Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Easiest Way.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:30—The Affinity.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—The Belle of Brittany.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—2:15—8:15—Your Humble Servant.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Cameo Kirby.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Old Dutch.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Next of Kin.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Der Zugeunerbaron—8:15—Der Fisch im Ohr.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Fires of Fate.
LYCEUM—2:20—8:30—Penelope.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The City.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Automobile Show.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Thais—8—Trovatore.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:30—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:30—Walkure—8—Butterfly.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—10 to 6—8 to 10—Exhibition.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Silver Star.
NEW THEATRE—2:30—Don—8:30—The Nigger.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Commanding Officer.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8:15—Ice Hockey.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Lilly.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—A Little Brother of the Rich.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Goddess of Liberty.
WEST END—8:15—The Midnight Sons.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	6-7	Lost Bankbooks	13	6
Automobiles	10	1-7	Marriages and Deaths	7	6-7
Bankers and Brokers	14	1	Meetings	14	1
Board & Rooms	13	7	Miscellaneous	13	6
Books and Publications	8	6-7	Notice of Sumpions	13	7
Business Chances	8	5	Public Notices	13	6
Carpet Cleaning	13	6	Real Estate	12	7
City Hotels	12	7	Receiver's Sale	13	6
Copartnership Notices	14	1	Religious Notices	11	1-4
Desks and Office Furniture	13	5	Resorts	13	5
Dividend Notices	14	1	Savings Banks	13	6-7
Domestic Sits. Wanted	13	5	School Agencies	13	2
European Advts	11	6	Special Notices	7	7
Financial	14	6-7	Time Tables	13	6-7
For Sale	13	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12	6-7
Foreign Resorts	11	6-7	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	7
Fur. Rooms to Let	13	7	Trust Company Reports	14	1
Help Wanted	13	3-4	Typewriting	13	5
Instruction	13	2	Unfurn'd Apartments to Let	12	7
			Work Wanted	13	4

New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1910.

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; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ==== House: The President's special message on the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws was received; the resolution providing for an investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was adopted.

FOREIGN.—A special dispatch from London says that the activity of the British peers has practically ceased, as the election writs issue on Monday and after that event they cannot interfere. ==== "La Barricade," a new play by Paul Bourget, was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, for the first time; it deals with socialism in its most violent form. ==== Karl Hau, formerly a profesor in George Washington University, Washington, under a life sentence for the murder of his mother-in-law, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the prison at Bruchsal, Baden, Germany; his hiding place was discovered by a dog. ==== France and Great Britain are still considering Secretary Knox's note proposing an extension of the International Prize Court.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft removed Gifford Pinchot, the chief of the Forest Service, from office, the cause being the letter written by Mr. Pinchot to Senator Dolliver. ==== Supreme Court Justice Le Boeuf notified Attorney General O'Malley at Albany that he had ruled that the Jamaica Water Company, which was recently involved in a test of the special franchise tax law, must pay 6 per cent interest on the franchise taxes from the company for 1907. ==== The municipal campaign at Boston became exceeding warm, with charges and countercharges between the candidates; ex-Mayor Fitzgerald spoke twenty-four times and James J. Storrow more than a dozen. ==== Attorney General O'Malley at Albany named three deputy attorneys general.

CITY.—Stocks were active, closing strong. ==== Buildings Department employes reached the body of the man who was buried in a tunnel of his own digging under Ludlow street. ==== Several persons were injured when an automobile ran into a streetcar in Central Park. ==== The Board of Estimate and Apportionment took steps looking to an investigation of the Catskill water project. ==== It was announced that the National Sugar Refining Company and the Federal company would contest the government's $800,000 claims. ==== The President's special message was well received in Wall Street. ==== George J. Gould filed a petition in a friendly suit asking for a partition of the Gould estate. ==== An order to examine Cleofonte Campanini before trial was issued in the Supreme Court in the suit of Oscar Hammerstein against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 26.

SANE NAVAL REFORM.

In its January number "The Engineering Magazine" editorially reviews Secretary Meyer's plan for the reorganization of the navy, giving special prominence to its opinions by placing them ahead of the contributed articles printed in the same issue. As will be remembered by those who recall a short extract from an advance proof which The Tribune recently used, "The Engineering Magazine" has criticised Mr. Newberry's programme as having been hastily formed and unfortunate in the effects which it threatened. On the other hand, to the deliberation with which Mr. Meyer has proceeded and to the sanity of the recommendations made by the Swift board its gives the heartiest approval.

"The Engineering Magazine" lays stress on the fact that in selecting four aids who are to act in an advisory capacity and who are to be members of the General Board the Secretary makes no attempt to establish a general staff. These men are clothed with no executive authority whatever. They are merely officers who by long experience and by freedom from the hampering routine of other duties will be exceptionally qualified to give valuable counsel. Besides, it is understood that the heads of bureaus will still have access to the head of the department.

Washington dispatches to The Tribune indicate that in the House Committee on Naval Affairs Secretary Meyer's plan is now being regarded with more favor than it received at first. Some of the doubts previously entertained concerning its effects are disappearing in consequence of patient inquiry and intelligent response. For instance, it is becoming evident that the constructors will not, as some of them feared, be little more than draftsmen, but will have increased responsibility. Perhaps a similar change will occur in that stronghold of conservatism, the Senate Naval Committee, after the House has finished its work. In any case, the views of "The Engineering Magazine," a technical publication of the highest standing, deserve the careful consideration of members of both houses of Congress. The American people take an immense pride in their navy and heartily sympathize with every effort to increase its efficiency by improved methods of administration. They will note with peculiar satisfaction the forecast of "The Engineering Magazine" that Mr. Meyer's "name will "go down as that of one of the great "secretaries and great administrators "in the history of the United States "navy."

MR. TAFT AND THE RAILROADS.

President Taft's proposals in regard to amending the interstate commerce act had been foreshadowed in his speeches and those of his Attorney General, and upon some of them we have already commented in referring to the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The most important recommendation of the message sent to Congress yesterday is that for the creation of an Interstate Commerce Court, to which all appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission's decisions shall go. The object of the establishment of such a court is to hasten the disposal of railroad cases—to reduce "the law's delay." That is so laudable an end that public opinion is likely to be enlisted in its support. The railroads are said to object to an Interstate Commerce Court on the ground that it would be only a "second commission," that it would take different views of the law from those taken by the courts to which they now have access and that those views would be likely to be favorable to the Interstate Commission and unfavorable to the railroads. But inasmuch as appeals from the decisions of the proposed court would go to the Supreme Court and it would have to be guided by the law as laid down by that court, this objection has no great force.

The particular increase in the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended by Mr. Taft which will meet with the greatest opposition will be the conferring upon that body of the right to initiate investigations into individual rates without the complaint of a shipper and to initiate inquiries into changes in rates and classification of rates on notice of such changes. The former extension of authority appears reasonable enough and can hardly be of great practical importance, for there surely can be no lack of prompt complaints regarding excessive or discriminatory rates. The latter doubtless aims both at expediting the determination of the justice of changes and at further protecting the shipper.

As it is now, the railroads can file several thousand changes in rates at one time. The commission must wait for them to go into effect, and can investigate each change separately only as a complaint is made upon each individual rate. Obviously, it is difficult to see how the determination of the justice of rates can keep pace with rate making. As The Tribune once said, the railroads can make rates by the wholesale, while the commission can investigate only at retail. To meet this situation it has been proposed that the commission have authority to suspend the operation of such general changes in schedules until it has investigated and determined their justice or decided what rates are just. But this avoids one difficulty only by creating another—the placing upon the commission of a task beyond its powers, namely, that of determining the justice and propriety of a prodigious number of rates in a reasonably brief time.

Mr. Taft sees the force of this objection to conferring what would virtually be rate making power on the commission, and concludes that the authority to suspend changes in rates should be granted only in "a very limited and restricted form." He therefore would have the commission empowered to investigate at once upon notice of change of rates, and at its discretion to postpone for sixty days the date on which the proposed rates would go into effect, the changes to become effective then if the investigation is incomplete. This may be a practicable compromise, though its advantages to the public can hardly be judged without an actual test. The difficulties in the way of a single body of regulators confronted by the possibility of a change of two hundred thousand rates at once are evidently inherent. As to the other changes in the railroad law recommended by Mr. Taft, we have at other times sufficiently indicated our opinion.

AS TO THE TRUSTS.

President Taft's opinion in regard to the Sherman anti-trust act has undergone some change in the last year. In a speech made a year ago he declared that modification of that act would be required, but he has now come to the conclusion that, as defined by the courts in various cases, it does not interfere with the legitimate development of business. He writes:

> It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to conduct their business as not to violate the inhibitions of the anti-trust law and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to the concentration under one control of large capital and many plants. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law.

If this is true, certainly no amendment is required. The law should not bar this country from the advantages to be gained by industrial concentration, nor should it permit the great power that resides in a centralized industry to be abused. Mr. Taft says the Sherman act meets those requirements. At any rate, it is perhaps well to wait until the Supreme Court has rendered a decision which will be a bar to the benefits of combination in business before making any change in a law which is being gradually clarified by judicial decisions.

With regard to the President's suggestion of a national incorporation law for industrial companies opinion will be slow in forming. The message is necessarily much too general to permit of the formation of an intelligent opinion without study of the text of the proposed law. Such a phrase as "protecting them "[the corporations] from undue interference by the states," natural and suitable in a message, is an example of general instead of specific language upon a point in which the states will feel vitally interested. The aim of federal incorporation is highly desirable. By this process the federal regulation of corporations in interstate trade might be systematized and extended. The abuse of excessive issues of stock and bonds by industrial companies, which the states have done little or nothing to check, might be stopped by Mr. Taft's plan. The publicity for which it calls might also prove some check upon excessive charges for their products by the corporations, and from the point of view of the corporations themselves uniformity of regulation in place of the multifarious requirements of state laws would be a desirable object.

But the subject is full of difficulties, as Mr. Taft himself concedes in his message. It bristles with constitutional questions. For example, in the Knight case the Supreme Court decided that manufacturing was not interstate trade, even though the manufactured product entered into interstate trade. Can Congress, then, under the interstate commerce section of the Constitution, charter a manufacturing corporation? Mr. Taft alludes to this constitutional difficulty, but adds that "under a recent decision" Congress apparently has the power.

The inducement that would operate to make corporations take out these voluntary charters would be a desire to escape state regulation. But it is impossible to see without further elucidation than Mr. Taft affords in his message how federal incorporation would alter the states' authority in the premises. The boundaries between state and federal authority are constitutional and would not be affected by the proposed device.

"A LIVING EXAMPLE."

The death of the pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, yesterday, ended a life of much sweetness and beauty and a public career of more than ordinary usefulness to the community. There are probably other ministers in this city who are better known to the general public, but it may be doubted if there is one who has labored more earnestly or more efficiently to do the real work of the pastor of a numerous, needful and exacting congregation. The church which was his is one of the historic churches of New York, and it is one which has not declined with age but rather has continued to increase in numbers and influence, in the variety and scope of its activities, and therefore in the demands which it makes upon its pastor's time and strength. How well Dr. Richards served it, as spiritual exhorter and guide, as intellectual instructor, as administrator of practical affairs and in the tender and intimate personal relationships of sympathy and consolation, cannot be told but must be deeply realized by those who had the privilege of association with him.

The example of his life affords what should be a convincing answer to those who are quaveringly inquiring how the churches are to be filled and how the people are to be interested in them. Here was a preacher who sought no adventitious aids to attract attention, yet who never lacked a great and deeply interested congregation. Here was a pastor who never indulged in exploits outside the limits of pastoral duty, yet who never was distressed by desertions from his parish. Here was a religious teacher who sought no new fantasies of faith and who discarded none of the vital and robust doctrines of his belief, and yet who never had occasion to lament the decline of faith or the failure of Christianity to lay hold upon the hearts and lives of men and women. His was a living example of the way in which to make the churches prosperous and Christianity a triumphant force in the world; and it will remain a living and potent example in his death as it was in his life.

NEUTRALIZING MANCHURIAN RAILROADS.

The neutralizing of the Manchurian railroads, which were built and are now owned and controlled by alien powers, would be a taking of those controlling and sometimes contending powers at their word. Both Russia and Japan have repeatedly and earnestly declared that they have no ulterior designs of military strategy in retaining control of their respective parts of the system. They want to protect their pecuniary investments and also to guard against the employment of the roads to their harm. That is all. We may give them credit for sincerity, and we must concede that the designs and desires thus expressed are reasonable and void of offence. But it is apparent that the ends in view could probably be reached and maintained through the plan just broached more surely and securely than through a continuation of the system of separate and alien ownership which now prevails. There seems to be no good reason why the new plan should not be accepted by the interested powers.

Turning to the affirmative side, there are several strong reasons why such a change of ownership and control is desirable. It would remove from the international relations of the Far East a potential and menacing source of friction. Already there have been complaints of Japanese aggression and invidious discrimination on the Japanese part of the system, and of similar action by Russia on the Russian part. Without attempting to determine what ground in fact there is for these complaints, it may be observed that it is practically inevitable that they will be made from time to time as long as the present control prevails. If it is not human nature for the Japanese and Russian proprietors respectively to favor their own people—we are inclined to think that it is, unconsciously, if not consciously—it certainly is for others to suspect them of it; and it is obvious that the practice or even the suspicion of it must militate against the faithful fulfilment of that "open door" policy to which the nations are committed.

The proposed arrangement, under which China would become at least the titular owner of the roads, would also accord with the wise and rational policy of respect for the sovereignty and integrity of that empire. China has entered, sincerely and earnestly, upon a new era of constitutional government, in which equity certainly, and we believe the general interest of the world, will demand that she shall have the encouragement and support of her neighbors. She has already reacquired various important concessions and properties which had been granted to foreigners, and it is desirable, for her own self-respect, that she shall do so as widely and as generally as possible. There is probably nothing which would more confirm her in her sense of sovereignty or which would more assure her of the sincerity of the powers in their talk about respecting her sovereignty and territorial integrity than to permit her to purchase the Manchurian railroads, which under alien ownership have been and are a constant menace to her and which have been and might again be a cause of war. If "China for the Chinese" is to be realized, and if the "open door and equal opportunities" are to prevail, Chinese proprietorship of Chinese railroads will need to be established.

OTHER EXEMPTIONS DESIRABLE.

Governor Hughes has fixed the attention of the country on one serious defect in the income tax amendment—that it fails to exempt from the taxing power of Congress income from the bonds of states, counties and municipalities. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that interest received on such securities ought not to be included in income taxable by the general government. Ratification of the amendment, in its present form, would remove a salutary restriction on the federal authority and reverse a condition from which the states have greatly benefited.

It has been suggested that the amendment might be made acceptable by a change of language which would exempt returns from state, municipal and county bonds from federal taxation. Such a change would cure the one defect which Governor Hughes emphasized. But there are other defects of a similar character which ought to be cured in any redraft of the amendment. It would be well, we think, to extend the exemptions so that Congress would find itself debarred, as it is now, from taxing the salary of the President, of any federal judge or of any state officer. It might be advisable also to safeguard income from interest on United States bonds, now exempted by statute from taxation.

The Supreme Court has ruled in several cases that it is derogatory to the sovereignty of the state, and in violation of the relations of mutual support which should exist between the states and the nation, that Congress should interfere in any way with the compensation allowed by the states to their own officers. If the pending amendment is faulty in subjecting the securities of the states to federal taxation, it is also faulty in permitting Congress to diminish the salaries of state officers, now protected by constitutional construction. The Constitution says that the President's compensation shall not be increased or reduced during his term of office and that the compensation of federal judges shall not be decreased during their terms. The income tax law of 1862 apparently included the salaries of federal judges among those subject to a 3 per cent deduction at the hands of the Treasury Department, and Chief Justice Taney felt called upon to write a letter to Secretary Chase declaring that such a penalization was in his opinion unconstitutional. He explained that an informal protest was necessary, because the judges, being all concerned, could not properly hear or determine in their official capacity the question of constitutionality. The income tax section of the Wilson-Gorman law of 1894 specifically exempted the compensation received by the President, the federal judges and officers of states. Had it not done so the Supreme Court would undoubtedly have found three more counts against it. Why should not the proposed amendment recognize the propriety of these established exemptions, which everybody concedes to be reasonable and desirable?

It may be said that Congress will never care to levy a tax on interest derived from United States securities. Yet the income tax laws of the Civil War period did impose such a tax. Since the refunding act, interest on the government's bonds, except on its Pacific Railroad bonds, has been exempted by contract with the holder. But that contract would be at least potentially invalidated by the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to tax income from any source whatever. The government would be only taxing itself if it imposed a tax to be collected on the interest of bonds still to be floated. It would be breaking a solemn pledge if it taxed interest on the bonds which it had previously issued with a promise of immunity from all taxation.

The Mississippi Legislature is about to elect a United States Senator, and eight candidates for the place engaged yesterday in an oratorical contest before the Democratic caucus. Each spoke for thirty minutes. This looks like introducing the merit system with a vengeance in a hitherto exempt field. But a pass mark in oratory is not the certification it is often held to be of fertility in thought and proficiency in statesmanship.

No one until yesterday ever went up 3,600 feet in the air with an aeroplane, but until Latham made his attempt no one seems to have cared to.

"Oh for just one hour of Tilden!" exclaims Colonel Watterson. Say, Marse Henry, how would it do to have just one hour of W. J. B.? Eternity would then be robbed of some of its terrors, wouldn't it?—Houston Post.

"The Post" is inviting just one hour of attention from the catapult which not long ago landed its dear friend and coheretic, Major J. C. Hemphill, outside the Jeffersonian breastworks.

The new Fire Commissioner ought to feel highly complimented by Mayor Gaynor's confidence "that you will carry out "my intention of banishing all political "and outside influence and favoritism in "that department immediately and once "for all." It would take an Augean broom, wielded by a Hercules, to clean up the traces of political influence and favoritism in any of the city departments, the broom working 365 days a year and twenty-four hours each day. What a Titan Mr. Waldo will show himself if the purification is effected "immediately," as well as "once for all"!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Behind a candy counter is a great place to see things," said an observing young woman who sells sweets in a downtown store. "That man who just went out used to buy a big box of candy every Wednesday. We know he was engaged by the way he bought. Then he stayed away two weeks. We know that was when he got married. Then he came regularly once every two weeks, but got cheaper candy. Now he comes once in a great while and takes home the 'old-fashioned, broken' kind. They're all that way, but take a little fresh start when they become interested in chocolate cigarettes."

Madge—How do you know she thinks she's pretty?

Marjorie—She is always suggesting to the girls that they have their pictures taken in a group.—Puck.

"The national sport of Norway has never flourished as it does this year," says a writer from Christiania in the "Hamburger Nachrichten." "The Norwegians are always glad to see a foreigner on skis, and take pains to explain the sport and to tell of its advantages as a healthful exercise. King Haakon is a convert. With the Queen and the little Crown Prince, Olaf, he makes long ski tours, unaccompanied except by a valet and a maid. A good portion of his popularity, it is said, is ascribed to his interest and expertness in the national recreation."

Johnny—The medicine ain't so nasty as it useter be, mommer. I'm gettin' used to it.

Mommer—Do you take a whole spoonful every hour?

Johnny—No'm. I couldn't find a spoon, so I'm usin' a fork.—Cleveland Leader.

William Seligman, the venerable banker, who died in Paris on Thursday, was for many years a conspicuous figure at the Fourth of July celebrations in that city, where he was the dean of the American Chamber of Commerce. A few days before the celebration in 1905 a member of the Tribune staff called on him. He was engaged in writing his Fourth of July address—actually writing it, refusing the aid of a stenographer, despite his eighty-three years. "I like this," he said, handing to the newspaper man a closely written sheet on which he had marked this paragraph: "The time is approaching when there will exist but one religion, namely, the religion of justice, truth and charity, having as its foundation the Golden Rule." On account of the death of John Hay the celebration did not take place, but Mr. Seligman's address was printed and circulated by his admirers.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed Sapphira with wifely solicitude. "You seem utterly dejected."

"I am," replied Ananias. "I can't help thinking of the opportunities I miss by having been born too soon to go out and lecture as a North Pole discoverer."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OPERA UNDER OTHER NAMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly give me information in regard to theatrical matters that will enable me to obtain some relief from a much disputed question.

If a book or novel is produced on the stage in the form of a play it is expressed as dramatized or a dramatization of a book.

What term will express the same idea when a drama is set to music and produced as an opera?

For example, such plays as "Othello," "La Tosca," "Carmen" and other similar plays.

Can it be expressed as operatication, or as a musical adaptation, or as an operatic adaptation?

What is the proper term that expresses the subject in question?

Kindly let me know as soon as possible, and oblige. SYLVAN SCHENTHAL.

Baltimore, Dec. 26, 1909.

[If it were allowable to follow the rule of construction which has given us such words as "dramatize" and "dramatization" the terms which the correspondent is looking for would no doubt be "operatize" and "operatization." Fortunately, we have been spared such abominations. As it is, such a circumlocution as the correspondent suggests is better than the words which might be made by rule; and for this reason: "Opera," as a term indicating a play that is sung, is itself an abbreviation. When the term came into musical literature it was "opera in musica," that is, "a musical work." Other terms were "opera per musica," (a work for music), "scenica per musica" (scene for music), "regia ed esempio per musica" (rule and example for music), "drama per musica," "tragedia per musica" and "melodramma." Modern composers, both French and Italian, have shown a disposition to get back to early designations under the leadership of Wagner, who invented the term "musikdrama" as an equivalent for the German "Oper." Thus, Verdi called "Aïda" an "Opera in quattro Atti"; but his "Otello" he designates as a "Dramma lirico" and his "Falstaff" as a "Commedia lirica." Puccini calls "Tosca" a "Melodramma" and "Madama Butterfly" a "Tragedia Giapponese." Cilea found a long circumlocution necessary to describe his "Adriana Lecouvreur." It is a "Commedia-dramma di E. Scribe ed E. Legouve, ridotta in quattro Atti per la scena lirica da A. Colautti, musica di Francesco Cilea."—Ed.]

COMMENDATION AND WARNING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The absence from your columns of any commendatory letters from your subscribers on the exposure of conditions heretofore locked in official files of our late administration places the general public in a strangely inappreciative position. In sober language, devoid of all sensationalism, you are showing them where the money is going and where it has gone.

Highly paid, if not heavily oathed, officials sit supine and defer action, because action might not be looked on with favor by the corporation concerned. The taxpayers smilingly pay their taxes—and their railroad fares—and read publicity agents' statements of the great good that is to follow further expenditures of municipal moneys for railroad improvements.

In the mean while the public official to whom we are indebted that this money in dispute has not yet been spent is out of office, uncommended; also another, and unregrettably so, as one who aligned with an adverse interest. Let a greater public spirit arouse and commend the one (and the paper that strayed from local newspaper routine to give the public the facts) to the extent that a new era may be developed—the era of non-sensational publicity, in commendation and warning to the two classes of public officials your interesting researches have developed!

More power to your pen!

New York, Jan. 6, 1910. TAXPAYER.

ZIONISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As one who has been identified with the Jewish-Palestinian colonization movement—and Zionism, its child—from its start at the gathering of the best elements of continental European Jewry at Kattowitz, Silesia, in 1883, to its climax reached with the advent and death of Dr. Herzl (1897-1904), I fully agree with what you have to say on the subject of Zionism in your yesterday's leader, entitled "Not Persuaded."

Zionism shares the fate of all idealist causes whose official organizations are captured by materialist self-seekers. They serve the latter as stepping stones toward the attainment of their own petty and sordid ambitions, and the ensuing demoralization of such movements, naturally, repels the very elements that have fathered them and brought them to life.

You are also perfectly right in disabusing the mind of your unnamed correspondent as to his exaggerated idea of the importance and popularity of Zionism even among the Jewish masses at present. These masses instinctively, if not intelligently, feel that there is something rotten in the state of official Zionism to-day, and, therefore, justly remain indifferent, if not hostile. In short, Zionism, swayed as it is under its present administration by a mercenary materialist spirit, is bound to be fast losing its power of moral suasion for both Jew and Gentile alike.

The title of your leader, "Not Persuaded," is indeed very apropos in the premises.

ADAM ROSENBERG.

New York, Jan. 4, 1910.

THREE WORDS WOULD DO.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Taft took five thousand words to answer the question "What is whiskey?" He might have answered it in three by adapting General Sherman's definition of war.

PROVED.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

"Women," says a Harvard professor, "have no more emotional sense than a Persian cat." Its dollars to doughnuts that the professor is a chronic bachelor.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 7.—The President sent a letter of dismissal to Gifford Pinchot, the Chief Forester, this afternoon. The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was the principal topic of discussion at the regular Cabinet meeting this morning, and again at a special meeting at 3 o'clock. The Cabinet adjourned at 7 o'clock. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Agriculture were present.

President Taft sent to Congress his special message on the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws. Representative Townsend was with the President some time today, and said he would introduce in the House next week the administration interstate commerce bill, drafted by the Attorney General.

The President's callers included Representatives Martin, Townsend, Tawney, Bennet, Perkins and Calder, and State Senator Armstrong and John A. Stewart, of New York.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Italian Embassy was open this afternoon to the diplomats and people in society generally, who took occasion to call on the "first day at home" of Baroness Mayor des Planches. The members of the embassy staff assisted the ambassador and the baroness in the reception.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Rosen entertained the members of the embassy staff at a Christmas dinner at the embassy to-night, the only outside guest being Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General in New York. It was said today that Baron Rosen was rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Prothero arrived here to-night, and will be the guests of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce for several days. They will be constantly entertained while at the embassy.

Baroness Luise Alexandra von Bernstorff went to Philadelphia to attend the Assembly ball to-night. She will return here to-morrow.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Vice-President left here to-day for Utica to remain over Sunday. Mrs. Sherman entertained a number of young people at dinner to-night in compliment to her house guest, Miss Mary Baker, of Utica, and afterward took them to the National Theatre.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leutze as hosts. To meet them were invited the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Captain and Mrs. McLean, General and Mrs. John A. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow, Paymaster General Rogers and Miss Marion Leutze.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows gave a dinner to-night, having as guests the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger, the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, Senator and Mrs. Depew, ex-Justice and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson and Mrs. La Crone, of Michigan, who is spending the winter in Washington.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has been the guest of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh, has gone to New York. She will return here later for a series of visits.

Mrs. Wirt Dexter, of Boston, who has also been the guest of the Secretary and Mrs. MacVeagh, has gone to the Arlington as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Clark, of Chicago, who are spending the winter there.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt entertained at dinner to-night for their daughter, Miss Olga Roosevelt, preceding the "small and early" dance. Their guests were Miss Ruth Pilling, Miss Marguerite Barbour, Miss Laura Merriam, Miss Hinckley, Lieutenant Long, Lieutenant Osterhaus, Lieutenant Palmer and Franklin Ellis.

The "small and early" dance given at Rauscher's to-night for the debutantes of this season was under the direction of Mrs. Richardson Clover. Mrs. McLean, Mrs. James Morris Johnston, Mrs. Robert Chew, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the committee. The hours for dancing were from 9 to 1 o'clock, and supper was served early. There were fifty young girls, including the debutantes of this season, and as many men were invited by their mothers.

There was a dance at the Washington Barracks to-night for the officers and their friends.

Mrs. Charles Marlat entertained guests at luncheon to-day for Mrs. McCormick, of New York, who is the guest of Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

Mrs. John McGowan entertained fourteen young people at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Vrooman entertained guests at luncheon to meet Miss Marthena Harrison.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Robert Endicott gave a dance at Sherry's last night for her debutante daughter, Miss Lillian Endicott. Instead of the usual seated supper there was an old-fashioned buffet luncheon served in the foyer hall. Mrs. Endicott and her daughter received the guests near the entrance to the grand ballroom and in the small reception room adjoining. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Endicott, and the favors included parasols, bells and balls trimmed with ribbons, fancy flower headdresses for the girls, and in one figure they received astral favors, consisting of suns, moons and stars, made of gold paper, trimmed with ribbons. The men received canes, orders and cigarette cases. Among the guests were Miss Virginia Alexandre, Miss Beatrice Flagg, Miss Jean Roosevelt, Miss Lesley Frederica Pearson, Miss Charlotte Le Roy Glover, Miss Katherine G. Chapin, Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, Miss Helen Montgomery Langdon, Miss Rose O'Neil Kane, Miss Jeanne King, Miss Charlotte G. Wyeth, Miss Joanna Auchincloss, Miss Marie Seton, Miss Louise Munroe, Miss Love Godwin, Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, Miss M. Civiliss Alexandre, Miss Katharine Steward, Miss Lisa Suydam, Miss Virginia Hunt, Miss Zelina Clark, Miss Joan Tuckerman, Miss Katherine Auerbach, Miss Eleanor Burrill, Miss Laura Emmet, Miss Katharine H. Tilford, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, Miss Katherine Greene, Miss Anita Ingersoll, Miss Julia Nourse, J. Harry Alexandre, jr., Marshall R. Kernochan, M. Taylor Pyne, jr., Percy R. Pyne, 2d, M. Orme Wilson, jr., R. Thornton Wilson, Frederick E. Alexandre, William A. Drayton, Howard Potter, Arden Robbins, Gallatin Pell, John R. Suydam, jr., Stephen Van Rensselaer, Francis H. Markoe, George Endicott, Campbell Steward, John Egmont Schermerhorn, Amos C. Schermerhorn, Phoenix Ingraham, Courtlandt Nicoll, William Manice, Stanley G. Mortimer and George Thacher.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a luncheon at Sherry's yesterday for Miss Marie Tempest. Among his guests were ex-Governor and Mrs. Herrick, of Ohio; General Horace Porter, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, General Edward Winslow, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Henry de la Pasteur, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Daniel Frohman, Leslie Cotton, Mr. Clark and E. Clarence Jones.

Mrs. Robert Goelet gave a dinner, followed by a small dance, last night at her house, in Fifth avenue.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Charlotte Irving Grinnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, to Alexander Forbes, of Milton, Mass., son of Mrs. William Hathaway Forbes and a brother of Waldo and William Cameron Forbes. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '04.

Francis L. V. Hoppin, who is to marry Miss Mary Gurnee on February 8, will have Robert P. Huntington for his best man, and his ushers will be Henry Rogers Winthrop, Phoenix Ingraham, Moncure Robinson, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Walter S. Gurnee, jr., Robert L. Livingston, Charles K. Beekman and Elisha Dyer, a cousin of Mr. Hoppin. Miss Gurnee's attendants will be Miss Olivia Thorndike, of Boston; Miss Pauline Riggs, Miss Pauline Robinson and Miss Sydney Henop. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, in Fifth avenue.

The Motor Car Touring Society will give a dinner at the Union Club this evening for Commander Peary, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes McCreery will sail for Europe to-day to spend the remainder of the winter in Egypt. Miss Harriet Robb also goes abroad to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will leave town for Palm Beach at the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds have returned to town from Tuxedo.

Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore will give a dinner on January 14.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Jan. 7.—The first of a series of assemblies, of which the officers of the second naval defence district are the hosts, was given this evening in the lecture room of the United States Naval War College. Several hundred were present, including the army and navy officers, their families and the members of the winter colony of cottagers. The wives of Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, Commander P. W. Hourigan, Commander Mark L. Bristol, Captain Roy C. Smith and Medical Director James C. Byrnes received. Commander Hourigan, Assistant Paymaster D. B. Wainwright, jr., Commander Frank Marble, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Phelps, Lieutenant K. G. Castleman, Major John Russell and Surgeon George T. Smith were the committee.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer are at Newport arranging for the improvement of the Collard Villa on the cliffs, which they recently purchased and which they will occupy next season.

CLARKE ESTATE TO CHIL