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ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—8:15—A Stubborn Cinderella.
CARNEGIE HALL—3:30—Concert—8:15—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
CASINO—8:30—Havana.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—8:30—The World and His Wife.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—2:15—Lecture—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—3:30—Chapin as Lincoln. 8:15—Mary Jane's Pa.
GARRICK—8:30—The Patriot.
GERMAN—8:15—Baccarat.
HACKETT—2:30—8:30—Girls.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—8—Kassa.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Three Twins.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Chaperon.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tosca.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:10—Kitty Grey.
NEW GERMAN—8—Pandora, King Midas, Philemon and Baucis.
NEW YORK—8:20—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—2:20—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:20—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The New Lady Bantock.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—8:15—The Wolf.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

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

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The electoral votes were counted in a joint session of the Senate and the House, the election of Taft and Sherman being formally announced by Vice-President Fairbanks. ═══ Senate: The postal savings bank bill was briefly discussed. ═══ House: The agricultural appropriation bill was considered.

FOREIGN.—Political significance is attributed in Berlin to King Edward's visit on account of a conference held by Prince von Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge. ═══ The Austrian Premier reconstructed the Cabinet to restore tranquillity to the empire. ═══ Correspondence made public in Madrid showed that fear that the United States would attack the Spanish coast and that a revolution would follow caused the surrender of Cuba in 1898. ═══ The Douma, at St. Petersburg, tabled indefinitely the bill abolishing the death penalty. ═══ A Spanish coasting steamer, the America, was wrecked and the passengers and crew were rescued with difficulty in heavy seas. ═══ The contract to supply the British army with corned beef for three years was given in London to a Chicago firm. ═══ The American Pacific fleet sailed from Callao, Peru, for Panama. ═══ Andrew Pears, head of the firm of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., died at Isleworth, England, from heart disease.

DOMESTIC.—Senate leaders believe that Mr. Knox may be made eligible for Secretary of State by reducing the salary of that office to $8,000 a year, and a bill to carry out that purpose was introduced by Mr. Hale. ═══ The California Legislature killed the Japanese school segregation bill, the only remaining measure before that body seriously objected to by President Roosevelt. ═══ President-elect W. H. Taft and party arrived off the mouth of the Mississippi River, and will be transferred today to the scout cruiser Birmingham, in which the trip will be made to New Orleans. ═══ An important bill to amend the charter of Trinity Church in this city was introduced by Senator Brough at Albany. ═══ A delegation from the Brooklyn Young Republican Club conferred with Governor Hughes at Albany on direct primaries. ═══ William M. Ivins, chairman of the New York Charter Revision Commission, called on Governor Hughes at Albany.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company asked a franchise for an extension to the Grand Central Station, there to connect with the subway and the Steinway tunnel, furnishing a through subway route from Long Island to New Jersey. ═══ Leonard McBean, of the contracting firm of Daly & McBean, was arrested in connection with the snow removal frauds. ═══ One man was killed and several were injured in the windstorm, which caused considerable property damage. ═══ Martin W. Littleton, counsel for C. W. Morse, asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to release his client on bail. ═══ A committee was formed to raise $30,000 to bring back Dr. Frederick Cook, the arctic explorer. ═══ The report of the People's Gas Company, of Chicago, for the year ended on December 31, 1908, showed gross earnings of $18,738,970, a gain of more than half a million dollars, on gas at 85 cents a thousand, but Vice-President Carter of the Consolidated Gas Company said the conditions were more favorable in Chicago than in New York. ═══ It was said that C. M. Schwab had sold practically all of his mining stocks and would devote his attention exclusively to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. ═══ The New York Public Library board made the awards for sculptures on the new building. ═══ The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted a resolution calling on the manufacturers and merchants of other states to help impress on California the "unwisdom" of anti-Japanese legislation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 36.

THE JAPANESE VIEW.

The Japanese view of the present petty controversy over Japanese rights in a few of our Far Western states is perhaps not generally understood in America. It may be that because of obvious circumstances a general understanding of it has not been easy. There is commonly supposed to be an essential difference in temperament and operations between the Oriental and the Occidental mind which prevents the one from readily appreciating the attitude of the other. Despite the partially disquieting tone of some current dispatches from Japan, two or more noteworthy Japanese utterances have directly indicated, and historical considerations and existing circumstances unmistakably suggest, what should be and what we assume is the real Japanese view of a controversy which we have called and must esteem petty, despite the somewhat portentous looming of it through "that mirage of overheated language" with which it has been enveloped.

The two utterances in question are one of a leading Japanese newspaper, "Nevada is not America," and one of an authoritative Japanese statesman, that the Japanese government has full confidence in the good faith of the American government. The former of these may be regarded as an epigrammatic form of saying that a small minority of the people of a very small minority of the states is not the whole of America, while the latter is a similar declaration that the Japanese nation as a whole has confidence in the good faith and friendship of the American nation. Both these statements are, we believe, entirely judicious and accurately expressive of the essential and paramount truths of the case.

It should be, and doubtless is, recognized by the Japanese that the United States regards with exceptional interest and benevolence the marvellous rise of that island empire from an obscure and a hermit-like status to a foremost place among the great enlightened powers of the world; that for more than half a century this nation has constantly maintained that attitude; and that to-day, throughout the greater part of the United States and by an overwhelming majority of the American people, Japanese visitors and residents are welcomed as heartily and are treated as courteously as those of any other nationality under the sun. If an attempt is made in two or three states to exclude a few Japanese children from the public schools, in nine-tenths of the states the common schools are freely open to them, and in all our great colleges and universities Japanese students are welcomed with a heartiness which almost seems to mark them as specially favored.

We must hope and assume that the Japanese realize these things, and that their feeling toward current agitations on the Pacific Coast is that which would naturally be inspired by such an appreciation of circumstances. They are a proud and sensitive people, as they are amply entitled to be. But nothing could more correctly comport with their pride, or better vindicate the quality of their sensitiveness on points of honor, than a magnanimous demonstration to this country and to the world that they were not disturbed by the factitious and ephemeral tumults of Carson and San Francisco, but that, with a serene confidence at once in themselves and in the government and nation whose friendship they have never had cause to doubt, they disregard those things as unworthy of serious attention, and as quite incapable of impairing in any degree the mutual trust and benevolent intent which prevail to-day, as for half a century past, between Japan and the United States.

MR. KNOX'S ELIGIBILITY.

It is a striking tribute to the Republic's growth in grace that one of the safeguards against political corruption inserted in the Constitution by the anxious framers of that instrument should have passed completely out of public consciousness, and have even escaped the attention of trained constitutional lawyers like President-elect Taft, Philander C. Knox and Elihu Root. The almost accidental discovery of Mr. Knox's ineligibility to appointment as Secretary of State at the present salary of that office proves how casual and infrequent of application the constitutional limitation on appointments of Senators and Representatives to civil office has become. The restriction has, in fact, lost most of its original importance because the conditions which once seemed urgently to require it have practically disappeared. The danger which the framers of the Constitution feared was the prostitution of legislative power to create offices and provide emoluments for legislators whose relations with the administration might be such as to guarantee them lucrative made-to-order civil appointments as political rewards. The abuses of patronage under the English government in the eighteenth century were gross and scandalous, and the members of the constitutional convention did not want to see Senators and Representatives in Congress entering into bargaining with the Executive, by which they would be rewarded for partisan services. Many schemes of disqualification were discussed, some of them more sweeping than the one finally adopted. That provision—a compromise, like most other provisions of the Constitution—read:

> No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

The eighteenth century theories of spoils and license in politics did not take as deep a root in this country as the fathers of the Republic feared they would. As our democratic experiment worked out, ideals in politics rose. The American people have always been extremely jealous of what they considered attempts of politicians to aggrandize themselves, to raise salaries and to create offices for display or private advantage. The evil against which the constitutional prohibition was aimed has cured itself, and it has now become almost inconceivable that a Senator or Representative should vote to create an office or to increase a salary with the intention of resigning speedily in order to enjoy, through Executive favor, emoluments which he had deliberately labored to create.

So remote has such a contingency appeared that the applicability of the clause in question was practically forgotten. Last year, when the House and Senate increased the salaries of the heads of the executive departments from $8,000 to $12,000, no one mentioned the fact that no Representative or Senator could be appointed to a Cabinet post during the rest of the Roosevelt administration, and that only Senators whose terms were to expire on March 4, 1909, would be eligible to appointment to Cabinet posts on the installation of a new President. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill indirectly disbarred sixty-one Senators from becoming Cabinet chiefs between March 4, 1909, and March 4, 1911, and thirty-one Senators from becoming Cabinet chiefs between March 4, 1909, and March 4, 1913. But no one noted the disbarment, because the conditions and motives which would have made it pertinent in the early days of the Republic had passed out of mind.

The selection of Mr. Knox as Secretary of State to serve at the present salary is, of course, repugnant to the letter of the Constitution. But it was not in the least repugnant to its spirit, for no one could for a moment contend that it offered an example of the abuses at which the constitutional provision was directed. Mr. Knox consented to enter the Cabinet out of a high sense of duty and with the sole purpose of devoting himself to the service of the country. He is not seeking emoluments or claiming a reward for political service. His technical ineligibility is an inconvenience and a misfortune. We believe that the country at large will sincerely regret the accident which technically disbarred him from appointment as Secretary of State. If that technical disbarment can be lifted by suitable legislation, there will be no disposition to regard such action as inconsistent with due respect for the Constitution. The intent of the limitation on appointments of Senators and Representatives would not be violated by his nomination and confirmation. He would be technically eligible without legislation after March 4, 1911. If the salary of the Secretary of State were to be reduced again to $8,000 he would apparently be free to accept the office on March 4 next. Action to relieve his present disqualification could excite no justifiable opposition.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD.

The reported settlement of the controversy between France and Germany over the affairs of Morocco is to be welcomed both for its own sake and for the indication which it affords of restored and triumphant sanity in the relationship of those powers. It is conspicuously and pre-eminently a victory of common sense. The long continuance of the controversy and the threatening aspect which it now and then assumed or was supposed to have assumed were a revelation of the extent to which "nerves" can affect brains, and prejudices and suspicions can overcome sound judgment.

There was really never any good reason for the controversy. German interests in Morocco were from the outset, as now, purely commercial—it is simply unbelievable that there was ever any serious design of political acquisition or control. French interests have been and are largely political, and they are obviously paramount to the political interests there of any other nation. In the settlement which is now announced nothing fundamental has been changed in the slightest degree. There is simply a recognition of facts which have existed from the beginning, and which have all the time been clear to the rest of the world.

The trouble has been, of course, that Germany has imagined that political control or paramount influence exercised by France would mean exclusion of German commerce, and France, on the other hand, has imagined that German commercial interests were merely a mask for German militarism and political grasping. Neither of those suppositions was true or had any foundation save in prejudice, suspicion and "nerves." For nearly forty years those two great countries have had the habit of looking askant at each other, and spontaneously attributing to each other all sorts of evil designs. There is no occasion to be censorious toward them for it, for practically all other nations have suffered from the same complaint at times; even our own. But it is cause for international gratification that in this very important case, to this large and promising extent, that affliction has been overcome, and the nations regard each other with sanity and confidence.

ENCOURAGING THE OTHERS.

All the dispatches agree that Mr. Wallis, for a few days a nominee for State Superintendent of Insurance, was "grilled" by the Senate Committee on Insurance. The "grilling" went so far that Senator Grady, who once did "the dirtiest day's work" of his life in Buffalo, refused, in response to prompting, to go any further. Naturally he could not be expected to go so far in doing the work of any one else as he would in doing the work of "Boss" Murphy. Mr. Wallis was treated very much as if he were a witness being cross-examined by the prosecution in a criminal trial of Governor Hughes. And the questions asked him were not of the remotest relevancy. So far as the public is concerned, his case is a closed incident. Having had his reputation assailed in the Senate while his nomination was pending, he was entitled to an opportunity to clear up the public misapprehension regarding it. When he had done that—and he does appear to have done it completely—his case should have been dismissed from further consideration.

But Mr. Wallis's explanation having disposed of whatever discredit rested upon the Governor for having made an appointment which had subsequently to be withdrawn, his Senatorial inquisitors were not happy. They were so anxious to "get something on the Governor" that they forgot ordinary courtesy in their treatment of a man whose worst known offence seems to have been a notion that it was his duty to give up a $20,000 income in private life to take a $7,000 salary in the service of the state. If all the charges against him could be so simply explained away, they reasoned, what mysterious thing lay behind his withdrawal? Was there something worse to be "got on the Governor" if they could only nose it out? Was the withdrawal really voluntary? Did the Governor inspire that dreadful attack upon the statesmen of the Senate involved in the imputation that they would suffer "political" considerations to influence them in their determination of an appointee's fitness.

Well, nothing was "got on the Governor," but Mr. Wallis received a very valuable and much needed lesson upon the dangers to persons with a sense of the duty of public service in intruding into the unfamiliar realm of politics. He apologized over and over again to the committee, we doubt not, with a deep sense of his unworthiness for "not knowing anything about politics." He was bewildered by what happened to him during his brief incursion into the field, such as, for example, the accidental omission from the report of the State Insurance Department regarding his "irregularities" of a letter from the Superintendent of Insurance expressly approving of one of those "irregularities"! He is such a political innocent that he doubtless wonders why he was treated as if it were a high crime and misdemeanor for him to be willing to enter the public service at a considerable financial sacrifice.

The state needs to attract men of a superior character into its employ, and Governor Hughes is doing what he can to give prestige to its service. Perhaps Mr. Wallis got the "grilling" he did on the witness stand, and Mr. Cook's appointment received the treatment it did, "pour encourager les autres"!

COURTESY ON STREETCARS.

Mr. Whitridge, who has so many ideas of his own about the way to give the public a satisfactory traction service that the public is almost reconciled to having the Third avenue system split off from the Metropolitan, merely because he has had a chance to show what he could do with it, is inviting the co-operation of his employes in making his lines more popular. He is doing more than inviting that co-operation; others have done that before; but he has begun by making it worth their while to co-operate. Having installed a mutual benefit association among the employes, to which the company makes a contribution equal to that made by the employes themselves, the only consideration he asks of them is that they shall do their best to make the public like to ride on his lines.

"I hope that you will feel that this," he says, referring to the road's contribution to the benefit fund, "is an evidence of the desire of "the companies to do as well by you as they "can, and I hope you in your turn will do every-"thing you can to make the service on the "Third avenue line popular with the people "who use it, and that, as I have said to you "before, you will show to the people more "patience, politeness and consideration than the "people show to you."

That is a true shot, in which he implies that the courtesy he asks from his employes toward the patrons of the road will have to be one-sided. It is too bad that the mutual benefit society idea could not be extended to cover the patrons of the road, so as to offer them also some inducement to be courteous to the employes and to each other. If Mr. Whitridge could carry his improvement in traction conditions so far, he could not run cars enough on the Third avenue lines to accommodate all the persons who would prefer them to the other lines of the city.

NEW TESTS OF THE CURTIS TURBINE.

A high compliment has been paid to the American steam turbine. The first successful engine of that type, devised by Mr. Parsons, originated in England, but the British government has now ordered a turbine from the United States for one of its cruisers. It will not do to attach too much importance to the incident, but England's desire to give the Curtis engine a trial must be particularly gratifying to the compatriots of its inventor.

The Curtis and Parsons turbines differ from each other in two respects. The former can be reversed, and the latter cannot. It is necessary, when a Parsons engine is employed for marine service, to supplement it with a smaller one in order to move a ship backward. Another point of dissimilarity is found in the manner in which the steam does its work in the two engines. Mr. Curtis limits the expansion to a single chamber, or cylinder, and gets along with one shaft, unless the ship he equips has two screws. In that case he provides two distinct and complete engines. Mr. Parsons prefers to conduct a part of the expansion in one chamber, and finish it in one or two others. The Carmania's engine, for instance, has one high pressure chamber and two low pressure chambers. Each of the three has its own shaft, and each shaft has a screw. A slightly different plan is followed with the Mauretania, but the same principle is observed. Mr. Parsons always divides the expansion between two or more chambers.

Concerning the merit of the first of the characteristics of the Curtis engine there would seem to be little question. Apparently less space would be required for an engine which can be reversed than for two sets of machinery—one to go ahead and one to back water. In regard to the second feature there is evidently more uncertainty. Perhaps a one-cylinder engine may be more compact than a two or three cylinder engine developing the same power, but that is a point on which experts must pass judgment. Even if the Curtis engine were more compact than its English rival, it might have compensating disadvantages. At a meeting of German naval architects in Berlin last November the single shaft system was heartily advocated by the manager of one of the big shipbuilding firms of Stettin, and it was announced that the German government was giving it careful study, though for a group of new battleships now under construction Parsons engines have been adopted. Possibly England also wants to investigate the possibilities of a single shaft.

Two other points on which marine engineers and the designers of warships would like further light are the highest speed attainable by the Curtis and Parsons engines and their relative steam economy. An instructive comparison was expected when the scout cruisers Chester and Salem had their steam trials. The two ships are identical in size and shape, and differ only in their machinery. The Chester, for which Mr. Parsons's representative in this country supplied the engine, was credited with a speed of 26.52 knots on a four hours' trial, and the Salem, driven by a Curtis engine, with 25.946 knots. The accuracy of the first figures has been challenged on technical grounds. For that reason the wish has been expressed that the government would make a fresh test, to dispel all doubt on this point. A good opportunity would be afforded if that much talked of, but repeatedly postponed, endurance trial of the Chester, the Salem and the Birmingham—the last mentioned cruiser being propelled by reciprocating engines—should ever be held. It would be a curious turn of affairs if England should give the world the first convincing testimony on this point, as well as regarding steam economy!

The electoral vote has been counted. Mr. Taft has been elected President and Mr. Bryan has won second place honors. Now that the suspense is officially over, the editor of "The Commoner" will begin to gird his loins for another race.

It is kind of nature to take care of this city's street cleaning operations while the street cleaning service is itself being thoroughly cleaned up.

Every question has two sides. When a cavalry officer asks for an allowance for forage, he is told that a pony is not a horse. When a pony is imported from Sable Island, the New York customs officials reverse the verdict.

What genius discovered in Governor Hughes's correspondence with officeholders and public spirited citizens in other states regarding the operations of the direct primary system a plot to form a great national anti-machine machine?

The topic itself [a central bank] is being discussed fully and intelligently. The New-York Tribune is flatly in its favor, with, however, a highly objectionable postal savings bank attachment.—The Wall Street Journal.

The Tribune is not in favor of "a highly objectionable savings bank attachment" to a central bank of issue. It has simply said that while a reform of the banking system of the country is pending it would be unwise to add to existing complications by creating a postal savings system. We prefer to let the Monetary Commission deal with the need of additional savings facilities in this country, and endeavor to find a logical place for savings institutions in the banking system it evolves if it can. We reserve the right to say whether the result is "highly objectionable" or not when we have seen what it is.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In commenting on the German stage and German actors, after a visit to Berlin, Sir Charles Wyndham says that, while the German actors might be capable character portrayers, they could not give a proper representation of a gentleman, being incapable even of dressing like one. He said also that the modern problem play was far beyond the German actor's field of vision. A Berlin paper says that, while it may agree with Sir Charles as to the gentleman on the German stage, there seems to be no good reason for the criticism as to the problem plays. "The English people may keep their tailors," says the writer, "but we claim the superior actor."

Mr. Buggins—A black cat came to our back fence last night.

Mrs. Buggins—Did it bring you good luck?

Mr. Buggins—That's what it did. I hit it the first time I fired.—Philadelphia Record.

Writing of Josef Israels, the Dutch artist, Herman Heijermans says: "On January 27 he celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, but he is still just as jolly in his mood and just as active at his work as he has ever been. He takes a walk daily in the Bosch at The Hague, this little man with the white hair which flows from under a black slouch hat, and he seems always to be deep in thought as he walks. Then he goes to his studio and works. In the summer, when he occupies the country home which his admirers gave him, he goes to The Hague daily by train, for he wishes never to miss a day at the studio. On these trips he reads, but in a peculiar way. He knows just how much time he will have, and before starting tears from a book enough reading matter for the journey, and thus his library has gradually been destroyed. "Some of my books,' he said, 'I am unable to dispose of in this way, because they are not even worth tearing up.' His evening amusement, after smoking a cigar, is chess, and he seems to be perfectly happy when he wins at the game."

"Don't you think," queried the reporter, "there ought to be an honorary degree to be conferred on men who have distinguished themselves by conspicuous acts of bravery?"

"I do," answered the college president. "We have been discussing that matter lately, and it is probable that at our next meeting we shall establish the honorary degree 'of C. Q. D.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Adolph Melzer, a soap manufacturer of Evansville, Ind., and said to be a millionaire, has inserted an "ad" in the local papers reading as follows: "During the month of February every person who has not the means to provide sufficient feed for his horse or mule can obtain feed from me free of cost. All persons must bring recommendations from some well known citizen." Melzer is a lover of animals, and during the holidays fed hundreds of horses belonging to the needy. "I am a bachelor and have no wife to make my home cheery," he explained. "But I have dogs in my house and horses in my stable, and they take the place of a wife."

The man-hater had just announced her engagement.

"But you always said that men were horrid creatures," said her friends.

"So they are," replied the bride to be, "and here's my opportunity to punish one of them."

They all agreed that it was real noble of her.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The board of censors at Stuttgart, Germany, would not permit the performance in that city recently of Borngraeber's drama entitled "The First Man and Woman." A Stuttgart paper says: "This play is simple and pure, with its Paradise setting, and not a work on which the pious anger of the censor should have been poured out." In the same city the owner of a hall refused to let it to Gabrielle Reuter, who wished to read there from her novel, "The House of Tears." The same paper says that the German people are awakening to the fact that all things that are written are not worthy of production. At Bromberg the public sense of decency was shocked by the vending of postcards bearing a reproduction of Josef Limborg's "Lorelei." The cards were confiscated and destroyed.

"What did Hamlet mean by telling Horatio there were more things in heaven and earth than were dreamt of in his philosophy?"

"I don't know, unless Hamlet had been doing business with the Danish secret service."—Washington Star.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—The itinerary of the President's trip to the Lincoln farm on Friday was made public. He will return here on Saturday about noon.

The President sent to the Senate a message vetoing the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to mitigate sentences for desertion in certain cases.

The President received the members of the Council of Labor, including Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other labor leaders, and assured them of his deep interest in all questions affecting their welfare.

The President conferred with Ernest Harvier, chairman of the Democratic Union of New York City, who said he had been sent by his organization to discuss the mayoralty campaign.

The President received from W. B. Paine, the artist, a handsomely framed water-color sketch of one of the President's favored spots in Rock Creek; also from Professor Stimson copies of the new textbooks on trigonometry, geometry and algebra recently introduced in the Naval Academy.

Among the White House callers were Secretary Bacon, the Attorney General; Assistant Secretary O'Laughlin, Senators Warner, Ankeny and Bourne, Representatives McKinney, Ansberry, Stevens, Parsons, Cocks, Calder, Goulden, Foelker, Gardner, Humphries, Bennet, Ellis, Acheson, Bartholdt and Reeder, Pension Commissioner Warner, Father York, Father Powers, Dr. Needham, General Crozier, John Temple Graves, Henry Savage Landor, Robert Dunn, Powell Clayton and "Prince Albert," who claims royal connections, but did not see the President.

The President went horseback riding before dinner.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb 10.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon have issued invitations to a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Thursday, February 25, and a luncheon in honor of Miss Roosevelt on February 18. They entertained a number of members of the diplomatic corps at dinner to-night and will give another dinner, with diplomats as guests, to-morrow night.

Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, wife and daughters of the Postmaster General, left here today for Boston, where they will spend about a week.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. James R. Garfield gave a dinner to-night.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Danish Minister and Countess Moltke entertained at dinner to-night in compliment to Miss Ethel Roosevelt, inviting to meet her Baroness Alexandra Bernstorff, Countess Marguerite Moncheur, the Misses de Lagercrantz, Miss Martha Bacon, Miss Carrie Louise Munn, Miss Martha Cameron, Signor Centaro and Signor Cora, of the Italian Embassy; Mr. de Thal and Mr. de Struve, of the Russian Embassy; Mr. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German attaché; Mr. Royaards, Netherlands counsellor; Mr. Marvin and Mr. Jackson.

Baron Hartmann von Richthofen, German second secretary, left Washington to-day for New York and will sail for Germany on leave of absence.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.—There were a number of dinner parties to-night, Senator and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane, Miss Mabel Boardman, Brigadier General and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, Captain and Mrs. Summerlin and Major General and Mrs. Sanger being among the hosts.

Vice-President Fairbanks was entertained at dinner to-night by Senator and Mrs. Scott, who invited to meet him Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator du Pont, ex-Senator and Mrs. Faulkner and others to the number of forty.

The Vice-President-elect and Mrs. James S. Sherman were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann as hosts. In the company were Representative and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Representative and Mrs. Burke, Representative and Mrs. Hepburn, Representative and Mrs. Stevens, Justice and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid Rogers, Miss Mattis and Frederick Bancroft.

Representative and Mrs. Broadhead invited guests to meet Mrs. Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts, at dinner to-night. In the party were Representative and Mrs. James Breck Perkins, Representative and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock, Miss Broadhead, Mr. Gilmour and Mr. Remey.

At the marriage of Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, and Huntington Wolcott Jackson, on Thursday afternoon, February 18, the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith will officiate. Paul Townsend Jones, of New York, will be best man, and Charlton Henry and J. Forsyth Meigs, of Philadelphia; Edmund Fairfax, of New York; Thomas Riggs, jr., William T. Bingham and Walter Tuckerman, of Washington, will be ushers.

A valentine cotillion at the Chevy Chase Club engaged the attention of the younger set of society to-night, being preceded by a number of dinner parties. The committee in charge included Captain G. T. Summerlin, Major William E. Horton, Lieutenant H. W. Osterhaus, Captain F. W. Sladen, Captain L. M. Gulick, Lieutenant Percy W. Foote, Lieutenant Shackford, Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. Bingham and Fred Faust. There were valentines, cupids, hearts and other appropriate favors. Mrs. Bulmer received the guests and Mr. Bonaparte led the cotillion.

Medical Director and Mrs. Boyd gave a small dance at Rauscher's to-night for their débutante daughter, Miss Alice Boyd.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson gave a fancy dress dance last night at the studio of her husband, in 40th street, opposite Bryant Park, for Miss Beatrice Claflin, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin and a niece of Mr. Anderson. No better setting could have been chosen for an affair of this kind, as the art treasures of all periods in evidence about the rooms formed a striking background for the picturesque costumes worn by the guests, who numbered about a hundred and fifty, mostly of the younger set. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson received their guests in the reception room, which is of the Henry II period. They were assisted by Miss Claflin, who wore a gown of yellow lace, draped with pale green chiffon and trimmed with leaves, representing Spring. The studio on the floor above, which is most artistic, was used for the dancing, and Japanese lanterns were hung from the ceiling. There was general dancing until midnight, when a buffet supper was served. Music was furnished by Mr. Kennedy, who played the organ which Mr. Anderson has had built in his studio during the reception and supper, and an orchestra furnished the music for the dancing.

Among the guests were Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, Miss Josephine Osborn, Miss Constance and Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Helen Le Roy Miller, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, Miss Katheryne Yoakum, Miss Bessie Yoakum, Miss Dorothy Randolph, Miss Ellen H. Rogers, Miss Susan Sedgwick, Miss Jeannette T. Kissel, Miss Lucy C. Brown, Miss Sarah Robbins, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Miss Madeline Borland, Miss Helen Coster, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Elizabeth Bertron, Miss Muriel Morris, Miss Nathalie Howland, Miss Virginia Murray, Miss Dorothy Moran, Alexander D. B. Pratt, Lydig Hoyt, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, William O'D. Iselin, Orson D. Munn, James L. Breese, jr., Carol Ladd, Cortlandt Nicoll, J. M. Waterbury, Harold Tappin, Frederic F. de Rham, R. Thornton Wilson, M. Orme Wilson, jr., Lanier Winslow, Phoenix Ingraham, Worthington Whitehouse, Buell Hollister, Aymar Johnson, Wistar Kendall, Chalmers Wood, jr., Edmund P. Rogers, Gibson Fahnestock and Charles B. Bradley.

The ballroom of the Plaza was crowded with a large and fashionable audience yesterday afternoon and evening for the entertainment arranged by Mrs. Herbert Shipman for the benefit of the fresh air work of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which her husband is the rector, and St. Faith's House, Tarrytown. The programme comprised two operettas. The first one, entitled "Une Fête de Mai," was from Gounod's opera "Mireille," and was arranged by Kirt Schindler. Miss Natalie Altmann sang the waltz song from "Mireille" and Master Raymond Lee, of the choir of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, "La Petite Savoyard," an Alpine folksong. A duo from "Xavier" was also introduced, and was sung by Miss Marjorie Curtis and Lawrence Butler, while other airs were sung by Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., Miss Beatrice Crosby, Mrs. Thornton Chard, Miss Ethel de Koven, Miss Lorraine Wyman, James Barnes Wells and Howard Greenley. The chorus comprised Miss Angelica S. Brown, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Marjorie Bourne, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Miss Angele de Acosta, Miss Lucy Dodge, Miss Marion Stoddard, Miss Helen McLaughlin, Miss Frances Van Nostrand, Miss Josephine Crosby and Mrs. Russell H. Headley, jr. Then followed "Airs and Dances of Rameau," and among those who took part were Miss Alice Preston, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Miss Angelica S. Brown and Miss Josephine Crosby. Mrs. Ernest Wiltsee and Miss Dorothy Bigelow danced a gavotte, and Miss Bigelow executed a tambourine dance of the Greek period, and those figuring in it as chorus girls were Miss Dorothy Hayden, Miss Violet Cushman, Miss Bessie Yoakum, Miss Elizabeth Deming, Miss Elizabeth Latimer, Miss Frances Van Nostrand, Miss Gladys Robbins, Miss Hilaire Sooysmith, Mrs. Ernest Wiltsee and Mrs. Danridge Spotswood.

Among those seen in the audience were Lord and Lady Clifford of Chudleigh, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Marjorie Gould, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Miss Harriet and Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. William B. Shoemaker, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. George F. Baker, jr., Mrs. St. George, Miss Marjorie Bourne, Miss Susan McCook, Miss Susan Street, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Constance Knower Drayton, Mrs. Reginald de Koven and the Misses Howland.

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson will appear in a pas seul on Shrove Tuesday, February 23, at Sherry's, for the benefit of the milk fund of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and also to raise money to establish a school in Scotland for the technical education of poor boys.

Miss Jacquelyn Jerrold Kelley, daughter of Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N. (retired), and Mrs. Kelley, will be married on March 6 at the home of her parents, No. 25 East 33d street, to Joseph B. Russell, jr., of Boston. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, who are the guests of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, will take possession of their new house, No. 47 West 46th street, this week.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum will give a theatre party this evening for her daughter, Miss Bessie Yoakum.

The last of the sonata recitals by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes under the auspices of the Junior League for the benefit of the Music School Settlement, will take place this morning at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, in West 57th street.

DR. W. H. MAXWELL SUBMITS REPORT.

Makes Several Recommendations to Board of Education.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, city superintendent of schools, submitted to the Board of Education yesterday his tenth annual report, in which appeared the following recommendations:

That the board urge upon the Legislature the amendment of the retirement law, so that no teacher's pension shall be