Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Siberia.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:20—8:30—The Girl in the Taxi.
BELASCO—2:20—8:30—The Concert.
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—The Nest Egg.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
CITY—2:15—8:15—The Echo.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:30—8:30—The Cub.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Baby Mine.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—Smith.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Speckled Band.
GLOBE—2:15—8:20—The Bachelor Belles.
HACKETT—2:15—8:20—Mother.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl and the Kaiser.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—2:20—8:30—Nobody's Widow.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Die Journalisten—8:15—Das Musikantenmaedel.
JOE WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Scarlet Pimpernel.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—2:20—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Madame Troubadour.
MAJESTIC—3—8:30—The Blue Bird.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:30—8:30—The Gamblers.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:30—Die Walkuere.
NAZIMOVA'S—2:15—8:30—Mr. Preedy and the Countess.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Mme. Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—2—The Thunderbolt—8:30—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Getting a Polish.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.

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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 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; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Telegraphic reports from various points in Mexico indicated that quiet had been restored in the republic. —— It was reported at New Orleans that James M. Reid, an American, was shot to death Sunday by a policeman in Mexico City in revenge for the burning of Antonio Rodriguez. —— Brazil yielded to its naval mutineers, according to advices from Rio de Janeiro, and Congress voted to concede every demand of the sailors, including general amnesty to all who participated in the revolt. —— James A. Cook, an American railroad conductor, was acquitted at Guadalajara, Mexico, of complicity in the robbery of freight trains. —— Countess Tolstoy was reported at St. Petersburg to be ill in Tula. —— Seven new cases of cholera, but no deaths, were reported in Italy. —— A series of earthquakes was felt in Spain; no damage was reported. —— Twenty suffragettes were sentenced to two months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct by a London magistrate.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft ordered that returns of corporations under the new corporation tax law be made public, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. —— The population of the United States, including the Philippines and Porto Rico, is Leonard Wood, chief of staff, in his thirteenth census. —— Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, in his annual report, pointed out many defects in the army and a lack of preparations for war. —— J. Armstrong Drexel, the aviator, said at Philadelphia that he would fight any attempt to question his recent altitude flight of 9,970 feet. —— Frank B. Harriman and three others were indicted at Chicago on charges of defrauding the Illinois Central Railroad. —— A woman and her son were probably fatally injured in a hotel fire at Winthrop Beach, Mass. —— The treasurer of the United League at Boston cabled $10,000 to John E. Redmond, M. P., the Irish Nationalist leader. —— A Sullivan County hunter killed four bears near his home at Grahamsville, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. —— The Pennsylvania Railroad completed its preparations to open its station in this city shortly after midnight to-night for its service to the West and South. —— Patrolman J. T. Welsh was arrested on information that he fired the bullet which killed Lucie Chabanet, intending it for an Italian who had insulted a woman and assaulted him. —— The triborough plan gained strength, and it was said that the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the Chamber of Commerce might be withdrawn. —— Friends of William Lewis, wanted for the trunk murder, told the police that he would probably be found in South Africa. —— Trustees of savings banks intimated that few changes in the interest rate would be made in the January disbursements. —— A bronze tablet in memory of Justice Truax was unveiled in the presence of a representative gathering of the bench and bar.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 39.

ECONOMICAL SUBURBAN HOMES.

The undertaking of Mrs. Russell Sage and her associates to establish a suburban colony of individual homes of moderate cost will appeal strongly to the sympathy and the good wishes of those who take a practical interest in the housing problems of great cities. Generally those problems relate or are assumed to relate to the very poor, who dwell in slums and reeking tenements. No doubt they do often relate to them, and in that relation are worthy of the most serious regard. But there are others than the very poor who are also to be considered. There are many people who do not live in slums, to whom cramped and dark apartments are an abomination, and who find it impossible to get individual houses anywhere in the city at a rental within their means. To such persons this scheme of the Sage Foundation may prove alluring.

There have been several such enterprises before, some undertaken as purely business schemes and others partaking more or less of the nature of philanthropy. Some of them have, we believe, proved successful, as have some of the blocks of improved tenements in this city. Others have more or less lamentably failed, for one or more causes not at all difficult to discern. Some have failed because of the high prices which before long prevailed; others because of the sordid ugliness of the appearance which the places presented. People of self-respect and some degree of taste do not like to live in what look like rows of packing boxes or hencoops, even if the rents are low. Then there have been other cases in which a reputedly philanthropic enterprise was in fact nothing but a money-making speculation. There are also many people who dislike going into the country, because of the inconvenience and the privations which it involves, or which they assume it to involve. The loneliness and the lack of those social and other facilities which the city possesses are insuperable objections to many, outweighing the burdens of city life.

The very origin and character of the present undertaking give assurance against some of these evils, and we may pretty safely trust to the taste and sense of the managers of it to guard against some others. It may not be a perfect colony. But if it does, at the accessible and attractive site which has been chosen, provide really desirable homes at moderate cost, and if it gives a reasonable assurance of perpetuity and a guarantee against burdensome and unwelcome changes, it will deserve, and will probably attain, success, and will be a step toward removing the discreditable anomaly of an overcrowded city surrounded by unoccupied and unimproved land.

NO MORE WASTE OF TIME!

The prospective rivalry between subway operators should lead to keeping the situation open for a reasonable time, until both sides have been heard from finally and the best offer has been received; but it should not be made the occasion for unnecessary delay. The city has already suffered too much from delay. The failure of the McClellan administration to make anything but the scantiest provision for subways out of the enormous sums it spent, the necessary wait until a constitutional amendment could be passed to relieve the situation created by the McClellan administration, the further wait after that to secure the passage of a law carrying the constitutional amendment into effect, the time consumed in preparing plans, advertising for bids, first from private capitalists willing to build on their own credit and then again from contractors to build with the use of the city's credit, the delay which the law requires for the consideration and action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—all these have consumed an enormous amount of time. It is more than a year since the constitutional amendment was accepted by the voters. It will soon be a year since the law was passed providing the means for making funds for subways available. And still the city has only reached the point where the Public Service Commission is ready to accept contracts and the project of an additional subway is before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for final action.

All that has been done may be undone and we may start afresh, if it is worth while, but it must be distinctly worth while, or further delay will be intolerable. It will take probably three or four years to build a new subway, and one is already needed.

THE BRAZILIAN MUTINY.

The Brazilian government may or may not have acted wisely in granting amnesty to naval mutineers guilty of rebellion and murder. Of course, a government is in a peculiarly trying position when it is the target for an assortment of eight and ten inch guns. The mutineers doubtless could have destroyed the government houses and badly damaged the whole capital, and there is reason for supposing that they might have done so had the government refused their demand. Proverbially, discretion is the better part of valor. Yet it is obvious that an unfortunate and potentially embarrassing precedent has been set in thus paying to mutineers the blackmail of pardon for their crimes.

The incident is less startling in Brazil than it would have been elsewhere, for the reason that several times hitherto the navy of that country has initiated or has taken part in insurgent movements. Indeed, from early days the Brazilian navy has been more inclined toward political activities than that of any other country. It may be, therefore, that a sort of tradition of insurgency has arisen in that navy which inclines both officers and men to run counter to the established authorities whenever their interest or fancy seems to dictate such a course. In brief, the Brazilian navy plays the restless part which armies have often played in other lands.

There is a radical difference, however, between mutiny in the army and mutiny in the navy. Both are grave crimes. But the latter is in its immediate potency the more formidable of the two, while at the same time it is the more dangerous to those who take part in it. A mutinous regiment is far more easily subdued than an ironclad, and its power for mischief is less. But the naval mutineers risk more. Soldiers might flee into the territory of some neutral power and find asylum. The mutinous ship has no asylum, but is a pirate. It is to be hoped that the Brazilian example will not be widely imitated. For numerous and miscellaneous warships to turn their guns against their home ports and raise the flag of rebellion, just for the sake of higher wages, more grog, or even abolition of flogging, would be an uncommonly awkward and ominous thing.

THE COUNTER CHALLENGE OF THE LORDS.

The House of Lords is hastily regarded as having ignored the veto bill and defied the government and the House of Commons. It has in fact done both less and more than that. There would have been defiance in blunt rejection of the anti-veto bill, and there would have been offensive ignoring of the government in a failure to take any action upon the great constitutional issue which is now before the country and which doubtless must be brought to some sort of settlement in the near future. But the House of Lords has taken neither of those courses. It has not rejected the proposals of the government, but it has made counter proposals of a character which must surely command attention. It has with practical unanimity adopted a scheme for reorganizing the upper house and for readjusting its relations to the Commons and its legislative functions which comprises the proposals of one of the foremost Liberal statesmen, Lord Rosebery, and which is throughout so liberal, not to say radical, in its provisions as to command the support of Liberal as well as Unionist peers. The House of Lords did not curtly dismiss or ignore the government's proposal, but treated it with considerate respect. It remains to be seen how the government will treat the counter proposal of the Peers, which for its intrinsic merits seems to deserve a similar measure of consideration and respect.

If the government should persist in the intention, heretofore reported, of dissolving Parliament on Monday next and at once appealing to the people it would place itself in the attitude of refusing even to consider a plan which had been made and approved by a large number of the best statesmen of the kingdom regardless of party lines. Moreover, because of the frank admissions of a distinguished member of the government it would be under the suspicion, which has more than once been expressed by its opponents, of being a party to a compact with the Irish Nationalists for the granting of Home Rule to Ireland immediately upon the fettering of the Lords. That suspicion may be unwarranted, but it is undoubtedly felt by a large proportion of the British electorate, and it has not been authoritatively repudiated. Again, while demanding the adoption of Australian principles in dealing with Ireland, the government would be denying Australian principles and practice in dealing with the question of the composition and functions of the upper house.

It seems not unlikely that such considerations as these will be entertained by many Liberal statesmen between now and Monday next, together with the still more portentous question of what might happen if there were an appeal to the people and either the Lords won or the upper house declined to acquiesce in the scheme which the Commons might put forth. It is not to be doubted that, despite some ultra-Radical utterances, the people of Great Britain, like those of every other important country, believe in the bicameral system and desire to have it maintained. There is in this country a strong movement for the popular election of United States Senators and it may some day prevail as a measure of Senatorial reform. But that is very different from abolition of the Senate. By imagining what would be said to a proposal to abolish outright our Senate some idea may be gained of the impression which is produced upon many British minds by the proposal to reduce the House of Lords to the condition of a limited debating club and of the possible strength of such an appeal as that which Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne and their colleagues have now made to the sober second thought of the kingdom.

DIVIDED HOUSES.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." The Good Book always speaks true. The Republican house was divided against itself. It therefore fell. What next? The Democratic House of Representatives must do what the Republicans promised and did not perform. It must revise the tariff in the interests of the common people, rather than of certain interests calling for special favor. It must move slowly, but surely. Vested interests, built upon the faith of a tariff policy which has lasted for half a century, must be treated with great consideration. There must be no sudden revolution in the course of trade. Reductions must be partial and gradual.—Governor-elect Baldwin, in The Independent.

But is not the Democratic party a house divided against itself? How many Democrats will accept, for instance, Judge Baldwin's programme? "Vested "interests, built upon the faith of a tariff "policy which has lasted for half a century, must be treated with great consideration." How will that plan accord with the tariff for revenue only views anciently held by the Democracy and still the ostensible attitude of the party? Who shall measure the consideration to be accorded?

How about the protectionist Democrats of whom the Senate is full, the men who hold the views regarding party platforms which Senator Bailey enunciated and who cast their votes for high duties whenever the interests of their communities were threatened? Who shall unite all these views so that the Democracy will not present the spectacle of a house divided against itself? The party lacks leaders and coherency. Its previous efforts at tariff revision have been a bitter disappointment to the people, and its last attempt was characterized by a Democratic President as a breach of faith. The future is not by any means so easy for the Democracy as Judge Baldwin's words would make it appear, and his programme falls far short of the party's habitual promise regarding the tariff.

THE MERIT SYSTEM PROTECTED.

A unanimous decision handed down a few days ago by the Appellate Division in the Third Department is of general interest to Civil Service employes and Civil Service reformers, since it checks a movement which would have opened a wide and convenient side door of entrance into competitive positions. For several years the Civil Service rules of the state have allowed transfer from an exempt to a competitive position only where the candidate is one of the first three on the eligible list for the competitive place. At one time the rule allowed transfer, as the law permits but does not command, if the candidate had passed the examination and attained any place however low on the list. It was found, however, that this gave an unfair advantage to candidates of inferior ability who had a "pull" and could secure temporary appointments to exempt places merely to lay the foundation for transfers to permanent competitive positions. So the door to favoritism was closed, and no dangerous attempt was made to open it until recently.

The case just decided was that of John T. Kelly, the personal clerk of Justice Josiah T. Marean, of the Supreme Court, Kings County, an exempt employe who wished a transfer to the competitive position of court attendant at a somewhat lower salary. The reason was that Justice Marean's term expires in 1912. The new justice might want his own personal clerk. So it was planned to protect Mr. Kelly by giving him a place among the competitive court attendants. He had taken the examination and been placed No. 129 on the eligible list. Last January Justice Marean asked for the transfer, but the state Civil Service Commission held that Mr. Kelly was not eligible under the rule. Later the justices in Kings County by resolution attempted to make the transfer, and laid the foundation for an action by Mr. Kelly to secure it by mandamus.

The Civil Service law provides that no transfer shall be made from an exempt to a competitive position "unless the "same be specially authorized by the "state or municipal commission," and in addition forbids such a transfer unless the candidate has "attained a place upon the eligible list." Mr. Kelly and the Kings County justices held that attaining a place on the list was a complete alternative to the first requirement, and that in such case the commission had no discretion. Justice Le Bœuf, before whom the case was tried, upheld this contention on the strength of a decision of Justice Woodward several years ago sustaining a similar transfer in Buffalo as being in harmony with the Buffalo rule, which, like the state rule at that time, allowed transfers to persons attaining any place on the list. Justice Le Bœuf held that the Civil Service Commission exceeded its powers in restricting transfers within a narrower range than the law required. The Appellate Division unanimously reverses that judgment. Presiding Justice Smith points out that the law does not establish any right of transfer, but only puts limitations on the powers of the commission to grant transfers. He says:

> I can see no reason why one holding a position in the exempt class of the service should be entitled to any special consideration in an application for appointment in the competitive class. It would almost seem that he might be content with the special favor given him in his appointment to the position in the exempt class. Moreover, if the commission were by its rules required to give such an application priority of right in the certification it might result in a demoralization of the system by the procurement of an appointment to the exempt class for the special purpose of obtaining a prior right in the application to a position in the competitive class.

Justice Smith holds that the existing rule is legal and that Mr. Kelly has no right to transfer under it. In a separate opinion Justice Kellogg says that while in his judgment the transfer might be legally allowed, discretion rested with the commission to allow or refuse it.

This decision is of great importance for the preservation of equal opportunity in the Civil Service and the attainment of the highest efficiency. While the single transfer desired might have been harmless, or even convenient, so far as the work of the courts in Kings County went, the establishment of the doctrine that the Civil Service Commission was without the discretion it had long exercised, but must allow any transfer from an exempt to a competitive place which was not a promotion, provided the candidate had passed the examination, even though there might be a hundred better equipped men above him on the list, would inevitably have had a most demoralizing effect on the service.

Advice from the Chamber of Commerce committee on rapid transit should, of course, be welcomed, as Mayor Gaynor says, but the public may not be greatly influenced by it. It was that committee which opposed the constitutional amendment making funds available for subway construction and which recently reported that the triborough subway could never be made to pay.

Another reduction of running time between New York and Philadelphia indicates the progress which this city is making in the improvement of its suburban traffic.

Senator Aldrich said that the United States government could save $300,000,000 a year by business methods. And now experts say that the railroads which use business methods could save $300,000,000 by "scientific" management. What could the government save by "scientific" management?

Imprisonment for the window smashing suffragettes, but without hard labor! Is that another example of invidious discrimination against the unfranchised sex?

Is it unreasonable to suggest that it is time the Gaynor administration had a subway policy which means construction and not indefinite delay?—The New York World.

The Mayor's lack of a definite policy is in striking contrast with the attitude of Controller Prendergast and President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen. They have got beyond the point of going "on their knees" over maps.

Three cheers for the United Services—united in the tumult and the tussle of the football field.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is fifty-seven years since the Napoleonic party in France urged that negotiations should be opened with Austria looking toward the removal of the body of the King of Rome from its resting place in the Church of the Capuchins in Vienna to the Invalides, in Paris. "At that time," says a Paris letter, "an American wrote an article which attracted much attention in which he expressed the hope that the son might be restored to his father. Now that the removal of L'Aiglon's remains is urged again by Rostand, Masson, Barrès and others, a gifted American again writes for the cause. But will it avail? Will a descendant of the first of his name ever share the tomb? I doubt it."

Manager (after an arduous rehearsal)—Well, still wearing a smile?
Danseuse—One must wear something, you know.—Illustrated Bits.

According to the Berlin correspondent of "The Lancet," 405 persons were officially recorded as having been bitten by rabid animals in Prussia in 1909. The animals inflicting the injuries are described as 190 dogs, 5 cats, 3 horses and 4 other domesticated animals. In nineteen cases the patient contracted the disease from other persons. Of the total number of persons bitten 374 (92.1 per cent) received Pasteur treatment. There were 10 deaths in all, 8 of the dead having been treated by Pasteur's method, so that among 374 persons treated in this way 8 (2.13 per cent) died, and among 32 persons not treated in this way 2 (6.25 per cent) died.

Manager—What's the leading lady in such a tantrum about?
Press Agent—She only got nine bouquets over the footlights to-night.
Manager—Great Scott! Ain't that enough?
P. A.—Nope—she paid for ten.—Cleveland Leader.

"The London Chronicle" calls England "a nation of gamblers." It points out that "Westminster Bridge was built on the proceeds of a lottery. But so solemn an institution as the British Museum was founded upon a basis of gambling in 1753. A sum of £300,000 was raised by a lottery authorized by a special act of Parliament. The money was spent principally in buying the museum and collection of Sir Hans Soane, the Harleian collection of MSS., and Montague House, Bloomsbury, then the mansion of the Earl of Halifax. And the gamble bought a house big enough to contain the British Museum for many years."

Sillicus—What is your idea of a popular woman?
Cynicus—One you are not afraid of falling in love with.—Philadelphia Record.

In order to raise the funds necessary for the Antarctic expedition which will be led by Lieutenant Filchner the German government has sanctioned a lottery which will be managed by a firm of bankers in Munich. The expedition is scheduled to start in July, 1911, and 360,000 of the 2,000,000 marks required have already been subscribed. The lottery, with 600,000 chances at 3 marks a chance, is to furnish the balance. The grand prize will be 60,000 marks, and there will be the usual number of lesser prizes.

"Some orators," said Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "make me think of our parrot."
"The one whose head you chopped off?"
"Yes. He had to take all the blame for what somebody else insisted on his saying."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COLLEGE HEADS IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Nobody objects seriously to any theorizing a college head may do, since free speech is almost a fetich in this country. But free speech involves freedom to answer and to criticise. And I know that I am very far from being alone in the belief that Chancellor Day of Syracuse makes himself ridiculous and discredits the cause of education by his wildly intemperate verbal assaults on Theodore Roosevelt. His utterances raise a distinct question as to his common sense and intellectual honesty. If it is zeal in defending Roosevelt's enemies that inspires him, then those interests may well pray to be delivered from any further defence of the sort.

President Schurman of Cornell is another educator who needs to be admonished that "Abe" Gruber is not an approved model for political wisdom and public criticism of great men. There is much that is amusing, also a great deal that is disgusting, in the recent utterances of these three.

New York, Nov. 25, 1910. W. C. T.

THE NEGROES OF BALTIMORE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The morning news from Baltimore showing that the West ordinance, seeking to segregate negroes, is practically certain to pass the city council is a matter of solicitude to every right thinking American.

Twenty years ago the negroes of Baltimore lived principally under the worst alley conditions. Since that they have struggled, saved and bought valuable property. Druid Hill avenue, which they practically own, would be one of the best streets in the city if the city would pave it decently. But one street cannot house 100,000 people. The negroes have, therefore, begun buying (not renting, but buying) property in adjacent streets. The result is a flagrant attempt to curtail the simplest economic rights of men by establishing a ghetto outside of which negroes cannot live.

With this extraordinary move must be coupled the words of Samuel H. Gompers at St. Louis. Mr. Gompers did not say apparently that negroes already in the trade unions would be put out, but he did give emphatic reasons for stopping further accessions of negro members.

What does this all mean? It seems to me perfectly clear. After the successful assault on the black man's political rights there is coming to-day an attempt all along the line to curtail his right to work and to acquire property. Just as the negro was largely disfranchised before the practice was translated into law, so to-day the unions have, with a few exceptions, largely kept black men out of work and the labor customs of Southern states have stolen his wages. Now gradually but surely the attempt is made to put these customs into law. Is it not high time for the long silent champions of decency and fair play in the race problem to voice a mighty protest against these latest manifestations of race prejudice? W. E. B. DUBOIS.

New York, Nov. 22, 1910.

IN MEMORY OF TOLSTOY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the midst of many editorial praises of Count Leo Tolstoy I see you sound a discordant note. In part, you say: "His head was in the clouds of mysticism; his foot was set in the furrow of the moujik. He preached a return to the mir, social and economic retrogression to a state of primitive, static simplicity, not progress in the footsteps of the advancing West."

Tolstoy's mysticism and simplicity were due to his recognition of pure Christianity. He literally forsook all, as Jesus commanded, but he failed to realize the one hundredfold more that Jesus likewise promised to those who denied themselves, took up their cross, received persecution and watched and prayed continually. It is as difficult for the Christian properly to come back to the world as it is for him properly to leave it.

Prayer, watchfulness and a recognition of the Divine hand in one's circumstances and daily life are the means by which the Christian can attain the new birth, with its poverty at the beginning and its material rewards at the end. Tolstoy did not arrive at the liberty and reward to which the Christian is called. It is a pity that he did not. His life then would have been better rounded out, more beneficial to the world and better understood.

Some people think that Tolstoy might have lived a life of greater liberty, but that the sufferings of his fellow countrymen compelled him to say with the Apostle, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." Such people further say that he should have taken up his abode in England and allowed himself better to broaden and ultimately better bless mankind. Tolstoy, however, in the absence of any other figure, at least set an example to the world of the very first requisite in practical Christianity. He further told the truth—and that was God's voice in Conscience. He went still further and denounced the churches and ministers of the day as antagonistic to the Christianity they professed. He spoke for peace and for the poor and oppressed, while single taxers, philosophical anarchists, socialists and all the new and miscellaneous orders of men revere him as they do their own best leaders. Truly, he is something to the world. I have a son named Leo Tolstoy Livesey.

FRANCIS B. LIVESEY.

Clarkson, Md., Nov. 24, 1910.

THE CHARLES DICKENS STAMPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you please give me the space to call the attention of your readers to the Dickens stamp which is shortly to be issued? Its purpose is twofold: to commemorate the centenary of Dickens—who was born in 1811—and to put into the hands of certain of his descendants a portion at least of the pecuniary advantage which Charles Dickens himself lost because of the absence of international copyright. The subcommittee which designed the stamp includes in its membership Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, several eminent artists and Mr. Rider Haggard. On the grand committee we find the names of ex-President Roosevelt, Mayor Gaynor of New York and Ambassador Reid.

The stamps cost only two American cents each and ought to be on the title page of every copy of the novels in the possession of his American admirers. Now is the time to make things right. We all know how Charles Dickens loved the poor and strove with all the power of his brain and heart to improve their condition. Shall we permit the descendants of the man who gave us Little Nell, David Copperfield, Tiny Tim and Mr. Pickwick to suffer for the scant necessities of life? Or has the "Christmas Carol" taught us its lesson? Let us pay a tribute to genius and honor the Dickens centenary by doing an act of loving kindness to those of his blood. Christmas is coming again, the season that Charles Dickens did so much to beautify, and there could be no better time to read his books and put the commemorative stamps on them.

HYACINTHE RINGROSE.

London, Nov. 14, 1910.

FOR RECUPERATION.

From The Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Switzerland is to invite the nations to a conference on the subject of improving the calendar. One needed reform would seem to be the introduction of a day of rest after Thanksgiving and Christmas.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—The President will devote practically his entire time and attention for the next five or six days to the preparation of his annual message to Congress. Mr. Taft saw only a few callers to-day, including the members of the Cabinet, Senator Hale, Representative Campbell and James J. Hill. Secretary Dickinson was the only absentee from the Cabinet meeting, having been called to Nashville by the death of his son. The Cabinet members submitted recommendations concerning their departments to be included in the message.

The President has sent to Colonel Goethals, in charge of the work in the Canal Zone, his answer to the demand of the boilermakers for increased wages. While the reply has not been made public, it is known that he has decided adversely.

Representative Campbell talked to the President about the abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress and urged the Executive to recommend to Congress an increase in pensions for soldiers who have attained the age of seventy years.

The programme of receptions and dinners to be given at the White House for the season of 1910-'11 is as follows: Thursday, December 15, Cabinet dinner, 8 p. m.; Monday, January 2, New Year's reception, 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; Tuesday, January 10, diplomatic reception, 9:30 p. m.; Tuesday, January 17, diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, January 24, judicial reception, 9:30 p. m.; Tuesday, January 31, Supreme Court dinner, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, February 7, Congressional reception, 9:30 p. m.; Tuesday, February 14, Speaker's dinner, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, February 21, army and navy reception, 9:30 p. m.

The President and Mrs. Taft and their guests occupied two boxes at the Belasco to-night to see Fritzi Scheff in "The Mikado." With them were Miss Helen Taft and her four house guests, Miss Phyllis Rice, Miss Marion Crane, Miss Isabel Vincent and Gordon Hamilton, and Captain Archibald Butt, Captain Grayson and Commander Palmer, White House aids, and Foster Dulles and Carl Glover.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Japanese Minister and Baroness Uchida entertained at dinner to-night for Lieutenant Commander S. Kurosi, who is on his way to England to investigate the latest methods of constructing big guns, and the new military attaché, Colonel K. Inouye. Their other guests were the members of the staff and a few others.

Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish Minister, will join him at the legation in 16th street on Sunday morning. She has been with her parents in Lancaster and Boston since early summer.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop will have as their guest for a week, beginning Monday, Miss Margaret Ide, younger daughter of the Minister to Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop will have as their guests at the Army and Navy football game Captain and Mrs. Cameron Winslow, Miss Adele Colgate, of New York; Captain Sowerby, British naval attaché; Goodhue Livingston, Henry du Pont and Erskine Wood, of New York.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, who arrived in New York yesterday afternoon after three months in Europe, reached their Washington home to-day.

Among those from Washington going to the Army and Navy game are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mason, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright, Lieutenant Wainwright, Representative and Mrs. Richmond P. Hobson, Senator Brandegee, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hemphill, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sands, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson, Representative J. Van Vechten Olcott, Senator Taylor, Miss Nina Van Arsdale, Miss Ruth Halford, Miss Mary McCauley, Miss Alma Ruggles, Brigadier General and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe and Captain E. G. Moore.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver are entertaining for the week end their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Choate.

Miss Isabel Clark entertained at dinner to-night in compliment to Miss Eleanor Terry and Lieutenant Filippo Camperio. Her other guests were Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, Miss Margery Colton, Miss Gilmore, Miss Amylita Talbot, Captain L. Mason Gulick, Newton Gulick and Lieutenant William D. Leahy.

The license for the marriage of Lieutenant Camperio and Miss Terry was procured to-day. The wedding will take place on December 1.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Charlotte Le Roy Glover's wedding to Lewis Roberts, of Yonkers, takes place to-day in St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn., and will be followed by a breakfast and reception given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheef Glover, of No. 1047 Fifth avenue, at the Moorlands, their country place near Fairfield.

Among the debutantes who will be presented to society to-day is Miss Margaret Kemp, for whom her mother, Mrs. George William Kemp, will give a large reception at her house, in East 71st street, followed by a dinner and theatre party.

Miss Katharine Shaw comes out to-day at a reception given for the purpose by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Francis Shaw, at her house, in West 51st street. Afterward Mrs. Shaw will entertain the receiving party and some additional guests at dinner, followed by an informal dance.

Mrs. George Sherman Weaver will also give a reception this afternoon at her house, in East 97th street, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Annetta Weaver.

Mrs. William S. Edgar gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, in East 70th street, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Mary Chapman Edgar. In the receiving party were Miss Anita Merle Smith, Miss Alice Damrosch, Miss Susan Colgate, Miss Eleanor Baldwin, of Baltimore; Miss Charlotte Cheney, Miss Beatrix Buel, Miss Ruth Comstock, Miss Dorothy Dennis and Miss Sara McAlpin Pyle. A dinner and dance followed, and among the additional guests were Donald Sinclair, Joseph Hoagland, Julien Thompson, John Sibley, of Rochester; Henry Colgate, Frank Larkin, Philip Fisher and Forrest Butterworth. Mrs. Edgar will give a second reception, followed by a theatre party, next Friday.

Mrs. Edward Menocal also introduced her daughter, Miss Marjorie Dodd, yesterday afternoon, at a reception at her home, in West 55th street. The debutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Margaret Kemp, Miss Martha Brevoort, Miss Henrietta Thaw, Miss Marjorie Lawson, Miss Marjorie Bryan, Miss Dorothy Camp and Miss Mary Bovee. Informal dancing followed the reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Coddington gathered around them a few friends yesterday afternoon at their house, in East 79th street, for the christening of their twin boys. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiated. Mrs. Coddington was Miss Violet Cushman, daughter of Mrs. William Perkins Draper by a former marriage.

Lady Maxwell, who has been spending a few weeks with her father, John Bonynge, at the Belmont, sails to-day on board the Carmania to rejoin her husband, Major General Sir John Maxwell, at Cairo, where he is in command of the British army of occupation in Egypt.

Mrs. Charles Luther Burnham is recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis, and will soon be able to return to her home, in 57th street.

Mrs. Frederick Abercrombie-Miller and her daughter, Miss Edith Abercrombie-Miller, whose engagement to Walter Rupert Tuckerman, of Washington, was announced a few days ago, were the guests over Thanksgiving of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ashton de Peyster at Morristown, N. J. Mrs. de Peyster is a daughter of Mrs. Abercrombie-Miller.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 25.—Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Miss Wetmore left here to-day for Washington for the winter.

James V. Parker has returned to New York, closing his season here. He will remain in New York for a short time before going South.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has decided to remain here all next month before opening her New York house.

Mrs. Marsden J. Perry has closed her season here and returned to Providence for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Little, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have decided to go to New York on next Monday.

Miss Edith Colford is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan have returned to New York.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown will go to New York to-morrow for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence have returned from New York.

BIGELOW HATED TO REST

Otherwise His 93d Birthday Passed Off All Right.

John Bigelow, who was ninety-three years old yesterday, will get to work again this morning. He did not want to take two days off this week, but as his birthday persistently follows Thanksgiving Day and in the minds of his family and friends has for at least thirteen years been regarded as the more notable happening of the two, the author felt there was no way out of it. Flowers and congratulatory telegraph messages arrived throughout the day at Mr. Bigelow's home, in Gramercy Park, and there was a string of visitors in the afternoon that included many of the country's most prominent public men.

Miss Grace Bigelow, his daughter, said that her father's most recent book should be read by every one, as it told all about the high cost of living. She said the name of the book was a little too long, perhaps, but that it was the best thing Mr. Bigelow had done. "The Folly of Building Temples of Peace with Untempered Mortar" is the title. "It's in the Bible; better look it up," said Miss Bigelow.

Mr. Bigelow was in good health and happy in the midst of his children and their grandchildren. Among those present at the birthday dinner were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clarke, Miss Grace Bigelow, Poultney Bigelow, Major and Mrs. John Bigelow and their daughter, Miss Jane Bigelow, of Boston; Miss Charlotte Harding, Mrs. Charles Tracy and the Misses Anne and Grace Bigelow Tracy.

ROOSEVELT TO MEET BALDWIN

Governor-Elect of Connecticut and Ex-President Invited to a Dinner.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25.—Unless ex-Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, Democratic Governor-elect of Connecticut, falls in line with the action of ex-President Roosevelt when he refused to eat with Senator Lorimer, in Chicago, the judge and the ex-President will sit down to dinner together at the Yale dining hall, December 13, at the annual dinner of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

When Judge Baldwin was running for Governor he was criticised in a speech at Concord, N. H., by Mr. Roosevelt as being a retrogressive judge. Judge Baldwin then said that he would sue Mr. Roosevelt for slander. New Haven people think the speeches at the dinner will be very interesting.

OR MET AN AUTOMOBILE.

From The Binghamton Republican.

Thirty-four aviators have met with fatal accidents during the last year. Still, some of them might have stepped on rusty nails if they had remained on the ground.

CARNEGIE 75 YEARS OLD

Receives Many Congratulations in His Fifth Avenue Home.

Andrew Carnegie was seventy-five years old yesterday, and for the first time in some years he celebrated his birthday in his Fifth avenue home in the circle of his family and intimate friends.

The Laird of Skibo did not leave his home during the day, but remained in his workroom, where he received the telegrams and letters of congratulation that came from all parts of the world. Perfect health and a joyful spirit were the fine gifts that a benevolent nature brought to him with the day.

Particularly pleasing to Mr. Carnegie was the letter of congratulation which he received from students of the Carnegie Institute whom he aided during an epidemic that preyed upon the health of many of them a year ago. Added to this were letters from all the institutions endowed by Mr. Carnegie and those which he has aided by generous gifts. In the evening Mr. Carnegie gave a dinner party, to which twenty-two of his intimate friends were invited.

The custom established by Mr. Carnegie to surprise one of his favorite institutions by announcement of a substantial gift was not abandoned this year, but his intention became known and the fact that he would give $3,800,000 to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg was made public a day earlier.

In giving this sum Mr. Carnegie suggested that $2,300,000 be used to establish a commons, where the 3,000 students could procure proper food at cost prices; $1,500,000 will probably be used for the erection of a building for commercial engineering.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—The city of Pittsburg and Andrew Carnegie celebrated their individual birthdays to-day. Pittsburg is frankly 152 years old, but Pittsburg does not know just how old Mr. Carnegie is, despite biographical sketches.

Certain close friends say he is seventy-three to-day, but others say he is seventy-four. Mayor Magee, who wired the city's congratulations to Mr. Carnegie to-day, diplomatically sidestepped the question of years, while William Frew, Carnegie's representative here, says he is "not allowed to tell." John Brashear, astronomer and scientist, Mr. Carnegie's lifelong friend, thinks seventy-five years "is more nearly correct," but dislikes to discuss the subject.

MR. AND MRS. DIX AT THOMSON.

Albany, Nov. 25.—Governor-elect and Mrs. John A. Dix left here for Thomson to-day in their automobile. The Governor-elect said he was devoting most of his time to readjusting his private business so that after he becomes Governor he can give his whole attention to the people of the state. He does not expect to consider proposed appointments to public offices until next month. Mr. and Mrs. Dix returned to Albany to-night.