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ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—A Stubborn Cinderella.
CASINO—8:15—Mr. Hamlet of Broadway.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—2:10—8:10—The Barber of New Orleans.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—8:15—Mary Jane's Pa.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—The Patriot.
GERMAN—8:15—Die Blaue Maus.
HACKETT—8:30—The Vampire.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—2:15—8:30—Lady Frederick.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Prima Donna.
LIBERTY—8—Kassa.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Othello.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE — 2:30 — 8:30 — The Chaperon.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—7:30—Die Meistersinger.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:10—8:10—Kitty Grey.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:20—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Boys and Betty.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow and the Devil.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, made his first speech, opposing the postal savings bank bill. ═══ House: Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, attacked Mr. Taft, Mr. Cromwell and others connected with the Panama Canal purchase; Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, denounced his remarks.

FOREIGN.—The sixteen battleships of the American Atlantic fleet will gather at Tetuan Bay, on the north coast of Morocco, on Sunday and take on coal and provisions preparatory to the cruise across the Atlantic. ═══ A boisterous crowd gathered at Carpentras, France, to see the second infliction of capital punishment in that country since the law allowing the use of the guillotine was revived. ═══ The Prussian Diet, in Berlin, rejected various electoral reform measures, in behalf of which the Socialists have been making street demonstrations. ═══ While the situation in the Balkans is more serious, war between Bulgaria and Turkey is not expected unless Turkey should claim part of Rumelia. ═══ Edmund Billings, in charge of the Massachusetts relief work at Messina, writes that dead bodies line the streets there and that many houses were split in halves, leaving the household goods inside undisturbed. ═══ King Edward and Queen Alexandra will reach Villagarcia, Spain, February 16, on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and will be entertained by King Alfonso and Queen Victoria.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Gillett sent a special message to the California Legislature urging conservatism on the Japanese question; President Roosevelt telegraphed that a second letter on the subject was on its way to the Governor. ═══ Government officials at Washington said that the acceptance of the doctrine of the "continuous voyage" as part of the international naval warfare code was extremely important to this country. ═══ Secretary Root attended his last Cabinet meeting, and took leave of State Department officials. ═══ The Consolidated Gas Company filed a petition for a rehearing in the United States Supreme Court. ═══ The Democratic Senators at Albany held a caucus and voted to instruct the minority members of the Senate Finance Committee to vote against Herbert E. Cook's confirmation as member of the State Highway Commission. ═══ Without passing on the constitutionality of the anti-racetrack gambling laws, the Court of Appeals at Albany dismissed the appeal in the case of the people against Melville Collins, who was arrested on a charge of receiving $5 as an oral bet on a horse race at Gravesend racetrack last summer.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ═══ District Attorney Jerome, in a letter to United States Attorney Stimson, expressed a willingness to prosecute "The World" on the Panama Canal charges. ═══ Captain Sealby told of his experiences as the Republic went down. ═══ Eugene Lynch, whose wife was killed on the Republic, succumbed to his injuries. ═══ The agents of the Lloyd-Italiano Line said the Florida was not at fault. ═══ A section of the Hudson Tunnel between Cortlandt street and Jersey City will be connected to-day, it was learned. ═══ A syndicate headed by Edwin Hawley gained control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad through purchase of nearly half the stock from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ═══ Moving picture views were accepted as evidence for the first time in a court in this city, in a $50,000 damage suit. ═══ The pay of many city employes was held up because of delays in installing the new accounting system.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 34.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOLS AND TAXES.

The State of New Jersey has for some years been trying to meet increasing expenditures with a fixed revenue, and the result, as might have been expected, is embarrassing. The revenue of the state for state purposes is derived from two principal sources, both of which are practically invariable. One is the "main stem" railroad tax, or a portion of it, from which the state received $1,008,888 in 1891 and $1,000,225 in 1908. The other is the tax on miscellaneous corporations, which amounted to $2,301,085 in 1904 and to $2,484,769 in 1908. While the state's income has thus remained stationary the state has been growing in population and in administrative needs, and the necessary expenses of government have greatly increased.

The income of the state treasury is thus fixed because, by a law of 1906, the portion of the "main stem" railroad tax which the state may reserve for itself is limited to a certain percentage, all above that limit going to the state school fund for distribution among the school districts. Governor Fort now proposes to raise that limit a little, so that the state will have about $500,000 a year more from that source. That means a corresponding reduction of the yearly contribution of the state for the support of the schools, which has an unpleasant sound; but the sound of it is far worse than the thing itself. That the schools should be well supported goes without saying. But they are not the only institution which should be supported, and they should certainly not be maintained extravagantly at the expense of other vital interests of the state. There is some reason to suspect that since the apportionment of so large a part of the railroad tax to the schools there has been a tendency toward extravagance. Thus, in the year 1904-'05, the year before the enactment of the law in question, the total cost of the public schools of the state was $9,556,500. That was a generous sum, amounting to $4 45 a head of the entire population, or about $26 for every enrolled scholar. But for the present year, 1908-'09, appropriations are $16,673,000, to which is to be added an unused surplus left over from last year of $1,906,000, making a total of $18,579,000, or $8 64 a head of the population or about $50 for each enrolled scholar. It may well be inquired if such an increase of $9,022,500, or 94 per cent, in four years is not excessive, and if $50 a head yearly for the instruction of children is not too large a sum, seeing that in New York the cost is only $36, and in Connecticut and Pennsylvania $23. Certainly no other department of state expenditure has increased in these four years nearly so much as that for the schools, and it may not unreasonably be doubted whether there was need for so great an increase or whether results can be shown sufficient to justify it.

The schools are a proper object of general state support, but also of local support. Indeed, we should say that their chief support should be local, as, despite the state's great bounty, it now is. It is said that if the state retains more of the railroad tax money for its own uses the various school districts will have to raise more school money locally. That is not convincing. If the schools had last year $1,906,000 more than they knew what to do with, surely they could surrender $500,000 to the state and still have a comfortable surplus. But even if the districts did have to raise more locally it might be well for them to do so, if for no other purpose than that of restraining them from extravagance. At present there is in many places an inclination to indulge in all sorts of needless expense on the ground that "the state will pay for it." It will be well for the people to feel that they themselves will have to pay for their fads. We may expect some of the Democrats of the state to oppose the Governor's plan, in the hope of compelling the Republican government to incur the supposed odium of reimposing a state tax, but the majority of thoughtful people will probably approve the plan as a measure of sound and businesslike finance.

NEW USES FOR OLD DOCTRINE.

The Democratic Senator-elect from Colorado, Charles J. Hughes, jr., seems to be a Democrat of the old-fashioned reactionary school. He was one of the largest contributors to the Bryan campaign fund, but let it be known when he contributed that he represented some of the leading corporations in Colorado and would become their candidate for the Senatorship if the Colorado Legislature happened to be Democratic. He was apparently a Bryan corporation man—for Bryan temporarily and for the corporations all the time.

His speech to the Legislature which elected him contained a frank statement of his political ideals. He is an anti-paternalist, an individualist who believes that each person and each generation should be left unhampered in working out their own purposes, that the individual owes no paramount duty to the community and that the generation owes no obligation to those which are to follow after. In his speech he boldly attacked the Roosevelt policy of conserving the country's natural resources, and requiring through legislation a husbandry of natural wealth for the benefit of the future. He expressed in an uncompromising way what some other Western statesmen think, but cover up with ambiguous phrases. He wants a free hand in exploiting Western resources, no matter what the waste and the enormous ultimate loss thereby entailed. The future should take care of itself, said Mr. Hughes to the Legislature. We owe it no fatherly or grandfatherly care. And he added in a facetious spirit:

> We should not make mollycoddles of our descendants by smoothing out of their pathway the rough places and removing all difficulties and storing up unearned treasures for their spendthrift enjoyment and dissipation.

"Let us eat, drink and otherwise consume "what we need, and waste what we don't need "if that suits us," is Mr. Hughes's hedonistic motto. He looks on the austere policy of sparing and planning for the future as unreasoning asceticism. He can see in Mr. Roosevelt's generous and philosophical scheme of restraint in the present that abundance may be assured to the future only an unfair discrimination against the appetites of those who want to go on exploiting the Far West. He thus deplores the intervention of the government to end the old wasteful methods:

> A check has been placed upon the kindling enthusiasm of enterprise, upon the wise but adventurous investment of capital, upon the onward march of a sturdy army of explorers and winners from the wilderness to civilization in this magnificent field of human hope and toil.

We do not believe that Mr. Hughes represents the real opinion of the West in denouncing the conservation of its natural resources as a crime against unrestricted individualism. He probably represents more accurately the exploiting corporations now operating in the West and concerned only remotely with the West's real interests. They will be the chief sufferers from any rational scheme of restriction in the working of mineral lands and forests. The real settlers will benefit in the end much more if a hurried exhaustion of supplies is prevented and the riches of the soil and the forests are made more slowly available for the general benefit. There are enlightened Democrats in the Far West, like Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who see that the policy of care and development is the sounder one, and who do not believe that this generation should be allowed to waste what ought to be considered a national heritage. But, then, Mr. Newlands is not an old-fashioned, individualistic Democrat. He is able to realize that the conditions of the present make that kind of individualism impracticable. This country has outgrown the pioneer stage of civilization. It must begin to husband its wealth, and we think that the people of Colorado will themselves refuse to sanction a return to the old go-as-you-please processes of destruction, even when plausibly advocated as Democratic doctrine of the primeval sort.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST OPIUM.

The recent opium riots in some parts of China are from one point of view to be regarded with gratification. They afford unmistakable proof that the government is in earnest in its administration of the law providing for the complete extinction of the opium habit within ten years from the date of enactment. If the law were not being enforced, the people who are interested in the opium traffic would not be protesting and rebelling against it. The government is enforcing the law and is suppressing these uprisings, and there is encouragement to believe that it will persist until the end for which the law was made is attained.

The problem of opium suppression assumes different phases in different parts of the empire. In some places it is a question of production, in others of use. In the northern and western provinces poppies are widely cultivated and large quantities of opium are produced and only the native drug is consumed. There it is obviously more important to stop production than consumption, since stoppage of the former would also stop the latter—other sources of supply being shut off—while stoppage of the latter alone would let the former continue in hope of finding markets elsewhere.

In the south and east, particularly in its maritime provinces, the need is chiefly for suppression of the use of the drug. Little, if any, opium is produced there, and the demand is supplied through importations from abroad or from other parts of the empire. The British government now benevolently prohibits the shipment of the drug into China from Hong Kong, but there is reason for suspecting that the law is extensively evaded. Thus, fifteen chests of opium are daily disposed of in Hong Kong by the company which has that traffic in hand under official supervision. But scarcely three chests are actually consumed in Hong Kong, wherefore it is assumed that the rest of the stuff is smuggled into China.

At the beginning of next month there will be held at Shanghai an international conference on the suppression of the opium traffic, called together, it is pleasant to remember, at the initiative of the United States. We expect that it will then be officially and truthfully reported that in six important provinces opium production has entirely ceased, that in the empire as a whole it has been decreased by fully 30 per cent, that in eleven more provinces it will be suppressed within this year, and that in the four remaining provinces it is being suppressed at the rate, each year, of one-fifth of last year's production, so that five years will see its extinction.

Meantime all members of the official class who persist in using opium are liable upon conviction to the loss of their rank. All persons who use opium are required to get licenses, and are thus inscribed upon a roll of dishonor, which is widely published; they are debarred from all public honors and preferments and are regarded as a half-criminal, half-invalid class. The campaign is probably the most extended and most noteworthy of its kind on record, and its success will mark an unrivalled achievement in the official regulation of private morals and personal habits. That it will be successful within the ten years prescribed may now be confidently expected.

AN EXPERT ON THE SUBWAY.

The opinion of Mr. Bion J. Arnold, the traction expert, that other subways are needed reinforces the popular impression. "The relative crowding during the rush hour period," he writes, "will not be decreased until other subways are built." This becomes increasingly apparent when the growth in the use of the subway is examined. The ticket sales for 1905 were 116,000,000, for 1906 150,000,000, for 1907 183,000,000 and for 1908 221,000,000. In other words, the patronage of the subway has almost doubled in four years. It would take more than four years to build an additional subway, even if a beginning could be made upon it at once. Is the patronage of the subway to double again in the next four or five years?

Obviously it cannot, because the present road has nearly reached its maximum capacity. Mr. Arnold estimates that by lengthening the trains, opening side doors in the cars and making the projected changes at 96th street the number of expresses an hour can be increased from thirty-three to forty. If every possible improvement were made, including double decking the express stations, the maximum capacity of the subway could be increased from 22,000 passengers an hour to 36,000, which shows that a good deal may yet be done to improve the means of carrying the constantly increasing number of passengers in the subway, but nothing affords promise of relief from overcrowding except the building of an additional line.

One lesson of experience is that new subways should be designed for a greater carrying capacity than the present one has. The cars should be wider and station platforms longer, and in order to obviate delays, express stations should probably be double decked. And considering the great increase in the present line's earning capacity that has resulted from the Brooklyn extension such subways would unquestionably profit from being extended into Brooklyn. Most of the passengers from Brooklyn on the present line turn out to be "short haul" passengers, and they are generally travelling in the opposite direction from that in which traffic in Manhattan is tending. Thus they are almost clear gain for the Interborough company. This consideration may solve the fate of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn. If it is not extended too far into unbuilt territory, it may, operated in conjunction with the Lexington avenue subway, prove very profitable.

HEROES OF THE TELEGRAPH.

As between the wireless operators on the Republic and the Baltic in the emergency which recently arose off Nantucket, it would be hard to say which is entitled to the more honor. Binns, of course, knew that his life was in danger, at least for a short time, and that the worst misgivings of Captain Sealby might be realized before help came. In sticking to his post, therefore, he showed high courage, as well as devotion to duty. Such heroism cannot be admired too heartily. Tattersall, however, had no easy task. A part of his work was performed under peculiar disadvantages. For several hours after the Baltic turned back on its mission of mercy he had much trouble in discovering what the Republic was trying to tell him, because after the wounded White Star liner's engine room filled her wireless apparatus was obliged to rely on storage batteries in sending dispatches. The difficulty was increased, as Tattersall says, by the louder tones in which one or two land stations were speaking at the time. The strain thus imposed on his nerves may well have exceeded that to which Binns was subjected.

For ordinary marine service "untuned" instruments are used. In consequence, messages sent from one ship are pretty sure to be heard on other vessels within a given range, though the range depends on the power employed for transmission. Captain Sealby sent one dispatch which was especially addressed to the revenue cutter Gresham, but he also sent another which was meant for all stations within reach. It was both a warning (not to run into him) and a call for help. Either directly or by repetition it was conveyed to four or five liners and nearly as many revenue cutters, and all of them sooner or later participated more or less actively in the work of relief, and those which were provided with Hertz wave apparatus gave an assurance of their intentions.

In ordinary telegraph service under the Morse system every operator on a line hears all messages which are going through, but only one at a time tries to send. A somewhat similar usage seems to prevail in wireless telegraphy. Under exceptional conditions one operator may interrupt another, but, as a rule, when an operator begins to send he is given the right of way until he finishes. As the land stations mentioned by Tattersall in the interview printed by The Tribune yesterday had more powerful transmitters than the partly disabled one on the Republic, it is easy to understand why they drowned out the feeble whispers from that ship. It may safely be assumed, however, that the operators who thus hindered communication between the Republic and the Baltic did not realize what they were doing. Perhaps the impulses from the ship which had received her death blow were too indistinct to be heard on shore.

UNAPPRECIATED EFFORTS.

The gentlemen who, at the dinner of the Delaware Valley Society, started a movement to keep young men on the farms will probably have to look to their own consciences for reward. This effort on the part of successful city men to keep boys in the country is entirely disinterested, but it may be impossible to convince those in whose favor it was begun that it is not a deep-dyed scheme to protect insiders from the competition of husky youths fresh from the soil. It must be remembered that every country boy has constantly dinned into his ears the idea that the city is yearning for him, that it couldn't get along without him, and that only a negligible proportion of the successful men of the city are city born and bred. Probably about 99¾ per cent of the intelligent youths of the country have more or less definite plans for turning their attention cityward sooner or later and making the natives sit up and take a large amount of notice. There is enough actual basis for the belief on the part of the country boy that he is fit to compete with the city youth to make the success of any effort to direct his attention elsewhere than toward the city extremely doubtful. He reasons that of those who have gone from the farms to the business centres a large enough proportion have succeeded to justify him in trying it. He may not underestimate the competition he will have to meet, but he has enough of the spirit of greater Americanism to make him feel that, win or lose, it is worth while to take his chances with the rest for the larger prizes.

As to the city itself—it does need the new blood from the country and smaller towns. Every year hundreds of thousands of foreigners are landed on American soil through the Port of New York, and a lamentably large proportion of them remain here. To counterbalance this inflow of alien population there is constant need for accessions of trained or capable natives from outside. Country life may and should be made more attractive than it is. Every opportunity should be given the rural regions to develop a better satisfied and more competent race, not necessarily for their own benefit alone, but because it will inevitably result in sending to the city men better qualified to meet the increasingly difficult problems which the cities, and through the cities the nation, must face.

Did Editor Hemphill slaughter the Hong Kong gander for President-elect Taft?

Mayor Hibbard's New York addresses have the advantage of being printed in the newspapers throughout the State of Massachusetts, whereas his Boston addresses receive only a local circulation, and from all of Massachusetts must come the impetus necessary to put through the Finance Commission's new plan for improving the government of Boston, in which he is greatly interested.—Boston Transcript.

Massachusetts statesmen ought always to come to New York when they want to get their ideas into general circulation.

From the utterances of some of the anti-vivisectionists it might almost be supposed that the cutting up of live animals for sport was a regular feature of every 5 o'clock tea.

For many a year to come a Bob Taylor would be invincible in a South Carolina primary, just as the joking and jingling statesman is invincible in Tennessee, and a John C. Calhoun would be unable to defeat one of the assiduous "department" Representatives now in Congress.—Charleston News and Courier.

Does "The News and Courier" really want the country to believe that John C. Calhoun, if he were restored in the fulness of his powers to South Carolina, could not beat Wyatt Aiken or J. E. Ellerbe in a contest for the nomination for United States Senator? Why, that is heresy—rank heresy. Andrew Jackson might have a hard race against Aiken or Ellerbe, but is South Carolina so soon ready to repudiate the services of the Great Nullifier?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature making provision for a monument to the women of the Confederacy, and the project has been received with much favor by the press. In urging an appropriation "The Columbia State" says: "The women of the Confederacy endured the privations and hardships of war, without its sustaining excitements. They waited and worked; theirs was the torture of suspense."

Boreleigh—Ha-ha, old man! Nailing down a carpet, are you?
Jones (who has just struck his thumb)—No, you fool! The carpet was here all the time. I'm just putting the floor under it!—Chicago News.

A party of sightseeing tourists stopped in front of the old flag vender's stand opposite Trinity Church yesterday and made purchases as souvenirs. The inquisitive one of the party, who had bought an English flag, asked the old man whether he sold many of that kind. "Oh, yes," he said, "the newly landed always stop here on their first walk uptown and buy the flag of their country. It is an evidence of homesickness, but they usually buy also a United States flag to match, when I show them how well they look crossed." The young woman took the hint and added a little "Old Glory" to her purchase. "That's business," said the old man, with a twinkle.

THE EGOTIST.

It's either this or else it's that,
He lays the law down plump and flat.
There's nothing of the diplomat,
It's pretty sure, about him.
He hardly credits you with sense;
To differ shows you're very dense.
He thinks it quite a great offence
If you should seem to doubt him.

No sort of reason will he deign
To give, that he may make it plain.
He cannot help your lack of brain,
So don't you get him nettled.
His declaration short and gruff
You may imagine is a bluff,
But still he says it. That's enough;
The matter should be settled.

I've done all that a woman can
Since first our married life began
To soothe and please the lordly man,
And bow to his dominion.
I would not wish to be unkind,
But oh! I'd love to take and bind
And gag him, and then free my mind
By giving my opinion.
—Illustrated Bits.

A prediction that the rest of the winter will be mild and that spring will be early comes to The Tribune from H. B. Strait, of Phillipsburg, N. J. "The early part of last week," he writes, "I saw a very large flock of crows flying toward the north, and in my early days there was a saying that if such was the case about this time in the winter it was an indication that the remainder of the winter would be mild, and, I think, an early spring. This saying is at least seventy years old."

Willie—It's awful hard work to go to school when I see all the other fellers out skatin'.
Willie's Uncle—How do you manage it?
Willie—I don't go.—Philadelphia Record.

A wedding cake six feet eight inches high, five feet in diameter at its base, and weighing 700 pounds, was baked recently by Luigi Marabiri, chef of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and shipped to Hamilton, Ont. The fruit used in the making of the cake was soaked in brandy and wine for six days, and the material would require a moving van to transport it at one time.

Josiah (to newly wedded neighbor)—I wish you long, happy lives; and I see no reason, since you have had experience, why you and Mariah cannot pull together as steady and happy and successfully as a team of horses.
Obediah—No doubt we could if there was only one tongue between us.—Judge.

L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago, has started a project for the erection near the heart of the city of a hotel to accommodate a thousand men, to be run on the plan of the Mills hotels in this city. He thinks that $500,000 will be enough to finance the project.

Green—"Know thyself" is an ancient behest, but how is a man to know himself?
Brown—Oh, that's an easy matter. All he has to do is run for office.—Chicago News.

HUGHES AND DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

NOTICEABLE.

From The Watertown Times.

Their [professional politicians] motives are suspected, for it is noticeable that most men who make their living out of politics are opposed to direct nominations.

WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

From The Jamestown Post.

Inasmuch as some form of direct primary now exists in more than one half of the states, it is a poor argument to assert that a similar system cannot be applied in this state without insurmountable difficulties. The wish is father to the thought with those who say the plan is not practicable.

DUE TO THE PEOPLE.

From The Syracuse Herald.

No reform that opens up to every citizen an opportunity to express directly his choice between aspirants for political nominations can possibly serve the interests of the bosses, except, in a negative way, through neglect or disuse. At times the opportunity may not be effectively utilized. At times the bosses may attain their ends in spite of it. But it is due to the people to create the opportunity.

THE REAL ISSUE.

From The Utica Press.

The real issue in this case [direct nominations] is between the politicians and the people. It is fair, however, to say that there are a great many good politicians, some who might be classified under the head of "practical and professional," who see the handwriting on the wall, and who have sense enough to know that it is unsafe and unwise to oppose what the people demand. The fight will be a hard one and the people must make their wishes known very emphatically, and that they ought not to be backward in doing.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Cabinet meeting was largely in the nature of a farewell to Secretary Root, who will leave here to-morrow for Albany and later go to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment of his knee before assuming his duties as Senator. The retiring Secretary received the warmest wishes for his future health and continued prosperity from the President and the Cabinet members. James Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, is now the only member of the Cabinet holding over from the McKinley administration.

The President has no intention of denouncing critics of his policies in the speech he will deliver at the Lincoln farm, on February 12, as has been reported.

The President declined the invitation of the Iowa Legislature to address that body on Lincoln Day.

Among the White House callers were Assistant Secretary Bacon, Senators Beveridge, Bankhead, Cummins, Dolliver, Smith, of Michigan; Clark, Depew, Carter and Lodge; Representatives Foster, Hayes, Cooper and Bennet; ex-Governor Herrick of Ohio, ex-Mayor Phelan and City Attorney Long of San Francisco, Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, ex-Governor Hauser and Thomas E. Butler, of Montana.

The President rode out to the Rixey farm, in Virginia, after luncheon, and tried several guns.

The President addressed the delegates and friends of the conference on the care of dependent children at the dinner at the New Willard to-night.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with Earl and Lady Granard and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, occupied a box at the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra this afternoon.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at dinner to-night by the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer. The other members of the party were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Crane, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Gibson, Major General and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of New York; Miss Harriet Blaine Beale, Miss Meyer, Miss Alice Meyer, Whitney Warren, William Whitehouse, Mrs. Marvin and Willard Straight.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield entertained the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry at dinner to-night, having as other guests the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Major General and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Dr. and Mrs. Randolph, Miss Kibby and Captain Sowerby.

The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Takahira were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus. Invited to meet them were the Danish Minister and Countess Moltke, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Major General and Mrs. Gillespie, Representative and Mrs. William A. Rodenberg, Representative and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, John G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Sheftel, of New York, house guests of the hosts; Mrs. John Timmons, Baroness Marguerite Moncheur, Miss Dorothy Gardner Williams, Mr. Martin and Major Squier.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches entertained a few guests at luncheon to-day to meet Prince Rospigliosi, of Italy, who is spending a short time in Washington

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce entertained at dinner to-night in honor of the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff. To meet them were the Turkish Ambassador, the Greek Minister, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Earl and Lady Granard, Representative and Mrs. James Breck Perkins, Representative Theodore E. Burton, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Satterlee, Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Hope Slater, Countess Alexandra Bernstorff, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Martha Cameron, Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, Sir George Young, Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice for Canada; Mr. Kent, Minister of Justice for Newfoundland, and Alfred Mitchell Innes and Mr. Ovey, of the embassy staff.

The Danish Minister and Countess Moltke entertained Lady Granard at luncheon at the legation to-day. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, whom Lady Granard is visiting; Sir John and Lady Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, William Hitt, Mr. Ovey and Mr. von Stumm were the other guests. Earl Granard went to see Congress in session.

The British third secretary and Mrs. George Young entertained a dinner party to-night. Baron Stael and Mr. de Struve, of the Russian Embassy, also were dinner hosts.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—Among the numerous important dinner parties to-night was that of the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks in honor of the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. James S. Sherman. Another official dinner was that given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings gave another of their series of dinner dances to-night, having the younger members of society as guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained a large dinner party to-night in honor of Sir John and Lady Harrington, of England. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Legare were also dinner hosts, entertaining in honor of the Swiss Minister.

Senator and Mrs. Briggs and Mr. and Mrs. Lee Phillips entertained dinner parties to-night, the latter taking their guests to the Alibi Club.

Commander and Mrs. Irwin had dining with them to-night Miss Carol Newberry, Miss Joan Schroeder, Miss Sadie Murray, Miss Carolyn Murray, Miss Downing, Miss Annie Irwin, Lieutenant Semmes Read, Lieutenant Gilmer, Lieutenant Doherty, Lieutenant Rowcliff and Dr. Dykes, all of the navy; Captain Dean Tilford, of the army, and Mr. Meems. All the young people attended the dance at Mr. and Mrs. Jennings's, following the dinner.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Dana Gibson, the latter the guests of Representative and Mrs. Bourke Cockran, will return to New York on Thursday.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave a dinner-dance last night at her house, in Fifth avenue, for her debutante daughter, Miss Carol Harriman. The dinner guests numbered fifty, and about one hundred others came in for the dance which followed. There was no cotillon. A buffet supper was served after the dance.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark will give a dinner this evening at her house, in East 38th street, for Lord and Lady Clifford of Chudleigh.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler gave a large dinner last night at her house, in East 52d street. She will give another dinner on February 2. Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge also entertained at dinner last night at their homes.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay will go to Washington on Sunday, to remain for several days, and Mr. Mackay, with a party of friends, will leave for the South on Saturday.

Mrs. Percy D. Malcolm will give a bridge party to-day for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Malcolm, daughter of Sir Ormond Malcolm, Chief Justice of the Bahamas.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will give a dinner, followed by music and dancing, on February 5 at her house, in East 92d street.

Miss Antoinette C. Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, will be married to James Eads Switzer this afternoon at the country home of her parents, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, who were married early in the month at Lenox, have taken possession of their new home, No. 901 Lexington avenue.

A musical, at which Emmy Destinn will sing, will be given on Monday evening at the home of Dr. Henry C. Eno, in East 61st street.

Mrs. Julian W. Robbins will give a theatre party and supper on February 5 for her daughter, Miss Sarah Robbins, one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. John E. Roosevelt will give a theatre party, followed by a supper, on Tuesday.

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY MEETING.

Plans for Hudson-Fulton Celebration Among Subjects for Discussion.

Frederick S. Lamb, secretary of the Municipal Art Society, said yesterday that the first meeting to be held under the new constitution of the society, which would take place on the evening of February 8, would be of exceptional importance.

There will be a discussion of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which will be presented by Colonel Henry W. Sackett, secretary of the Hudson-Fulton Commission; Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the committee on historical exhibits, and other eminent speakers, and the part to be taken by the Municipal Art Society in the celebration will be decided.

"Among other interesting questions," said Mr. Lamb, "will be John Martin's report of the committee on advertising. This report will speak of the recent victory obtained by the society in securing confirmation by the upper courts of the decision by the lower courts, forcing the Fifth avenue stages to remove obnoxious signs. Had the stage company won its point, it would have been possible to place advertising signs on the exterior of trolley and elevated railroad cars.

"Charles H. Israels, chairman of the exhibition committee, will announce that a scheme has been definitely decided on for holding an exhibition in collaboration with the committee on congestion of population in New York.

"Another noteworthy feature of the meeting will be the report of John G. Agar, the president, on the active work of the society now in hand in school decorations and the movement of the society to secure the water gate for Riverside Drive."

President McGowan, at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, introduced a resolution requesting that the Board of Estimate authorize the issue of special revenue bonds to the amount of $300,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION DINNER.

Albany, Jan. 26.—Announcement of the list of speakers at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar Association, to be held at Buffalo on Friday evening, was made to-day by Secretary Frederick W. Wadhams. The following will respond to toasts: Judge Frank H. Hiscock, of Syracuse, on "The Court of Appeals"; George T. Blackstock, of Toronto, "The Ontario Bar"; John G. Milburn, of New York, "The Ex-Presidents"; James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, "Lawyers and Their Critics"; William H. McElroy, of New York, "The Press," and William H. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, "The Buffalo Bar."

BEQUEST FOR CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN

At the meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday the secretary of the board announced a bequest of $10,000 made to the cathedral by Mrs. Cornelia Atwell. Yesterday marked the fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Greer as Bishop and his appointment as coadjutor. Mention of the event was made on the minutes of the meeting.

LINCOLN'S FRIENDS WILL SPEAK.

A feature of the next meeting of the Presbyterian Union, to be held on Monday evening, February 1, at the Hotel Savoy, will be addresses on various phases of Abraham Lincoln's life, delivered by men who knew the great emancipator intimately. Horace White, who reported the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1858 for "The Chicago Tribune," and was associated later with President Lincoln while editor of "The New York Evening Post," will be one of the speakers. General O. O. Howard, who served throughout the Civil War, and recently became the founder of the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., will also speak. Tickets may be obtained from the secretary, the Rev. John Bancroft Devins, No. 156 Fifth avenue.

BRITISH ROYAL PAIR TO VISIT SPAIN.

Will Be Entertained by Sovereigns—Other Nations to Send Vessels.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—It is announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Villagarcia on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert February 16. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria will receive the royal visitors. There will be a dinner and excursions to the surrounding country and to Cortegada, where King Alfonso has built a palace.

A British squadron will convoy the Victoria and Albert, and French, Italian and German fleet divisions are expected to arrive at the same time.

BONAPARTE AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Characterizes Proposed Maryland Amendment as Sectional and Iniquitous.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Collector William F. Stone gave a dinner to-day to the Republican editors of this city and state, for the purpose of instituting the active campaign against the proposed "disfranchisement" amendment to the state constitution which will be submitted to the voters at the next election. The principal speaker was Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, who roundly condemned the proposed measure as calculated to turn the state over indefinitely to the control of the "Democratic ring." He prefaced his remarks as follows:

> I have seen, and seen with great pleasure, the unequivocal condemnation of the disfranchising amendment by Cardinal Gibbons. Like Mr. Taft he condemns it mainly because it disobeys the Constitution of the United States and despoils of their rights our negro citizens. I should be sorry, indeed, if any one had the least doubt of my own sentiments on these aspects of the amendment: its adoption will be a triumph of sectionalism over loyalty, of prejudice and crooked dealing over charity and good faith in short, of iniquity over righteousness.

MR. BRYCE TO SPEAK AT ROOT DINNER.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, has consented to speak at the dinner for Secretary Elihu Root, to be given under the auspices of the Peace Society of the City of New York, on Friday evening, February 26, at the Hotel Astor. Announcement was also made that a letter had been received from William H. Taft, in which the President-elect said:

"You may count on me making every effort to be present to do honor to Mr. Root."

Other speakers will be Secretary Root, Governor Hughes, Baron Kogora Takahira and Joseph H. Choate.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

THE LUCANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Edmund Bristol.	Ernest Thompson Seton.
The Hon. Donald Forbes.	Major Guy St. Aubyn.
Mark H. Rogers.	Baron Von Pohl.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe were:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, FROM BREMEN.

Christian Anderson.	Marquis and Marquise de Perijaa.
Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney.	I. J. Paderewski.
Morris Guggenheim.	Sir Henry Kitson.

THE KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FROM HAMBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Burnside.	Charles E. Renshaw.
Miss Sarah E. Choate.	Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Satterlee.
Marquis de Perinat.	Professor and Mrs. Max Uhle.

THE NOORDAM, FROM ROTTERDAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Batcheller.	Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Henry.
Countess Eduard de Gramado.	Captain and Mrs. J. A. Petersen.
F. Berkeley Smith.	Miss Dewing Woodward.