Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Power of the Press.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:20—The Aviator.
BELASCO—8:30—The Concert.
BIJOU—8:20—The Nest Egg.
BROADWAY—8—Romeo and Juliet.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—8:15—Mother.
CITY—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—I'll Be Hanged If I Do.
CRITERION—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—The Private Secretary.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—8:20—The Speckled Band.
GLOBE—2—Madam X—8—Sapho.
HACKETT—8:20—Daddy Dufard.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl and the Kaiser.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—8:30—Nobody's Widow.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Polnische Wirthschaft.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8—Henry of Navarre.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
LYRIC—8—Two Women.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cement Show.
MAJESTIC—8:30—The Blue Bird.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Vaudeville.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Gamblers.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8—Weber Trio.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:15—Madame Troubadour.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—Imperial Russian Court Balalaika Orchestra—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—8:15—Mary Magdalene.
NEW YORK—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
REPUBLIC—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Getting a Polish.
WEST END—8:15—The Fourth Estate.

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New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 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.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Senator Young, of Iowa, made his first speech, opposing further tariff revision at present. House: Early adjournment was taken on account of the death of Representative Joel Cook, of Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN.—The results of the British elections up to last night was a net gain of one seat in the House of Commons for the Liberals. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in convention in Ottawa, formulated demands for reciprocity with the United States, which will be presented to the Canadian Premier to-day. Many Turkish officials were killed and the troops at several military posts in Syria were annihilated by hands of Bedouins. A dispatch from Peking says the government has not yet come to terms with the American syndicate over the proposed loan of $50,000,000. General Pino Guerra, commander in chief of the Cuban army, tendered his resignation, but President Gomez requested its withdrawal. The German steamer Palermo was wrecked off the western coast of Spain and her five passengers and crew of nineteen were lost. Dispatches from Rome say the heavy rainfall has ceased and conditions due to the floods are less serious. The Brazilian government has sent the sailors who took part in the recent mutinies at Rio de Janeiro, to remote states, where they will be employed in building highways and railroads.

DOMESTIC.—Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, made a bitter attack on the War Department for its report on unpreparedness for war; President Taft ordered the report withheld from Congress. The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes met in Washington, the principal address being made by Andrew Carnegie. The extension of the federal Civil Service until practically only the President, Vice-President and Cabinet would be exempt was urged at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in Baltimore. Major John F. Hanson, president of the Central Georgia Railroad, died at his home in Atlanta. Congressman Joel Cook, of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia, from paralysis.

CITY.—Stocks were dull at small price changes. Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave $100,000 to Yale University to endow a chair in the Forest School as a memorial to her husband. The legislative committee heard testimony that policyholders in nearby surrounding territory have been paying $600,000 a year more for fire insurance than before the Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange was organized. Postmaster Morgan said about $12,000,000 would be sent abroad through the New York Postoffice in money orders this month, establishing a new high record. Following the resignation of Dr. Henry van Dyke from his chair at Princeton came the report that he would again become pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 14.

WATER BOARD CONSTITUTION AND CONTROL.

The renewed controversy over the constitution and control of the Board of Water Supply and the intimation of a movement for the abolition or radical transformation of that body are distinctly discouraging, or at least disappointing, to those who have cherished faith in a non-partisan and expert administration of great public works. That is to be said entirely without reference to the merits of the present dispute over the advertising for bids for the distribution tunnel. It is a consideration which arises from remembrance of the circumstances under which the board in question was originally created and from a comparison of those circumstances and the hopes which they aroused with the subsequent attitude of a large part of the public and of the city government toward that body.

The law providing for the creation of the board was one of the most carefully considered in all the history of New York legislation. It was drafted by experts and was deliberately discussed by them and by the public press for weeks before it was submitted to the Legislature. At Albany every line of it was thoroughly debated, and when at last it was enacted it was supposed to be about as perfect as any human measure could be. One of its chief aims was to insure the performance of the greatest public work of its kind in the world under expert direction and with the most complete freedom possible from political or other jobbery, such as had disgraced some preceding operations in the Croton Valley. And when the Mayor appointed to be at the head of the enterprise a non-political commission whose members had been nominated to him by several of the chief commercial and civic organizations of the city there was a widespread feeling that at last a great work was being undertaken in an ideally right way.

It is therefore, as we have said, distinctly disappointing, and perhaps to many discouraging, to find that body from its very beginning the target of almost all manner of complaints, criticisms and attacks and the suggestion made and even urged that it should be abolished and replaced by another constituted according to the old-fashioned plan of partisan or personal favoritism. And that, as we have said, is equally true, no matter whether the present, and indeed the former, attacks are or are not well founded. For if there is cause for this condemnation of the Board of Water Supply, then we must conclude that a body constituted in what was supposed to be the most enlightened way has proved as unsatisfactory as one formed in the old spoilsmen's way; while, on the other hand, if there is no cause for it, and if the board—as we sincerely trust and as we have supposed—has been and is doing the good service which was expected of it, then we must think that good work is little appreciated in this community, even by those in whose behalf it is performed.

MR. M'ADOO'S WITHDRAWAL.

The withdrawal of Mr. McAdoo's offer leaves the city with only the offer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company before it. Mr. McAdoo could not rival that proposal in its extent, and no one is likely to be able to do so, for the reason that the Interborough is already in the field and what it proposes is an addition to a large system now in existence. If comprehensiveness is to be the test, any competitor in order to rival the Interborough would have to offer a system as big as the present subway, plus all that the Interoorough company is willing to add to it. That is practically impossible, and, on the other hand, it is unlikely that the public will sacrifice comprehensiveness for the advantages of competition, great as recent events have shown them to be. It seems certain, therefore, that the city will come to terms with the Interborough company.

If this is to be done let it be done with as little delay as possible. The public is weary of endless waiting. The abandonment of the triborough route will involve certain necessary delays. Plans had been prepared for it. Contracts had been advertised and bids had been opened and were ready for acceptance. Much of this will have to be done over again with respect to the Interborough proposals. If the city decides to accept those proposals at once it will be months before the new lines can be advanced to the stage in which the triborough is to-day. Opportunities for delay exist all along the route of preparation, and the Interborough managers are past masters at causing delay. There will be room for disputes about details, for differences of opinion over plans and contracts among the engineers of the Public Service Commission, those of the Interborough company and those of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. If it is fair to judge from the record of the Interborough company in its transactions with the public authorities, hitches which involve delay will be of frequent occurrence. Therefore we say let a beginning be made with the utmost expedition, so that digging may be under way at the earliest possible moment.

As for Mr. McAdoo, genuine regret will be felt that he is not to become a prime factor in local traction. His offer was a great service to the community, and whatever extensions of his Hudson tunnel system he desires to make in this city will be likely to receive the cordial approval of the public. His system needs a connection between its upper and lower branches on the West Side of Manhattan and an extension to Brooklyn. These are not ambitious undertakings; at least they are much less ambitious than the triborough route and its connections. We hope Mr. McAdoo will see his way clear to make them. His system serves the New Jersey commuters and will serve an increasing number of them as its ramifications in New Jersey are developed, and it should have the means of distributing its passengers in those sections of the city toward which the greater part of the traffic tends.

THE LATEST "WAR SCARE."

There is an imp-like manifestation of the perversity of fate in the occurrence of the latest war scare at Washington simultaneously with the opening of an exceptionally important and hopeful peace conference and the announcement of an entirely unprecedented gift for the promotion of irenic effort. We should not, without stronger indications than are now apparent, suspect that there was any other than a fortuitous connection between the two. We prefer to regard the exposition of our military weakness and the appeal for better preparation for possible war as no less sincere, patriotic and humane than the protests against militarism and the appeals for peace among the nations. But in that view of the case there seems to be no occasion for hysterics or excitement—as though the Swiss navy were actually sailing upon Chicago.

It is the tritest of truisms that America is not a military nation in any such sense as is Germany or France or the other armed powers of Europe. It never has been. We trust that it never will be. It was a fundamental idea of our ancestors in founding this republic that it never should be. The geographical conditions of the country appear to deny the need of it. If France had remained seated in Louisiana and had developed there an empire comparable with our own country in size, population and strength, separated from us by only the Mississippi River, there might have been need of guarding that frontier as the Germans guard the Rhine. But with the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase Hamilton's scheme of our domination of the continent was so fully realized as to assure us thereafter perpetual exemption from the perils of a formidable neighbor. From that time forward it was reasonable to hope that America would not have to make and keep herself an armed camp. Nor do we yet see any convincing evidence that the hope was vain.

It must, of course, be conceded that the United States needs an army, and that it should be much larger now than it was years ago. Granted that it is always to be, as we sincerely hope it will be, on a peace footing, still the peace force should bear some relationship to our population and to the material interests which are to be safeguarded. That is required by the very considerations which require the existence of any army at all. It goes without saying, also, that whatever army we have should in personnel, discipline, equipment, distribution and all the elements of efficiency be maintained constantly at the highest possible standard. To this we may add that the militia, which would serve as the emergency reserve in case of war and which is not infrequently needed as an adjunct to the constabulary in time of peace, should be raised to the highest degree of efficiency and should be co-ordinated as completely as possible with the regular army. The size of the regular army which the country needs is a matter to be determined by expert official judgment, entirely without passion or panic, and there is reason to hope that it will thus be determined. It will be borne in mind that to a country situated as ours is the first line of national defence is the navy, the second is found in the fixed coast and harbor fortifications, and the third is the mobile army. If it be the deliberate judgment of men whose information and opinion are authoritative that the third line should be materially strengthened, that judgment should undoubtedly prevail, but the decision should be based upon the circumstance of the development of the first and second lines of defence to their greatest practicable degree of effectiveness.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

To judge by the selections which he has thus far made of men to fill important offices at his disposal, the Governor-elect is resolved to give the State of New York an efficient, businesslike administration. His retention of Adjutant General Verbeck was probably a surprise to the general himself, as it was to others. It was not due to personal friendship, for the two men had only a recent and slight acquaintance, but to Mr. Dix's observation of General Verbeck's work and his belief that he was the right man in the right place. In the same spirit of fidelity to the public welfare he has persuaded Mr. Charles L. Treman, of Ithaca, to take the responsible and laborious office of Superintendent of Public Works, not from any calculation of political advantage, but because in his judgment Mr. Treman has given evidence in his private career and civic activities of large capacity for public service, especially in the office which after some hesitation he has accepted. To the same motive may be ascribed the offer of the post of legal adviser to Mr. William Church Osborn, which has been declined.

The Tribune did not want to see Mr. Dix elected, but it does want his administration to achieve success by deserving it, and we like the spirit in which he is selecting men for appointment to important places. Thus far he has done nothing to promote the spoils theory of government. If he continues to uphold the standard of fitness he will be entitled to claim the credit of resulting efficiency.

"MR." MURPHY'S LEADERSHIP.

In politics as in everything else nothing succeeds like success. While the Democratic party was being beaten in this state no name was too harsh for "independent" Democrats to apply to "Boss" Murphy, but now that a Democratic Governor has been elected they have only honeyed words for "Mr." Murphy. We note that Mr. George Foster Peabody and Congressman-elect Henry George follow in the footsteps of "The Evening Post" in recognizing the leadership of "Mr." Murphy.

"It seems clear to me," remarks Mr. Peabody, "that Mr. Murphy is very "properly and with great dignity giving "careful attention to such expressions of "opinion, which is certainly an obliga-"tion resting upon any one intrusted "with the great and farreaching respon-"sibility which attaches to the leader-"ship of the largest local political or-"ganization of which we have knowl-"edge." "With great dignity!" "Great and farreaching responsibility!" Oh, joy! If Mr. Peabody keeps on he will come to regard the "honored leadership" of "Mr." Murphy with the awe with which "The Evening Post" regards it!

Mr. George has not yet accustomed himself to the Oriental strain in which the "honored leader" has to be referred to. He contents himself with saying that he recognizes "Mr." Murphy as "the "Democratic leader whose advice will be "more potent than that of any other "man not holding public office in in-"fluencing the judgment of the Demo-"cratic Legislature in the selection of a "Senator." Probably Mr. George was not invited into Room 212 at Rochester, and therefore has never been awed by the Presence itself!

Not a word can any of these incense burners find to say about the scandal of Murphy's complete control of the disposition of New York's representation in the Senate. Yet this Murphy is the same Murphy that he always was. His "great and farreaching responsibility" and awful "dignity" have not changed him one whit. If any one doubts it because of the sycophantic chorus that now surrounds him he should consider the organization of the New York State Senate. Grady is making every preparation to be its leader. He is picking out the committees, and it is perfectly well understood that he is Murphy's personal choice. "Mr." Murphy's "great and farreaching responsibility" has not awakened him to the impropriety of Grady's leadership.

THE PERILS OF SAFETY.

Not long ago there was a disastrous fire in a Newark factory, as a result of which twenty-five women and girls met a horrible death. Yet only a short time before, we were told, the owner, the tenants and the building inspectors scrutinized the building and pronounced it safe. Again, the other day there was an explosion of gas in a mine in British Columbia, and we are assured that only two days before an official inspector carefully examined the mine and posted a written notice to the effect that it was free from gas and safe.

These and numerous other like incidents irresistibly suggest two queries. Do inspectors inspect? And is safety safe? We are aware that things sometimes happen suddenly and unexpectedly. A mine in which the air is today as pure as that on the Jungfrau may in some inscrutable fashion tomorrow be as foul and suffocating as the Black Hole. Such things are possible. But they are so obviously and inherently improbable as to be scarcely entitled to a place in the reckoning, and the result is that human credulity is overtaxed with the pretension of an inspector that he found something quite safe one day which the next day proved to be scandalously unsafe.

If, however, the incredible was true, and the work of these inspectors was as thorough and efficient as it could be made, then we should be driven to the disquieting conclusion that a certificate of safety was in fact an ominous warning of danger. That would be uncommonly awkward and confusing, but it would be difficult to avoid. If we are to escape such a dilemma we should have a better guarantee than we seem to have at present that inspectors do in fact inspect, efficiently and authoritatively, and that reports of safety are as a rule more trustworthy than they appear to have been in the two cases which we have cited.

Mr. McAdoo need not have declared his good faith in making his subway proposal. No one doubts it.

Canada proposes the construction of $200,000,000 worth of canals with the nonchalance of one who says, "Come, let us have dinner!" And the significant thing about it is that she knows what her proposals mean, for she has already done a vast amount of effective canal digging.

Governor-elect Dix promises to bestow his "sympathy" upon a worthy candidacy for the United States Senate. May it prove effective!

Friendly relations have been re-established between Bolivia and Argentina. At the present rate we should soon have the pleasant spectacle of complete amity throughout that continent.

The way to abolish the danger of grade crossings is to abolish the crossings.

Now that Henry George has testified that Mr. Shepard "holds opinions that are both broad and brave" the latter has credentials as a radical conservative.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is planning to celebrate on December 31 the anniversary of the birth of General George Gordon Meade, of Gettysburg fame, with a dinner in Philadelphia. Three leading veterans of the Civil War—Miles, Bates and Young—all now retired lieutenant generals of the army, will be present. They all served under General Meade in the great battle. Commenting on the dinner, "The Philadelphia Inquirer" says: "We left General Meade without the slightest recognition, while his treatment in the reorganization of the army could be looked upon as nothing less than a slight. So long as Pennsylvania remembers any one it will never forget to honor George Gordon Meade."

Client—I don't mind what wages I pay so long as she is capable.
Registrar—I can assure you, madam, she's capable of anything.—London Opinion.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE PRESENT.

Now is our time of peace;
We do not hear each day
The threat of "This has got to cease
Or I will go away."
From the cook,
The chauffeur,
The valet,
The nurse,
The chambermaid,
The hired man,
The grocer's boy,
The waitress,
The butcher's boy,
The garbage man,
The errand boy,
The stenographer,
The bookkeeper,
The "help,"
Et al, ad lib.
With us they will remain,
With smiles instead of "knocks";
For all are singing one refrain:
"I want that Christmas box."

A. W. U.

Sinnicus—Borus, that last book of yours is pretty hot stuff.
Borus (struggling author)—It ought to be; every critic in the land has roasted it!—Chicago Tribune.

A paragraph appeared in this column some time ago telling of the predicament of a man who had promised a small boy all the Lincoln cents he received in change. The boy gave strong hints whenever he could, but despite the man's good intentions the harvest was small, for the Lincoln penny seemed to have vanished. A correspondent writes from New London, Conn., that she sympathizes with the boy and to prove it incloses three bright cents of the Lincoln brand. They have been delivered, to the joy of the boy and the temporary relief of the man who made a rash promise.

"A young woman wants to know if she should marry a youth who calls her 'kiddo,'" said the editor of the "Heart Helps" department.
"Tell her," growled the managing editor, "to buy a pump gun and learn how to shoot."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A tourist who visited the old Roskilde Cathedral, near Copenhagen, writes: "Of course, we saw the 'royal column.' Every visitor is led up to it and sees the marks which indicate the height of the 'royalties' who stood there to be measured. At the top is the mark of Peter the Great—2.02 metres (about 6 feet 6 inches)—and the lowest on the list is Christian VII of Denmark, who is credited with only 1.6 metres, or about 5 feet 3 inches, just a trifle below the King of Siam. Alexander III of Russia, Edward VII of England, George of Greece and a lot more seem to have had their measures taken against the column. We were told that when the German Emperor was asked to be measured he glanced at the figures and refused; he would not stand under Peter the Great, Christian I or any other tall King. Our guide smiled and winked when he heard the story, but would not confirm it."

"I've got all the heat on," said the streetcar conductor to the complaining passengers.
"I won't curse my furnace after this," declared one sufferer.—Buffalo Express.

Speaking of Marguerite Audour, who will receive the Académie des Goncourt prize this year for her novel entitled "Maria Claire," "The Paris Temps" says: "This writer has lived in a Paris attic for years unknown except to a few people. She was born in the country, where she earned a living on a farm. Then she went to Bourges and worked at the simplest kind of sewing. At eighteen she came to Paris and worked as a seamstress. Ten years ago she became acquainted with a journalist and began to write stories for the pleasure it gave her, and only after her sight became so impaired that she could sew no more did she endeavor to sell her work. The prize-crowned novel was returned several times until it was discovered by Octave Mirbeau, who recognized its worth and brought it to the attention of the académie."

"Madam, may I ask you to remove your hatpin?"
"Sir, you are rude!"
"Doubtless, madam, doubtless, but the discomfort of standing in a swaying car with your hatpin through the rim of my ear must be my excuse. Perhaps my ear is too large anyhow."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HURTFUL CARICATURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If your condemnation of the "stage Irishman," "stage Jew" and "stage Yankee" had been more all-embracing it would have substantiated The Tribune's claims to fairness and leadership by its grace and completeness. Working for and loving the negro by candid study and rearing among them in youth, perfected now by observation of their larger educated capacity, I am perpetually wincing under such terms as "dusky brethren," "dusky sisters," etc., which the press and the stage choose to employ. All this is largely responsible for mob furies and every day bitterness in dealing with these faithful native born citizens, loyal lovers of the flag. What an immense step forward could that abomination in the field of caricature, "negro minstrels," be annihilated. The woe and un-Christian hate it has developed are untold. As I never knew a case of consumption or tuberculosis in the ante-bellum days, when negroes had no slums of city life or habitation (the negro lives where he can, being the creature of the very lowest wage), so I, who knew the race so well on our large plantations, never saw a negro minstrel type, but saw many Uncle Remuses and Aunt Chloes.

I love The Tribune and should rejoice to see it lead off in this. Some sheets will chronicle a disaster thus: "Four men killed and one negro!" Oh, dear, it's America, and I do love the screaming bird.

MARY E. BERRY.

Atlantic City, Dec. 10, 1910.

THE MURDEROUS HATPIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The other day in a crowded elevator in one of the dry goods stores in Sixth avenue, a woman with a protruding hatpin made a dash for the door and disappeared in the crowd. Her cruel pin was dragged across the temple of a beautiful young girl standing next to her, inflicting an ugly wound that may leave a lifelong scar, and missed her eye only by the fraction of an inch.

Is there no way that we may protect ourselves against these dangerous persons? Could not the large department stores forbid women with protruding pins entering their elevators, and post notices to that effect? Most of us would prefer shopping in stores where that was the rule.

A SHOPPER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1910.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S BIRTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Noticing your article regarding a discrepancy in the date of the late President McKinley's birth, we beg to call attention to the very full article on his life published in Volume XI of The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. The biography was prepared from original data partly furnished by the former President through his secretary, and when completed was submitted to the President through John Hay, Secretary of State.

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

New York, Dec. 14, 1910.

NEEDLESS CRUELTY TO HORSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial "Cruelty, Fraud or Stupidity" in to-day's issue is something which should be read by every sane person in New York. Would that it might be posted in every prominent gathering place (instead of chewing gum advertisements). Such an article would help to make the careless, selfish and greedy at least conscious of the intolerable suffering of the work horse in New York, especially on these slippery streets.

Expense is no excuse in the matter of protection of the horse, for a horse with its four feet strongly bound in burlaps walks very comfortably. The burlaps need renewing, but not nearly so much time is spent in that as in pulling the horse up several times in each block.

A LOVER OF HORSES.

New York, Dec. 14, 1910.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: So much is said nowadays in regard to the carelessness, inhumanity and stupidity of drivers during the prevailing winter weather that it is a pleasure to note even a single instance of thoroughly efficient, humane and sensible treatment of a difficult situation.

This afternoon a three-horse hitch on team No. 76 of Richard Fitzpatrick got into difficulty in 44th street, near Fifth avenue, while delivering a load of coal. In spite of the skilful exertions of the driver the middle horse went down, but there followed no unseemly language, no kicking and beating of the unfortunate brute. The entire team was unhitched and a suitable space cleared and sanded, and the beast, after one or two futile efforts, successfully regained his feet, the team was hitched up again, and a clever manœuvre, most skilfully executed, brought the team into position to be unloaded.

If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could make it possible for such a man to give practical demonstrations of the way to handle horses under such conditions it would do much to ameliorate the conditions of street traffic.

SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, 2d.

New York, Dec. 14, 1910.

INSTALL DEAN GILDERSLEEVE

Students at Barnard Don Cap and Gown to Honor the Occasion.

With the brand new chimes playing a joyous Christmas carol and the chapel festive with Christmas greens, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve was installed as dean of Barnard College yesterday at noon.

The students all donned cap and gown in honor of the event, the faculty—especially the English faculty, of which Miss Gildersleeve has been a member, bursting with pride—turned out in force, and President Nicholas Murray Butler came over from Columbia to introduce the dean to the students, by whom she was already well known and beloved. They ran in a body to receive her and the classic halls of Barnard resounded with applause. After her brief speech of greeting the applause broke forth again Then to the music of "Fair Barnard," the college hymn, and escorted by President Butler and Provost William Tenney Brewster, the new dean left the chapel.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Lulu Mitchell, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell, of No. 1 West 70th street, to Peter Doelger Kuser took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West 71st street.

The bride was attended by Miss Theresa Kuser, sister of the bridegroom, and was given away by her uncle, Mr. Mitchell. The best man was Frank Doelger, and the ushers were Robert Hunt, jr., A. Bassford and H. W. Henis, of New York, and Sackett M. Dickinson, of Trenton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. A. Taylor, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The wedding was followed by a reception in the Hotel St. Regis.

Mr. Kuser is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kuser, and a grandson of Peter Doelger, of this city. He is a graduate of Columbia University. The bride was educated at the Veltin School.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The wedding of Dr. William Campbell Posey and Miss Hadassah Hamilton Felton, both of this city, took place yesterday afternoon at the Chicago home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Felton. Miss Felton was attended by her sister, Mrs. Charles Counselman, of Chicago, as matron of honor; her bridesmaids being her sister, Miss Ruth Felton; Miss Margaret Felton, of Philadelphia, a cousin, and Misses Agnes and Emilie Kennedy, of Philadelphia, nieces of of the bridegroom. Dr. Louis P. Posey was best man, and the ushers included Morris L. Clothier, W. W. Frazier, jr., A. E. Kennedy, Dr. Francis R. Packard and Dr. Joseph P. Tunis, of Philadelphia; the Rev. A. G. Cummins, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Samuel M. Felton, jr., and George H. Ingalls, of Chicago.

Miss Violet Floyd Ward, of St. Paul, a descendant of the former owners of Ward's Island, in the East River, became the bride of Francis Upton Johnstone, a young banker, of No. 22 West 25th street, yesterday. The ceremony, performed by the Rev. George B. Hopson, of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., was a house affair and quiet owing to the fact that the families of the young people are in mourning. Only immediate relatives were present. The bride and bridegroom will go South for heir honeymoon trip.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—The President and Mrs. Taft entertained the members of the Cabinet at dinner to-night. The guests included the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh, the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, the Postmaster General, Mrs. Meyer, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel, the Secretary to the President and Mrs. Norton, Senator Kean, Senator and Mrs. Dick, Senator Burton, the Governor of Delaware, the Governor of New Jersey, the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Mann, the Governor of Illinois and Mrs. Deneen, the Governor of California, the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Wood, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Hilles, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Evan Williams, Miss Kean, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Seiberling, Miss Effie Gillett, Miss Ethel Gillett, Miss L. A. Cutler, Miss Taft, Charles H. Clark, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, Lieutenant Commander Leigh C. Palmer and Captain Archibald W. Butt. The table decorations were pink roses and maidenhair ferns. A musical followed the dinner, with H. Evan Williams, tenor, and Mrs. F. A. Seiberling, soprano, assisted by Mrs. Katharine Bruot at the piano.

The President and the Secretary of War, Senator Root and Representative Hull held a conference this morning on the return from the House of the reply to the McLachlan resolution. It was decided that Secretary Dickinson should sent to Congress a letter explaining the necessity of withholding the full report.

The Secretary of State, with Andrew Carnegie, talked to the President about the contribution of approximately $10,000,000 for the abolition of war.

Senator Hale filed with the President a petition from Mrs. Charles W. Morse, wife of the convicted banker, asking a pardon for her husband. The petition was referred to the Attorney General.

Representative-elect Powers, of Kentucky, urged the President to hold up all appointments to offices in the 11th Kentucky District until after March 4, when he succeeds Representative Edwards in Congress.

Wade Ellis to-day declined the offer of President Taft of the vacancy on the Customs Court caused by the appointment of Judge Hunt to the Commerce Court.

Representative-elect Parran, of Maryland, recommended the appointment of John K. Gladdon as Collector of Customs at Annapolis.

The Commissioners for the District of Columbia presented a written statement prepared at the President's request on the cost of cleaning the streets of the capital of snow and ice.

Dr. A. S. Knapp, Bradford Knapp and Professor O. B. Martin, of the Department of Agriculture, introduced to the President the eleven Southern boys who won the department's prizes for large yields of corn.

Senators Dick and Burton discussed Ohio appointments.

The President has received a box of home-made jellies from "Aunt Delia" Torrey, of Millbury, Mass. A number of Christmas packages, boxes, etc., have already been received at the White House.

Among the White House callers were Senators Warner, Bradley, Young, William Alden Smith, Perkins, Painter and Burkett, Representatives Cline, Gaines, Austin, Bennett, Ferris, Howland, Graff, Ansberry, Young and Duey, Rear Admirals Remey and Ray, Carmi Thompson, who has been recommended for Assistant Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Chief Justice White, Director Roberts, Judge Morrow, Judge Van Orsdell, Judge Wright, George H. Moses, American Minister to Greece and Montenegro; George Otis Smith, of the Geological Survey; John W. Mason, of West Virginia; Father Winters and Father Van Dusten.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has just bestowed a singularly high distinction on Baroness Hengelmüller, wife of the Austrian Ambassador. He has made her a lady of the palace, which gives her the highest rank and privileges in the court. The baroness is now in New York with the ambassador, and is receiving congratulations from hundreds of friends. She is an accomplished woman, and her great charm of manner not only makes her a fit subject for the new distinction but lends additional interest to her as wife of the dean of the diplomatic corps here.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner to-night Major General and Mrs. Greely, Mr. and Mrs. George Haven Putnam and the Misses Putnam, of New York, and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, the French Counsellor and Mme. Lefevre-Pontalis, the First French Secretary and Countess de la Rocca and John B. Henderson, jr.

The Russian Embassy received favorable news of the condition of Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General at New York, on the arrival here to-night of Baron Rosen. The consul general suffered an attack of pleurisy, and grave fears were entertained for his recovery. The ambassador probably will be able to sail for Russia on Saturday.

Prince Nicolas Koudacheff, Russian Counsellor, and, in the absence of the ambassador, chargé d'affaires, will go to New York for the celebration in the Russian churches of the Emperor's feast day on Monday. All the members of the staff will accompany him, and the Russian military attaché and his sister, Baroness Elizabeth de Bode, who are expected to arrive in New York to-morrow from a leave of absence, will remain there for the ceremonies.

The Spanish military attaché and Señora Dona Luisa Drumen de Urculla have returned from a series of visits.

Mr. de Thal, of the Russian Embassy staff, will sail for his own country on leave of absence the last of this month.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—Miss Helen Taft not only attended her first Cabinet dinner to-night, with her father and mother as hosts, but was the guest of honor at a charmingly arranged luncheon on board the Mayflower to-day. The officers and their wives were hosts for the latter affair, and the party included, besides Miss Taft, Miss Carol Newberry, Miss Carolyn Murray, Miss Louise Cromwell, Miss Dorothy Gardner Williams, Miss Olga Roosevelt, Miss Marion Oliver, Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Legendre, Miss Mary Carlisle, Captain Delaney, Lieutenant Commander Symington, Lieutenant Commander Butler, Lieutenant Long, Paymaster Little and the following officers of the Mayflower: Captain and Mrs. Logan, Lieutenant and Mrs. Austin, Lieutenant Andrews, Lieutenant Dowell, Dr. Grayson, Ensign Spencer and Ensign Bristol.

Captain and Mrs. Walter McLean were hosts at a dinner to-night in compliment to Mrs. C. T. Jennings, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Albert Akin arrived here from New York to-day for a month's visit to her parents, the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham. Mr. Akin will join her here for a short time in the holidays.

Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield have come to Washington from New York and taken a house for the winter.

Among the hosts entertaining dinner parties to-night were Mrs. F. B. Moran, whose young guests danced after dining; Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Magowan.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson entertained forty guests at supper to-night, following the presentation of Mr. Gibson's play at the Belasco, and an informal dance followed.

The California women in Washington held a reception at the New Willard this afternoon in compliment to the women of the delegation which is seeking to secure the Panama Exposition for San Francisco. Mrs. Joseph McKenna, Mrs. Frank P. Flint, Mrs. Oscar Lawler, Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane were among the hostesses of the afternoon.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, jr., Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Ira Barrows and Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons were among those present at the first of the series of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth's "Chansons en Crinoline" at the Plaza yesterday morning. The entertainment took the form of the singing of songs of the eighteenth century by M. Clement and Miss Elena Kirmes, to the accompaniment of Arnold Dolmetsche on the clavecin, and a brief lecture by Miss Burbank. Mlle. Genee, who was to have furnished the eighteenth century dancing, was unable to appear, but will be seen in the next of the series, in January.

Mrs. James Tolman Pyle gave a small dance at Sherry's last evening for her two daughters, Miss Adelia McAlpin Pyle and Miss Sara McAlpin Pyle. The guests, mostly debutantes of the season, came on from dinners given by Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Samuel S. Dennis, Mrs Gustav Schirmer and Mrs. Philip Rollins, and they were received by Mrs. Pyle, her daughters and by Mi