Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.
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.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:15—8:20—The Affinity.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—The King of Cadonia.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—2:15—8:15—Your Humble Servant.
GLOBE—2:15—8:15—The Old Town.
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—8:15—Des Zigeunerbaron.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Fires of Fate.
LYCEUM—8:30—Penelope.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The City.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m.—Automobile Show.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Carmen.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tosca.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:30—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Barrier.
NEW THEATRE—2—Maestro di Capella—8:30—Don.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
SAVOY—8:15—The Commanding Officer.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—A Little Brother of the Rich.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Goddess of Liberty.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—Cameo Kirby.

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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 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.—Senate: Many bills were introduced, including the administration measure to increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. ═══ House: After the passage of the army appropriation bill, one of the "white slave" bills was taken up for consideration.

FOREIGN.—A special dispatch from London says the Liberals are ignoring the Home Rule issue and the Conservatives that of social reforms, thus failing to meet on common ground. ═══ Secretary Knox's suggestion for the neutralization of the foreign owned railroads in Manchuria continues to attract widespread interest in foreign capitals, and it is generally believed that its adoption depends only on Russia and Japan. ═══ The Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to Washington, has been transferred to Lisbon. ═══ Cardinal Satolli's funeral was held at the Church of St John Lateran, in Rome. ═══ W. W. Rockhill, the new American Ambassador to Russia, was formally received by the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo. ═══ King William opened the Prussian Diet with a speech from the throne, in which he outlined a measure to keep men on the farms. ═══ Hakka Bey, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, announced the names of the new ministers in his Cabinet. ═══ A dispatch from Lisbon says a widespread revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered, including a plot to kill the King.

DOMESTIC.—Definite steps were taken in Washington looking to changing the date of the President's inauguration from March 4 to late in April. ═══ Various American firms expressed to the State Department in Washington distrust of Madriz and a belief that Estrada would protect American interests in Nicaragua. ═══ It was reported in Washington that Seth Bullock, United States marshal for South Dakota, might be named chief forester to succeed Gifford Pinchot. ═══ A statue of General Lew Wallace was unveiled in the Capitol at Washington. ═══ Glenn H. Curtis established new world's records at the international aviation meet in Los Angeles. ═══ John F. Fitzgerald was elected Mayor of Boston by a small plurality over James J. Storrow; Mayor Hibbard had only 1,783 votes.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Mayor Gaynor's first message to the Board of Aldermen contained a statement of the debt limit to January 1 and recommendations from department heads as to economical administration. ═══ A hungry man smashed a window of a dining room at the Waldorf. ═══ The special grand jury found two indictments in connection with the alleged "white slave" traffic. ═══ Hamilton McK. Twombly, long prominent in New York Central affairs, died after a long illness. ═══ Mayor Gaynor urged Commissioner Baker to hasten the trial of Patrolman Mann. ═══ Tammany's control of the Board of Aldermen was shown in committee nominations. ═══ The annual dinner of the Pilgrims was held.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 16.

NEW JERSEY INTERESTS.

Governor Fort's second annual message presents a generally gratifying view of the state interests of New Jersey, both existent and prospective. The improvement which is reported in the fiscal affairs of the state reflects much credit upon those who have effected it and suggests the possibility of keeping New Jersey in the fortunate condition, financially, which her situation and general character bespeak. That the improvement has been achieved without imposing a direct tax, reducing the school appropriations or impairing the efficiency of any department of administration is cause for especial satisfaction.

The dominant note of Governor Fort's outspoken message is that of loyalty to the law and to the pledges of the party in power. That note was sounded by him on several occasions last year, as it needed to be, and there is ground for expectation that a repetition will not be in vain. That in one of the counties important state laws should be openly violated with the direct connivance of grand juries, sheriffs and magistrates must surely be regarded as "shocking to the conscience and patriotism of all "right thinking citizens," and the demand that some means shall be provided for the removal of unfaithful local officials as reasonable and, indeed, essential to decent government. Continued toleration of such nullification of law would be a reflection upon civilization.

The vigorous words of the Governor on public utilities and other topics of needed reform are amply justified by existing conditions and by the specific pledges of the dominant party, indeed, of both parties. His unimpeachable definition of party regularity as loyalty to party platforms should serve as a potent reminder to the "regulars," who have complete control of the Legislature, of the duty which the people of the state expect them to fulfil. Happily, the general character of the men who were elected to this year's Legislature affords a promise of careful attention to duty. There may be some attempts on the part of interests specially concerned to check the progress which the state is making in good government for the public welfare, but they can scarcely be successful. The policies urged by Governor Fort are so manifestly for the popular good and so undeniably in accord with the specific promises of the platform upon which the present state government was constituted by the people that their execution should be a matter of course.

NO GROUND FOR FACTIONALISM.

The delight of the opposition press at the prospect of Republican factional quarrels in Congress is unconcealed. Naturally the Democratic party would be glad to share its reputation for abnormal ability in nourishing and fomenting internal dissensions. The Democracy is ready to divide on any pretext, and seldom stops to consider whether the cause of controversy is deep seated or superficial. It can easily convert a trivial difference into an excuse for deadly warfare. The Republican party, on the contrary, has always shown an extraordinary capacity for co-operation. Its members sensibly believe that the execution of its general policies should not be interfered with by incidental differences of opinion, passing irritations or clashes between leaders and factions.

The party has lived down many feuds and many secessions. It survived the attempt to defeat Lincoln's re-election, the Liberal Republican flank attack in 1872, the Mugwump movement of 1884 and the silver Republican defection in 1896. It did not succumb to the long and bitter struggle between the Grant and anti-Grant Republicans, the Stalwarts and the Half Breeds. Why should anybody think that an organization with such a record for cohesiveness could be threatened now with dissolution because of a clash among its representatives in the lower branch of Congress, originating in a difference of opinion over the proper parliamentary method to be followed in naming committees?

It seems to us that the importance of that difference of opinion, so far as it concerns the programme and purposes of the Republican party, has been greatly exaggerated. No question of principle or party loyalty is involved. There are many Republicans who think that the Speaker's powers under the present rules are excessive and oppressive. They favor a limitation on them which would make the Speaker, as he was until 1890, the parliamentary moderator of the House, but not its legislative master. It is just as legitimate for a Republican member to seek to amend the rules as it is for him to uphold the existing system.

Yet some of the supporters of the present code have been misled into thinking that opposition to the rules is tantamount to opposition to the party and its policies. The circulars recently issued by officers of the Republican Congressional Commitee erroneously assume that support of the existing parliamentary system is a test of party regularity. It is not such a test, and even if the officers of the committee believed that it was they should have considered before issuing the circulars that the Congressional committee is not a regularly established party agency and possesses no authority whatever to set up standards of Republicanism. The circulars were unwarranted and should be disavowed.

The function of the party Congressional committee is to aid in securing the election of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives. It should be prepared to aid every Republican candidate chosen by the voters o his district. It clearly misunderstands its function when it seeks to interfere in nominations and to demonstrate to Republican constituencies that their Representatives are disloyal because they favor elective instead of appointive House committees. Factionalism engendered over such an issue is indefensible and should be repressed. The country wants to see the policies of the Taft administration carried out by Congress. Anybody who supports those policies should have the assistance of the Republican Congressional Committee, whether he is classified inside the House as an organization man or an insurgent.

LADO.

Time was when Lado was one of the great, or at least the conspicuous, names of the world, figuring prominently in the daily news and making an irresistible appeal to the sympathetic interest of the public. To-day it has become almost forgotten, so much water has run under the bridges in these swift living days since Emin was the object of the world's solicitude. Now, however, the place comes into notice again through changes in possession which are induced by the death of King Leopold and the new order of things in the Belgian Congo.

Lado and the adjacent territory originally formed part of the Equatorial Provinces, under Gordon and his lieutenant, Emin. On the outbreak of Mahdism they were cut off from Khartoum and the remainder of the Soudan, and for some years were almost forgotten. The dervishes turned all their attention to the siege of Khartoum and to the vain effort to carry barbarism down into Egypt itself, and so the resolute and resourceful Emin was able to hold his ground against the few straggling foes who occasionally molested him. But years after Gordon's death men bethought themselves of his friend and lieutenant who, though abandoned by the world, had been stubbornly gripping the one sole bit of the Soudan which had never been relinquished to savagery; and then Stanley went in and rescued him when, indeed, all need of rescue was past.

Still later, when British and French rivalry in Africa was acute and there was a fuss at Fashoda—another once sensational name, now more than half forgotten—the British government for some consideration granted to King Leopold, as sovereign of the Congo, occupation and use of that region, under the name of the Lado Enclave. It was of much use to the Congo, as it gave access to a navigable part of the Nile, and Congolese or Belgian occupation of it was, or was supposed to be, of advantage to England in her efforts to exclude France from that part of the continent. Changed relations between Great Britain and France have made this latter service no longer necessary, and Congolese commerce has preferred the Congo to the Nile. In consequence, the Enclave has for some time been almost abandoned by the Belgians. Now, because of Leopold's death, the territory automatically revert to Great Britain, and will be practically occupied and improved. It will no longer be scheduled among the colonial possessions of Belgium, but will figure as an essential link in the chain of red which is so nearly complete from end to end of the African continent.

EXCESSIVE COSTS COMING DOWN.

The cut made by Justice Morschauser in the fees of another land condemnation commission ought to be accepted as notice that the courts mean to reduce the existing rate of compensation for labor of that character about 40 per cent. That is a material public gain; for it has been estimated that the city will pay for land taken in the Catskill region for water supply purposes about two and one-half times its worth, one and one-half times the value to the owner and a sum equal to the value for the cost of condemnation. This last obligation will now be abated 40 per cent.

Enough attention has been directed to overcharges in condemnation proceedings to insure the substitution sooner or later of cheaper methods. One plan proposed is to create permanent condemnation commissions working on salary. A multiplication of expense accounts would thus be avoided, and a commissioner working all the year round for $7,500 could probably do as much as a dozen special commissions now do at a charge of from $75,000 to $100,000. Before his retirement from office Corporation Counsel Pendleton recommended the passage of a constitutional amendment turning all condemnation proceedings over to the courts. The Supreme Court justices might easily direct most of those proceedings without much extra expense, and in emergencies like the Ashokan undertaking temporary assistance could be provided. To submit and ratify a constitutional amendment involves expenditure in time and trouble. But the outlay would be worth while if it ended the condemnation scandal. Should an amendment be adopted this city would save millions of dollars on its next great construction enterprise.

TURBINE ECONOMY.

Figures given by "Engineering," in an account of the war vessels completed for the British navy last year, throw a little new light on the value of the steam turbine. Four Dreadnoughts, all provided with that type of engine, had their trials in 1909, and their average consumption of fuel for each horsepower developed was 1.55 pounds an hour. How great the economy here represented is will be quickly appreciated when one learns that the last nine British cruisers driven by reciprocating engines required nearly two pounds of coal, or nearly one-third more than the turbines just going into service.

This is not the whole story, however. One new battleship (the Temeraire) burned 1.73 pounds hourly for each horsepower, while another (the Superb) needed only 1.38 pounds. The latter used about one-fifth less coal than the former when they were driven at full speed, and yet the two vessels were practically identical in size and shape. Why the Superb should make so much better a showing than the Temeraire is not made altogether clear by "Engineering," but now that the consumption has been cut down to about one and a third pounds for each horsepower in a single instance it is reasonable to expect that the precedent thus established will be promptly followed, if, indeed, the new record is not soon surpassed. Various modifications have recently been made in the turbine. One of them, the adoption of a "closed exhaust" in place of the old "open exhaust," is credited with effecting a conspicuous saving of fuel. Moreover, as the turbine is still an extremely modern invention, it would be strange if many improvements in its design should not be made in the next few years, materially enhancing its usefulness.

"YANKEE DOODLE," "DIXIE" AND SOME OTHERS.

The report that something of a storm has been raised by the public declaration that "Dixie" is more prominent in patriotic popularity than "Yankee Doodle" is by no means surprising. Neither should we be surprised to know that many of those who are protesting were unacquainted with the origin and history of the two airs, even if they are sufficiently familiar with them to distinguish one from the other when they hear them. Judging from the manifestations of popular interest in them and of inclination to "join in the chorus" when the two airs are publicly played in this part of the country, there is at least some plausible ground for the estimate of "Dixie's" popularity.

"Yankee Doodle" is, of course, immortal. It is an American institution, equally with Plymouth Rock and pumpkin pie and the Declaration of Independence. Nobody is quite sure of its origin, save that it was not American and was probably British, or German by way of Great Britain. It is not an air that anybody particularly cares to sing, nor would it be used as a leading piece on any great ceremonial occasion. Yet it has an irresistible vivacity and an unfailing vitality, and in name and tradition it has won a place in popular affection from which it can never be expelled and which no other can ever fill.

"Dixie" is no less sure of immortality. It is much younger than "Yankee Doodle," and its origin and authorship are perfectly well known. And just as "Yankee Doodle," while it is deemed the most American of American airs, is really of foreign origin, so "Dixie," which has long been and probably always will be the characteristic song of the South, is really of Northern authorship. "Dixie" is musically the more elaborate of the two and is susceptible of the greater variety of expression. It is also the more singable, or, at least, the less unsingable. Its appeal to the feet is almost irresistible, and it also has a notable inspiration for military uses. Neither of these pieces has the qualities which distinguish the "Marseillaise," the "Watch on the Rhine," Haydn's Austrian Hymn or the national hymn of Russia. Yet we can easily imagine either of them sustaining an army on the march or hurling an infantry charge forward to victory.

It is a strange bit of fate's proverbial irony that so many of our national songs are of alien origin, and that the one of them which is conspicuously of American authorship and is also conspicuously designed for popular use on all occasions and in all places should, for some ill defined reason, fail to secure supreme favor. "America," like "Yankee Doodle," came from the mother country. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," is in words and music an outright and unblushing "crib." The music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is foreign. "Dixie" and the sonorous and inspiring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" are American, but are—we think, quite injudiciously—regarded as too sectional for universal adoption. "Hail, Columbia" alone is not only purely American in words and music but also historically belongs in a peculiar sense to the whole nation and has excellent qualities for practically any use in peace or war. Yet there is probably no hope of its ever being adopted as our foremost national air.

During all the excitement at Washington Champ Clark, Democratic leader in the House, is away on a lecture tour. We shall make no comment whatever.—Charlotte Observer.

Don't be too hard on the Missouri humorist. Consider his agonizing predicament last summer, when the Chautauquas were operating at full blast and he was compelled to stay in Washington and discuss the tariff question gratis.

The Mayor's first appointee, the Park Commissioner for The Bronx, has been the first to prune the payrolls of useless employes. He sets an example that cannot too soon be followed by his colleagues.

The more the Manchurian railroads neutralization scheme is considered the more it commends itself as well fitted to do equal justice to all and to permit special privileges to none. It is to be hoped that this is not an argument against it in the sight of any of the powers.

Whatever the general opinion may be regarding the Mayor's broad views on the subject of the police, every one will agree with his idea about the right treatment for police clubbers.

An Indiana Representative has just sent home, franked, sixty-one mail sacks full of seeds. Two venerable abuses are thus illustrated. The government should not be expected to furnish seeds in such profusion for anybody who will take them either to plant or to feed to the chickens, and it should not be expected to deliver non-perishable freight matter of that character by mail.

A Tammany man says that "kind words" are like a "pair of pants without any seat." This is less poetical than the comparison of them to coronets, but it betrays more genuine feeling.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A lamentable gap in the English language and, indeed, in all languages, has been discovered by a corespondent of "The Lancet." "Why," asks M. J. Williams, "is there no way of describing smells? You have not described or classified a smell when you have said that it is horrid, and you are just as wide of the mark when you have said another smell is lovely. Consider the parallel of the classification of colors. When you describe a sunset you need not merely say that it is beautiful, you can go further, and say that it is red or yellow or purple, as the case may be.

"But, suposing you have been face to face with musk for a few minutes and want to describe it to your friends, you will find that, outside the province of expletives, you are helpless."

"Whitcomb is an independent thinker."
"He is?"
"Yes; he even dares to say the clock in the railroad station is wrong."—Buffalo Express.

THE LURE OF THE LOBSTER.

[Note: Five new and splendiferous restaurants are to open.]

Lobsteria glitters in the night,
Her palaces arise
Like blazing stars that lend their light
To gild the gilded skies.
The lobsters wander to and fro
Amidst the shining splendors,
Unhappy still, where'er they go
Because they can't be spenders
By day as well as night, and they
Seek ever for some newer way
To show themselves to men and gods
As specimens of fresh-made wads.

W. J. LAMPTON.

"You don't give Mr. Grafton Grabb credit for being a high type of statesman."
"No," answered Farmer Corntossel. "'Pears to me he's sort of out-of-date; one of them oldtime fellers that thinks through their pocketbooks an' talks through their noses."—Washington Star.

Meta Illing, the actress who was responsible for the English Theatre in Berlin this season, and who died in Frankfort a few weeks ago, was the daughter of a master carpenter. When she was fourteen years old she became an apprentice in a store in Bernburg, her native town. A biographer, contradicting several misstatements as to her career, says: "She worked faithfully for three years, but the life behind the counter was distasteful to her. She loved the theatre and spent much of her time reading the German classics. One day she surprised the proprietor of the house by asking him to listen to a recitation. By moving pieces of furniture, a church scene with an altar was improvised and presently Meta was kneeling and reciting for her audience of one Marguerite's plea to the Virgin. This showed her talent; she served out the contract quarter and then began her stage career."

IN NEW YORK.

Hush!
What's that creepy noise?
It's a sniffing sound.
Hark!
What a wail!
Mercy! Can it be the wolf at the door?
No, it's the Tiger.
Poor Tiger!
Poor, starving Tiger!
Scat! —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"'This will be the end of Monte Carlo!'" says a writer in the "Berlin Morgenpost," referring to the fact that the Prince of Monaco, "'who is now receiving 7,000,000 marks a year for the gambling privilege, intends to raise the price to 9,000,000 marks.' What nonsense! Monte Carlo is a beautiful spot, but with the Casino and its enticing tables eliminated the express trains would thunder past it, and the prince—why, he would not realize in revenues a thousandth part of what he requires for his deep sea researches. No: the end of Monte Carlo is far distant. In fact, baccarat is to be added to its alluring sports, and if roulette is murder to the player, baccarat is the sevenfold crime."

Hostess—You won't come to church with us, then, Phyllis?"
Phyllis (down for the week end)—I don't think so, dear. You see, I shouldn't know a soul there!—London Opinion.

The success of the striking electricians at the Grand Opera House in Paris, who made a stand for shorter hours and more pay when a crowded house was waiting for the curtain to go up on the third act of "Faust," was followed on New Year's Eve by a similar demonstration on the part of the men members of the ballet corps. Delibes's ballet "Coppelia" was on the bill and a large audience was present, when a demand for more pay was handed to the director. It took forty-five minutes to come to an understanding, and then the performance proceeded. A man who was present said: "The smiles on the faces of the dancers—usually a smirk—seemed to indicate that they were well pleased with the settlement."

Yeast—How have you been enjoying your meals since your wife has been doing the cooking?
Crimsonbeak—Fine! I get 'em all at the club now!—Yonkers Statesman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GRADE CROSSING MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The thanks of the taxpayers of this city are due to The Tribune for the recent publication of the articles showing how, with the apparent acquiescence of the Grade Crossing Commission, an effort is being made to saddle on them one-half the cost of the work now under way on the Bay Ridge branch of the Long Island Railroad.

Every resident and property owner of this section knows that there were no grade crossings on this line to be abolished; yet we learn that this commission, with full knowledge of all the facts in the case, for its chief engineer has long been a resident of this section, has apparently been more than willing to certify to payments by the city for work entirely in the line of betterments, which are expressly barred by the law under which the commission was created and which clearly forbids such certification, the compromise opinion of the Corporation Counsel notwithstanding.

It is earnestly hoped The Tribune will not stop agitating this matter until the whole thing, which has every appearance of being an attempt to defraud the city, has been brought to the attention of the Governor or the Legislature.

New York, Jan. 10, 1910. WEST END.

IN APPRECIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just read the editorial in today's Tribune in regard to the life and character of Dr. William R. Richards, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who has just died. It is a worthy tribute to one whom I greatly admired and I thank you sincerely for it. Such lives are a great help to the cause of Christianity and incentive for us to follow their example.

I would like also to add a word of appreciation of the attitude of The Tribune in regard to religious subjects in general.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 8, 1910. J. W.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from one of your readers inclosing $5 as a contribution to our work, stating that an article in a recent issue of The Tribune led to the contribution. Thanking you for your interest. FLORA M. FREEMAN.

Superintendent Florence Crittenton Mission.
New York, Jan. 10, 1910.

MR. STOVER'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mayor Gaynor's appointment of Charles B. Stover as Park Commissioner is a conspicuously good one. It rarely happens that a man is named for a municipal office who has qualified for it by the work he has done, and that is why city government is not administered on a business basis. But Mayor Gaynor seems to give promise of a businesslike administration.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.
Borough of The Bronx, Jan. 10, 1910.

A STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent action of the Consolidated Stock Exchange in enforcing a new rule affecting the bidding for and offering of stocks on its floor is of great importance and should receive more than a passing notice in the financial press. It is a thoroughly practical and effective power to make impossible the dishonest manipulation and rigging of stock prices so glaringly exemplified in the recent Rock Island scandal; and a similar rule should at once be enforced by the New York Stock Exchange. This new ruling of the Consolidated Exchange forbids a member to bid for large blocks of stock at a figure higher than that at which lots of, say, one hundred shares or small multiples of one hundred shares are at the same time offered, and compels the would-be manipulator to accept all such smaller lots offered before he can establish the advanced quotation. Vice versa, if the effort is being made to break or depress the market, the bidder or bidders for lots of a few hundred shares must be supplied before the stock can be offered in blocks at lower figures.

It is probably not known to the great majority of those outside the exchanges that the rules of the latter have for so long a time permitted such unfair, such dishonest, methods of manipulation to exist. The opportunity it has offered the unscrupulous and the losses it has caused, or may cause, the investor and speculator outside the exchanges is apparent.

The enforcement of a few such practical remedies for existing evils will do more to rehabilitate the stock exchanges in the confidence of the people than all the disciplining of individual members can effect. The latter efforts do not even lock the stable door—the horse having run away.

D. R. OFFLEY.
New York, Jan. 10, 1910.

WALLACE'S STATUE UNVEILED.

Governor Marshall Delivers Chief Address in Statuary Hall.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In commemoration of his great services to his state and country, a statue of General Lew Wallace, soldier, author and diplomat, was to-day placed in the statuary hall of the Capitol. Oliver P. Morton, War Governor of Indiana, is the only other citizen of the Hoosier State honored in the same manner.

The unveiling to-day was made the occasion of an imposing ceremony. Captain John P. Megrew, who served as an officer in General Wallace's command in the Civil War and is president of the Lew Wallace Commission, presided. The figure was unveiled by Lew Wallace, jr., grandson of the general.

Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana accepted the statue on behalf of his state from the commission which had charge of its preparation. Others who delivered eulogies were Senator Beveridge, A. Rustem Bey, chargé d'affaires of the Turkish Embassy, and W. H. Andrews, Delegate from New Mexico. One of the most notable features of the ceremony was the reading of an original poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE.

Belated Letter of Sympathy Reaches Mrs. John A. Johnson.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—Written with an indelible pencil on plain note paper, a letter was received to-day by Mrs. John A. Johnson from ex-President Roosevelt, under date of November 15, stating that he had just heard of Governor Johnson's death, and offering sympathy. The letter, dated "On Safari, near Mount Elgon, Central Africa, November 15," follows:

My Dear Mrs. Johnson: While out here, far from all chance of hearing news with any speed, I have just learned of the death of your honored and distinguished husband. I trust you will not think me intrusive if I write a word of respectful sympathy. I greatly admired your husband as an upright and honorable public servant and as one of those Americans who, we like to believe, are typical of our people as a whole. He is a loss to us all, a loss to good citizenship. With assurances of my profound sympathy and respect, believe me, very sincerely yours.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

T. F. WALSH MUCH BETTER.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The condition of Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine owner, seemed so much improved to-night that his physicians now have little doubt of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Walsh was dangerously ill, and some anxiety was felt for him during the last day or two.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Smith urged the President to-day to appoint A. C. Dennison, of Grand Rapids, Mich., district judge of the Western district of Michigan in the event that Judge Loyal E. Knappen, the present incumbent, is nominated for the 6th Circuit. Representative Pearre, who is seeking to have Congress create an additional federal judgeship in Maryland, was assured by President Taft that he would sign such a bill. Representative Pearre presented the name of a well known lawyer from the western part of the state whom he would like to have appointed.

Senator Frazier, D. M. Steward, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Tennessee; John A. Pattern, W. G. M. Thomas and W. J. Colburn presented an invitation to the President to visit Chattanooga if he makes the contemplated trip to Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville. The President said he would be glad to include Chattanooga in his itinerary.

Representative Hamilton discussed with President Taft his bill for the admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

The President's callers included the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, all of whom attended the regular Cabinet meeting this morning; Senators Burkett and Crawford, Representatives Gillett, Martin, Dwight, Olmstead and Hamilton, ex-Senator Heminway, ex-Representative Watson and Judge Delacy.

President Taft entertained the foreign ambassadors and ministers in Washington at dinner to-night. Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Cincinnati, sister of Mrs. Taft, took the latter's place in assisting the President in the hospitalities of the evening. The state dining table was decorated with orchids and ferns. The guests were: The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayer des Planches, the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Rosen, the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Mexican Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Uchida, the Costa Rican Minister, the Siamese Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Bolivian Minister, the Argentine Minister and Mme. de Portela, the Ecuadoran Minister, the Uruguayan Minister, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. de Toledo Herrarte, the Salvadorian Minister and Mme. de Mejia, the Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, the Chilian Minister and Mme. de Cruz, Mme. Gude, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon, the Danish Minister and Countess Moltke, the Panaman Minister, the Haytian Minister and Mme. Sannon, the Cuban Minister and Mme. de Garcia Velez, the Venezulian Minister, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter, the Greek Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Dominican Minister and Mme. de Joubert, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Chang, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, the Secretary of State, Senators Frye and Kean, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Representative and Mrs. James B. Perkins, Representative and Mrs. David J. Foster, Representative Henry D. Flood, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Representative and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Miss Louise Taft and Captain Archibald W. Butt.

Mrs. Taft occupied a box this afternoon at the Boston Symphony concert and had as guests her sister, Mrs. Charles Anderson; Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Miss Louise Taft, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the Attorney General, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President. Other guests were Mrs. Richard A. Ballinger, Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Mrs. Lloyd Wheaton Bowers, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Allerton Cushman, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. Norman Williams and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham have as their house guest, Miss Hubbell, of Williamstown, N. Y.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 11.—While the audience at the opera to-night lacked the interest contributed by the ambassadors and ministers, who attended the diplomatic dinner at the White House, there was, nevertheless, a well filled house, and quite as brilliant as that which greeted the Hammerstein company last night. Mrs. Leiter had in her box the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Charles Norton, and Mrs. Henderson, of England. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained a party in their box, and with Mrs. Richard H. Townsend were Lawrence Townsend, Miss Isabel May, Miss Townsend and several young diplomats. Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Gaff had with them Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Oliver, Rear Admiral Cowles, Mr. de Thal, Russian second secretary, and Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, Netherlands attaché. Mrs. Mark Hanna had with her Representative Lovering, Miss Lovering and Miss Phillips. In Mrs. John R. McLean's box were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Senator Warren and Mrs. Hunt Slater. Others entertaining box parties were Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keep and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hill.

Mrs. Eldridge Jordan entertained a number of women at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. Eugene D. Carusie entertained twenty or more debutantes of the season at luncheon for her daughter, Miss Stella Carusie.

Alastair P. Gordon Cumming, who has been seriously ill, is still confined to his room, but is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley entertained a dinner party of young people to-night and followed the affair with a dance, when additional guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus H. Snow entertained the new Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson and ex-Senator and Mrs. John L. Wilson, of Seattle, at dinner to-night and afterward took them to the opera. The ambassador is on the way from Belgium to Mexico and was met here by his brother.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the first of two dinners last night at her house, in East 78th street. It was served at five small tables, decorated with a shower of white Killarney roses that fell from the ceiling and ferns and asparagus vines through which shone tiny electric lights. The second dinner will be given on Tuesday of next week.

Mrs. W. Milligan Sloane gave a small dinner last night at her house, in East 65th street, for Miss Grace Bigelow Tracy, daughter of Mrs. Charles Edward Tracy. The guests comprised the bridal attendants of Miss Tracy, who is to be married to Thomas G. Cook, of Baltimore, on January 20, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. They included Miss Anne Bigelow Tracy, Miss Margaret Sloane, daughter of the hostess; Miss Anne G. T. Gardiner, Miss Jane Bigelow, Miss Elinor Lee, Miss Muriel Morris, Miss Charlotte K. Harding and Dr. Henry Cook, who is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers.

Mrs. George Stanton Floyd-Jones gave a dinner at her house in West 70th street last night following a theatre party for Miss Anita Ingersoll. The guests, who were taken to the Knickerbocker Theatre, included Miss Virginia Alexandre, Miss Leila I. Haven, Miss Virginia Hunt, Miss Jeanne King, Miss Laura Livingston, Miss Lilian Endicott, Miss Dorothy Hyde, Miss Alice Andreae, Miss Lesley Frederica Pearson, Miss Charlotte Wyeth, Snowden Fahnestock, Thomas S. Barnes, Gavin Hadden and Auguste Noël.

Miss Ada Phipps gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, in Lexington avenue, for her niece, Miss Alice Gouverneur Kortright, one of the debutantes of the season. Among the guests were Miss Alice Drexel, Miss Laura Livingston, Miss Ursula Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lamson, Miss Charlotte Wyeth, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, Miss Justine Van Rensselaer Barber, Miss Helene Demarest, Miss Bessie Vonkatz, Miss Anna Street and Miss Margaret Townsend.

Mrs. Charles Phelps and Mrs. Ansel Phelps gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at their new house, No. 125 East 61st street. Mrs. William North Duane assisted in receiving and Mrs. Stowe Phelps and Miss Julia C. Wells were at the tea table. Mrs. Charles Phelps will be at home Tuesdays until March.

Mrs. Alexander Dallas Bache Pratt will give a dinner dance this evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin, in East 87th street.