met yesterday at the state capitols and cast their votes for President and Vice-President, in accordance with the result of the poll at the national election on November 3 last.

In Maryland Mr. Taft received two votes and Mr. Bryan six, according to the previously known results.

The Virginia electoral college sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Bryan:

> The Virginia electors in electoral college assembled, with undiminished confidence in you and the principles you represent, send their respectful greetings.

At the close of the session of the electoral college of Pennsylvania a telegram of information and congratulation was sent to Mr. Taft at Augusta. This evening Mr. Taft wired:

> Your telegram received. Thank you and the other electors of Pennsylvania for your kindly message of compliment, and information as to your unanimous vote being cast for me.

### RED CROSS FUND INCREASED $2,704.

#### Stock Exchange Italian Relief Fund Closed at $50,000.

The Red Cross received yesterday contributions to the amount of $2,704 43 for the Italian earthquake sufferers. The contributions of $50 and over were:

$250 00—W. R. Ostrander & Co.
200 00—J. W. Johnson.
182 50—Beloit Business Men's Association, Beloit, Wis.
172 00—Citizens of Pawhuska, Okla.
127 20—First Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J.
113 00—Received through "The Evening Post."
103 00—Employes of W. R. Ostrander & Co.
100 00—James W. Lane; Long Island Council 173, Royal Arcanum; John L. Cadwalader.
72 50—Gary-MacDowell Company, West Virginia.
57 67—Employes in Wanamaker's Restaurant.
50 00—Frederick W. Stevens, G. Theodore Roberts.

The Stock Exchange relief fund having reached $50,000, it was announced yesterday by George W. Ely, secretary of the exchange, that no more subscriptions would be received. This money will be turned over to the Red Cross for its general fund.

The Mayor's fund was increased yesterday by $240. The Democratic Club of the 12th Assembly District, Brooklyn, contributed $100. C. F. Long sent a check for a similar amount.