Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
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.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Richest Girl.
DALY'S—8:15—The Goddess of Reason.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN—8:20—Meyer & Son.
GARRICK—8:30—The Patriot.
GERMAN—8:15—The Open Door.
HACKETT—8:30—A Woman's Way.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—A Woman of Impulse.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Bird Ballet—Circus.
HUDSON—4—Lecture—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—8:15—Kassa.
LYCEUM—3—Lecture—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Six-day race.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Three Twins.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—This Woman and This Man.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tannhauser.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:10—King John.
NEW YORK—8:20—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8:15—Ice hockey.
STUYVESANT—8:10—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 World and His Wife.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 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.

FOREIGN.—The aerodrome Silver Dart covered eight miles in eleven minutes and fifteen seconds at Baddeck, N. S. ═══ Two French aeronauts had a narrow escape from being drowned in the River Scheldt. ═══ A group of French Deputies is preparing to request the government to bring in a measure safeguarding France's economic and political rights abroad as a substitute for the present tariff bill. ═══ Rolfir and Sanchez, who were accused of having altered church records in a case growing out of a claim to the Sackville peerage, were acquitted. ═══ The directors of the Hamburg-American Line voted to pass a dividend. ═══ The Spanish steamer Mouro foundered off Brest; the fate of the crew is unknown. ═══ Count Okuma warmly praised the policies of Mr. Taft as outlined in the inaugural address. ═══ British delegates to the tuberculosis congress recently held in Washington highly praised the American methods and urged their adoption in the United Kingdom.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft is expected to send the nomination of Robert Watchorn as Commissioner of Immigration to the Senate next week, and it is believed that it will be confirmed. ═══ George B. Cortelyou, it was said at Washington, will come to New York to assume the presidency of the Consolidated Gas Company late in the present month. ═══ Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. ═══ A petition signed by many Ottoman subjects was presented to Hussein Kiazim Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Washington, asking that steps be taken looking to the deposition of Munji Bey, Turkish Consul at New York, who is accused of grafting. ═══ Governor Hughes sent to the Legislature the first special message of the present session, in which he recommended amendments to the so-called Armstrong insurance law so as to give to the State Superintendent of Insurance power to take possession of the property and affairs of insurance companies when necessary to conserve the interests of policyholders.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ The proposed new charter for the city was presented at Albany. ═══ Theodore P. Shonts, of the Interborough-Metropolitan, said the company was ready to spend $50,000,000 for new subways. ═══ Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment submitted changes in the plans for the Fourth avenue subway. ═══ The gas companies disbursed half a million in rebates in a week. ═══ Colonel Edward E. Britton and Quarantine Commissioner Frederick H. Schroeder, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Eagle Savings and Loan Association, of Brooklyn, were sentenced to terms in Sing Sing. ═══ Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said his company had not considered cutting the wages of its employes. ═══ Many accessions to the Metropolitan Museum's art collections were announced. ═══ "Heirs" of Walter Raleigh Scott in St. Joseph, Mo., asserted that six hundred acres deeded to the city for ninety-nine years were about to revert to them. ═══ Henri Bruere, in a lecture at Columbia, blamed city charters for much of the bad municipal government in the United States.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 34.

A SUDDEN REVIVAL.

Mr. Shonts's speech before the Public Service Commission, with its interesting announcement, furnishes the best argument in the world for the granting of Mr. McAdoo's application for permission to extend his system to the Grand Central Station. We owe to Mr. McAdoo's movement to add a mile or so to his line an activity on the part of Mr. Belmont's company such as the city has not seen since that company was led to fear that the Metropolitan interests seriously meant to invade its field. All the subways the city will need for the additional traffic of the next twelve years, and with the use of only $1,000,000 of the city's borrowing capacity—this is dreamland! By all means grant Mr. McAdoo access to the Grand Central Station and vote him the freedom of the city! For if after the excitement of yesterday something like the habitual calm of the traction situation should succeed, we feel sure that Mr. McAdoo would stir up an even greater electrical disturbance by offering to connect his Cortlandt street terminal with his upper branch at Christopher street.

And that is the key to the traction situation just now. A line which would run from the Grand Central Station past the new Pennsylvania station, and thence down the West Side of Manhattan to the downtown office section, is the most valuable subway privilege now open in the city. Competitors will be likely to make liberal bids for it. The Interborough company has been accustomed to regard it as a "logical" part of its own system, which it could construct in its own good time. The present step of Mr. McAdoo is looked upon as threatening that "logical" part. Hence the dropping of the air of nonchalant indifference.

Mr. Shonts's proposition was left entirely vague. Fifty millions for subway building would mean the construction of a total somewhat less than the proposed Lexington avenue line, which it was estimated would cost $80,000,000. Moreover, the reports represent Mr. Shonts as promising four lines. Two of them evidently would be extensions of the present subway down the West Side from 42d street and up the East Side from the same street, probably to a connection with the Lenox avenue line in 110th street. Would the other two be third tracks on the Second and Third avenue elevated roads? And what will the terms be, that no use of the city's credit is to be asked? Until the public knows how the law must be amended to enable the Interborough to make the offer it has in mind, the public cannot judge just how handsome that offer is. One thing is certain, however; the Interborough cannot afford to let a West Side line below 42d street get into the hands of a rival. Nor, as it seems to us, can Mr. McAdoo much better afford to let it slip out of his hands. It is a competition that deserves encouragement.

THE NEW CHARTER.

In its most important aspects the work of the Charter Commission has been, like that of the Statutory Consolidation Commission, one of simplification, bringing order out of chaos in the existing laws applying to this city. The present charter is a thing of patchwork and amendments, full of redundancies, obsolete sections and provisions that properly belong in the Penal Code of the state. The proposed charter contains only those fundamental provisions essential to the structure of the city government. Roughly, the present charter might be compared to such a conglomerate as would result if the constitution and statutes of a state were indistinguishably mingled. The preparation of the new charter has been like extracting a constitution from such a mixture. It is seventy-five thousand words long, while the old charter contains over five hundred thousand. Out of what is left of the old charter the commission is extracting an administrative code, to be of about the same length as the charter just reported and to contain the laws affecting the city government of a less substantive character than that fundamental element put into the new charter. To give a greater measure of home rule to New York, and to avoid the necessity of constant recourse to Albany, it is proposed to confer on the city council the authority to amend this code in certain respects. This part of the commission's work unquestionably was greatly needed and appears to have been well done, so far as can be judged, without an extended study.

But the commission was not confined to the mere simplification of the city's charter. It had the authority to recommend such changes in the structure of the city government as in its opinion seemed to be necessary. This power it has used with moderation. Compared with suggestions made in Boston and Chicago, the proposed charter is a conservative instrument. Nothing radical or experimental is recommended. Every suggestion is in harmony with the structure of the city government as it stands to-day; indeed, for the most part that structure is untouched in any essential particular. We find in the report no such disposition as that exhibited by the Boston Finance Commission to condemn the whole existing municipal system as an incurable failure and to try to attain good government by radical departures. Errors of detail are corrected, or an attempt is made to correct them, but the general plan remains the same. Whether the changes suggested would result in an improvement in the city government can be learned only from experience. Many similar changes, which seemed in the past equally well considered, have proved disappointing in practice.

The most considerable alteration proposed is the taking away from the Borough Presidents of their administrative functions. The Borough Presidents have proved such a failure in all but one instance that no one but the politicians will regret to see them lose their present power over streets and buildings. To take over the administrative functions a new department of buildings, charged with the duties of the five superintendents of buildings now named by the Borough Presidents, and a new department of street control, with all the power over the streets now exercised by subordinates of the Borough Presidents, together with the duties of the present Street Cleaning Department, are to be created. Unified control of the streets is eminently to be desired. The Borough Presidents in the future charter will be simply members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, whose functions are to be considerably augmented. It will have under it various important bureaus, including a new central purchasing bureau and a new town planning bureau. In this way it is hoped to keep the Borough Presidents out of mischief and to improve the great business executive committee of the city by providing it with members who can give all their time to its work.

To guard against financial abuses such as now exist the new charter states explicitly the items for which provision should be made in the budget and those for which, exclusively, provision may be made by the sale of corporate stock. Rules are laid down, also, for the calculation of the debt limit. If adopted they would apparently wipe out whatever margin the city now has, if they did not put it over the limit. They seem unduly severe under the circumstances. It is hoped by the commission that the city may obtain good councilmen by paying nothing for their services. On this point, certainly, it is rash to be optimistic.

MEETING AN AERIAL ENEMY.

Some of the means which it has been proposed to adopt for defence against military airships are described in the issue of "Engineering" (London) for February 26. These are guns of various sizes, mounted on heavy automobiles and pivoted so as to move in a horizontal plane through a complete circle. None of them can be pointed directly upward, but one can be elevated at an angle of 60 degrees and another at 75 degrees. The Krupps and other gun makers in Germany have designed weapons of this class, the calibres ranging from a trifle less than two inches to a fraction more than four. The projectiles which would be employed differ in character, as well as in weight. Shrapnel shells, solid shot and explosive torpedoes have all received consideration, only those of the last mentioned class, however, possessing any novelty. One of the guns, it is said, when fired at an angle of 43 degrees above the horizon, is capable of delivering a missile at a distance of 8,600 yards, or about five miles. Trained at its highest elevation, the same gun has a range of 4,150 yards. Some of the designers furnish a steel shield for the protection of the gunners.

From these details it is possible to derive a good general idea of the work done thus far, but they show that it has scarcely gone beyond a rudimentary stage of development. Before much further progress can be made many tests must be applied. It is desirable to know which kind of projectile will do the most harm, and this can be learned only by practical experiment. Perhaps a gun of smaller bore and relatively greater length than any yet proposed may prove to be more satisfactory than those hitherto suggested. By diminishing the weight and increasing the range it may be feasible to do more harm than otherwise and at the same time to facilitate the movements of the automobile which carries the gun, especially when traversing rough ground. Fine macadam roads are not likely to be available everywhere when war breaks out. It also remains to be determined with what accuracy a moving target can be hit with light artillery of the kind here described. Perhaps a Mauser rifle in the hands of a sharpshooter may do greater execution.

Of course, success in driving off an aerial enemy must depend to some extent on the type of craft engaged in the attack. The dirigible balloon and the aeroplane may not prove to be equally vulnerable. Even if one should be distinctly superior to the other in this respect, it might not be altogether immune. A change in the kind of projectile employed might offset any temporary advantage possessed by what seemed to be the better airship. Still, there can be no certainty without a good deal of experiment, and some of the tests might be so planned as to throw light on several questions at once.

MISSOURI'S TWO-CENT RATE LAW.

Missouri's 2-cents-a-mile law for passenger service on railroads and its maximum freight rate law were both declared invalid yesterday in the federal courts. Judge Smith McPherson, of the Southern District of Iowa, delivered the opinion, which, in so far as the passenger rate law was concerned, was based on the results of a trial of the lower rate begun on June 11, 1907. Taking the figures presented to the court, the judge held that the 2-cent rate on intrastate business did not produce a sufficient return to any road operating in Missouri. He therefore pronounced it confiscatory. In the judge's opinion 2½ cents a mile for the stronger roads and 3 cents a mile for the weaker roads would probably produce a fair profit.

This decision illustrates once more the folly and injustice of trying to impose a flat 2-cent rate on railroads operated under very different conditions. Governor Hughes courageously recognized the inequity of putting all railroads in this state on the same basis as regards passenger rates when he vetoed the 2-cent bill passed by the Legislature. A road with a great volume of passenger traffic may carry passengers for 2 cents a mile, and hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers do travel at a much lower rate than 2 cents. But to compel an isolated line penetrating a sparsely settled region to give the same service for the same pay as a great trunk line connecting populous cities is a departure from all ideas of common sense and business propriety.

The agitation for flat 2-cent passenger fares which swept the country two years ago has fortunately subsided. It was checked by the courts in many states, and the laws which it put on the statute books have been largely nullified. It was born of arbitrariness and unreason. The country is more disposed now to give the railroads a chance to earn a legitimate income and to consider distinctions in earning capacity due to physical and other conditions.

THE ENLISTED MEN'S WELCOME.

An essential and a grateful part of the festivities connected with the homecoming of the fleet is the welcome which is given to the enlisted men of the navy. They are deserving of credit as truly as the officers are, and it is well to make them feel that they get it in no stinted measure. There are no more modest and no more independent men than they, and when they get to the home port, with shore leave, they can pretty well look out for their own entertainment. Yet public recognition of their efficient services and public solicitude for their enjoyment while ashore are nothing more than their due, and will not fail to be appreciated by them.

It is cause for sincere gratification that through the munificence of Miss Helen Gould and others this city has been provided with so commodious and attractive a place of entertainment and resort for the men of the navy as that in the great Young Men's Christian Association building near the navy yard. Its value to them, in mind and morals as well as in bodily health and comfort, is above computation in pecuniary terms, but it is appreciated by them perhaps more fully than by the givers or the admiring public. It offers to the enlisted man ashore a place of abode and of social resort which is as far superior to what he was compelled to accept before as the Connecticut is to what the Bonhomme Richard was. We cannot doubt that the general provision of such institutions, in emulation of Miss Gould's generous example, and the consequent improvement of the standard of sailors' life ashore, will have an easily perceptible effect for good upon the *morale* and the practical efficiency of the service.

But while this week the men from behind the guns are thronging those attractive quarters on Sands street, and are exchanging grateful welcomes with friends and benefactors, they will not and should not be able to forget their threescore martyred comrades whose bodies have for so long and so inhumanly been left a prey to the elements in Havana harbor. They rejoice in being remembered by the American public, but they wish that the Maine, too, might be remembered by the American government. And we doubt not that any and all of them would gladly forego some of the warmth and lavishness of the welcome which they are receiving if they could thus secure a decent disposition of that neglected wreck and its tragic contents.

THE INAUGURATION DATE.

The movement to reform our political calendar starts with general approval. No one has now a good word to say for March 4 as the date of Presidential inaugurations. If the two houses of Congress should be required to vote at once on a bill to submit a constitutional amendment proposing a more suitable date, there would be little doubt of its passage. But the danger is that the interest of Congress in the change may cool, as it has cooled before, and that the what-was-good-enough-for-the-fathers-is-good-enough-for-us spirit will eventually defeat legislation which has only general convenience and "academic logic" to commend it.

The Tribune has long advocated moving forward the date of the inauguration to April 30, for a double reason. The change would allow the continuance under proper conditions of the public ceremonies in Washington, to which the country has become accustomed. The drawing power of the inaugural spectacle is increasing rather than diminishing. The passing of one administration and the entry of another naturally excite widespread interest, and the desire to participate in or to witness so striking a political event is natural and should be encouraged. Inasmuch as Governors, detachments of state troops and civil organizations from various parts of the country will continue to go to Washington for the inauguration, and enormous crowds will gather there to enjoy the display incident thereto, it is far better to take advantage of the ideal weather conditions of the last week of April—when the capital blooms in all its beauty—than to risk the distressing and dangerous interference of a malevolent March storm. If we are to have a national celebration of the installation of a new President, why not give it the most agreeable and impressive setting possible?

But another positive advantage would result from a lengthening of the present short session of Congress. Twenty or thirty years ago three months sufficed for the work of that session. But the ordinary business to be transacted by Congress has greatly increased in volume since 1880. The country has grown, and the operations of the government have been vastly widened in scope. The annual appropriations, for instance, have more than doubled. The pressure on Congress at the short session is little less than crushing, and the committees of the two houses cannot give even the appropriation bills the attention which they ought to receive. Much good legislation is sidetracked for lack of time to consider it, and some bad legislation slips through because the measures which have the right of way are sometimes "railroaded" without judicious consideration. A short session from December to May and a longer session in alternate years would restore a better balance and allow Congress to distribute its work to greater advantage.

The measure introduced by Senator Depew provides that the terms of office of the President and the Vice-President and of the members of the 62d Congress shall be extended to the last Wednesday of April, 1913, and that the last Wednesday of April shall be substituted thereafter for March 4 as the date for the beginning and ending of the terms of the President, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives. The proposed constitutional amendment would repeal the provisions of the 12th Amendment to the Constitution, which mentions March 4 as the date for the expiration of the term of a President. It would also affect the provision of the Constitution which fixes four years as the President's term; for the term would be irregular in length if it dated from the last Wednesday of April of one year to the last Wednesday of April four years later. This trouble would be avoided by selecting April 30 as inauguration day. The fact that it might occasionally fall on a Sunday, as March 4 sometimes does in inauguration years, would be of little consequence. As Chief Justice Marshall declared in a letter alluding to deferred inaugurations, the President becomes President on March 4, but he can take the oath whenever thereon or thereafter it seems to him most convenient to do so.

The chief of the United States Weather Bureau is still "explaining" the weather of March 4. In his opinion it was simply an outbreak of aerial anarchy.

There must be a perfectly awful state of affairs in Central America, if we are to judge from current reports. Every one of the five republics is in the throes of a revolution, and at the same time is furiously fighting each and every one of its neighbors. The Salvadorian navy is blockading Tegucigalpa, the Costa Rican army is massed on the Guatemalan frontier, while Nicaragua proposes to rectify her borders by forcibly annexing Quezaltenango. The funny feature of it, however, is that nobody in Central America seems to know that anything of the sort is going on.

It will be a unique performance to celebrate a seventy-first birthday anniversary by starting off on a walk of forty-three hundred miles, but there is nobody better fitted to do it or better entitled to good wishes in the doing of it than Edward Payson Weston.

Press dispatches and correspondence from China continue more and more to confirm the correctness of the interpretation which The Tribune practically alone put upon the dismissal of Mr. Yuan Shi Kai from office at Peking. By this time there are probably few discriminating observers who are not convinced that his dismissal was a purely personal and family matter, because of his treachery to the late Emperor, and was in no sense an indication of reactionary tendencies in the Chinese government.

The Presidential veto of the census bill at the late session of Congress is assumed to impose upon the coming special session the duty of providing for the taking of the new census. It should be a simple matter so to do. All that would be necessary would be to re-enact the vetoed bill with the objectionable spoils feature omitted.

That is a peculiar report which comes from Durban about the signing of an arrangement at Johannesburg by which Great Britain takes over the Lourenço Marques railway and port. It may be that the government has acquired proprietary rights in the railway, as it already has in the general railway systems of South Africa, but the port belongs to Portugal, and it is scarcely probable that she has ceded it to Great Britain.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is perhaps worthy of note that only once in his career previous to his recent illness has Dr. Ludwig Wüllner, "the singer without a voice," been compelled to cancel a concert. Oddly enough, this was on the occasion of the issue of a "royal command" to sing. Had it not been for the strenuous physical as well as verbal efforts of Dr. Wüllner's accompanist, Coenraad V. Bos, this wonderful looking German, who is a doctor of science and who taught in his native country for years before taking up his present work, would have obeyed the "command." To make amends for what he termed his own "faithlessness," Dr. Wüllner invited all who had purchased tickets for the night of the performance "by royal command" to a special matinee. To his astonishment the entire royal court appeared, and at the close of the performance he was decorated with an order and a star of brilliants. This order and star, like the other tokens of distinction he has received, are never seen when the "voiceless singer" appears in public. To the idea of this tall, angular man, whose face bears a resemblance to that of Henry Irving, such things have their place, but they are merely frippery and out of order when he is giving the public his interpretation of well known German songs and ballads.

Stranger—Why are you crying, sonny?
Boy—Paw hit his fumb wiv a hammer an' I laughed.—Harper's Weekly.

When Grand Duke Ernest II of Saxon-Altenburg ascended his little throne, on February 7, 1908, he appointed a commission to devise a plan by which the ancient Altenburger national costume might be retained without breaking "the modest dress regulations" which had recently been adopted. According to the "Breslauer Morgen Zeitung," the "Altenburger women wear short, bell-shaped skirts, with which the wind may play havoc," and the regulation of this garment was the object of the commission. In their wisdom the commissioners decided that all short skirts must be provided "at the hem with a stout elastic band, which will keep it in place." On the anniversary of his ascension to the throne Grand Duke Ernest received in audience six young women who wore dresses as prescribed by the commissioners, and he approved of the design. "Truly the cares, duties, vexations and responsibilities of a monarch are multifarious, perplexing and severe," is the comment of a Berlin paper.

Blobbs—What power is your automobile?
Slobbs—Forty horse and twice as much will power.—Philadelphia Record.

A number of women were putting on their wraps preparatory to going home from an afternoon bridge party in the upper residence district of this city one afternoon recently, when a valuable fur coat belonging to one of them could not be found. There was, however, another fur coat of inferior quality in the dressing room, which the hostess said had evidently been left by mistake by the woman who had taken the other garment. The available coat was taken away by the woman whose wrap was missing in the hope that the mistake would be rectified without much trouble. Several days passed and no claim was made for the coat the guest had worn away from the house, and the woman took it to a dealer, where her garment had been purchased, hoping that some mark on the substituted coat might be found by which the owner could be identified. The plan was successful, and, much to her amazement, she discovered that the inferior coat was the property of her bridge hostess. The "lost" coat was found, and on its return the matter was to be hushed up, but the promise of silence was evidently poorly kept. No more invitations for afternoon bridge have been issued from the house where the "mistake" was made.

"She says theirs is only a platonic friendship."
"Then why has she begun to take cooking lessons?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

General Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who coined the phrase "We love him for the enemies he has made," and used it in seconding the nomination of Cleveland for the Presidency in 1884, recently celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. General Bragg was Consul General to Cuba for a while under President Roosevelt, but his view of the Cubans—expressed in a letter—that "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," caused his transfer to Hong Kong. That was his last official post.

"Why do you call your wife Marathon?"
"Because she can run up bills faster than anybody I ever knew?"—Detroit Free Press.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—The President was busy in his office from early this morning until after 6 o'clock to-night. His visitors were so numerous that he could give each little time. Senator Aldrich, Speaker Cannon and Franklin MacVeagh, the new Secretary of the Treasury, had a long conference with the President late this afternoon. Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, spent nearly an hour with him this morning.

It is announced that President Taft contemplates a long trip through the West in the summer and that his itinerary may include Alaska. He will probably attend the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and come home by way of the Southwest.

Timothy L. Woodruff had a short conference with the President in regard to the diplomatic offices now held by New Yorkers.

Among others who shook hands with the President were Senators Root, Borah, Smoot, Sutherland, Lodge, Owen, Gore, Heyburn, Culberson, Nelson, Curtis, Clapp, Beveridge, Dolliver, Du Pont, Warner and Overman, Representatives Nelson, Gardner, Madison, Howard, Dawson, Steenerson, Cole, Campbell, Olcott and Stephens, Postmaster General Hitchcock, General Powell Clayton, H. Clay Evans, Booker T. Washington, Cecil Lyon and Bishop Grant.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce called to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Taft, and William Loeb, jr., made his parting visit before his departure for New York on the 3 o'clock train.

The President took luncheon with Charles P. Taft, but was gone from the White House only a short time.

Mrs. Taft made her first appearance in public since the inaugural ball this afternoon at the Paderewski concert. In the box with her were Mrs. Nicholas Anderson and Mrs. Charles Anderson, both of Cincinnati; Professor and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Taft's brother-in-law and sister, and Miss Torrey, the aunt of the President. Miss Torrey will remain at the White House for a day or two before going to her New England home. Mrs. Taft posed in her inaugural gown for a local photographer to-day.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—The Secretary of State will hold a reception for the foreign ambassadors and ministers resident in Washington on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ballinger, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, who came here for the inaugural ceremonies, will leave Washington to-morrow. She will pay a brief visit to her son in college, and will then go to Seattle for a protracted stay.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz entertained at dinner to-night.

The third French secretary and Viscountess de Martel have as guests for the spring M. and Mme. de Bardac, of Paris, the parents of the viscountess.

The Hon. Ronald Lindsay, onetime British secretary here and now connected with the British Foreign Office, is visiting Mrs. Don Cameron, mother of his fiancée, Miss Martha Cameron.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Senator Warren. Vice-President Sherman was long chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House, and in compliment to his valuable work the dining room was decorated with Indian work and Indian relics of all kinds and presented an interesting scene. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson and the Speaker and Miss Cannon were among the guests.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President, was the guest of honor at a large luncheon to-day, with Mrs. Anderson as hostess. In the party were Mrs. Ballinger, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Señora de Quesada, Señora Cruz, Señora Cortes and Señora Guzman, of the diplomatic circle, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingalls, and Miss Anna Louise Taft, who took a house here for inauguration week, will return to Cincinnati to-morrow.

Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins and her sister, Mrs. Palmer, who have been the guests of the ex-Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright, returned to the home of Mrs. Watkins, in New York, to-day. Mrs. Wright will go South in a day or two.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Annah Ripley, Miss Harriet Daly, Miss Cornelia Bryce, Miss Elizabeth Lattimer, and Phoenix Ingraham will be among those who will take part in the Tableaux Vivants which are to be given for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery at the Plaza on the evening of March 25. The pictures will illustrate and follow old English and German songs by Cecil Fanning. There will also be some operatic selections which will be pictured. Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden will dance, and Miss Geraldine Farrar will be heard in several songs. Tickets for the entertainment may be had of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, president of the Lisa Day Nursery; Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. E. J. Berwind. A meeting was held yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt to complete the arrangements for the affair.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig gave a small dinner last night at her house in East 52d street.

Miss Caryl Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts, will be married to Duff Green Maynard on April 17, in the Church of the Incarnation. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 24 West 37th street.

The sewing class of the Fresh Air Association of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will meet to-day at the home of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard in East 72d street.

The sewing class which works for the New York Infant Asylum had its regular meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, in East 86th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs and their daughter, Miss Pauline Riggs, will sail for Europe at the end of this month.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall and her daughter, Miss Evelyn Marshall, will sail for Europe in May.

Mrs. J. Russell Soley will give a dinner this evening at her house in East 56th street.

Miss Marguerite Pierson will entertain at dinner on March 17.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, March 8.—Mr. and Mrs. William W. Sherman and the Misses Sherman departed for New York this afternoon. Mr. Sherman is to return later in the week, and the whole family will return in April for the season.

Richard Peters, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, has returned to New York.

YALE EXPECTS MR. TAFT TO CONTINUE

Resignation from Corporation Not Looked For Now—Mr. Ripley May Be Re-elected.

New Haven, March 8.—It is now expected that President Taft will not resign his membership in the Yale corporation, the university governing body. If he retires a special election will have to be held at the commencement exercises in June.

The term of one member expires every year. This year the term of Alfred L. Ripley, of Boston, expires. He has been a member of the corporation for two six-year terms, and it is believed that he wil consent to stand for re-election.

MR. ROOT AMONG WESTERN SENATORS.

Nebraskan and Two Montana Men His Neighbors—Offices of Mr. Depew.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 8.—Senator Root has taken possession of his new quarters in the Senate office building. Suite 431, on the fourth floor, consisting of two large rooms facing west on Delaware avenue, and commanding a view of the Union Station plaza, has been assigned to him. Senator Brown, of Nebraska, has the adjoining suite on the north, and Senator Dixon, of Montana, the adjoining suite on the south. Across the hall from the quarters of New York's new Senator are the rooms of Senator Carter, of Montana. In fact, Mr. Root is hemmed in by men from the West.

Senator Root was not at his new offices to-day, but one of his clerks moved in and began work on the great mass of correspondence which has been accumulating on Mr. Root's desk since he left the State Department.

Senator Depew has two rooms on the second floor in the new building. The suite is No. 247 and is in the extreme northeast corner of the building. The rooms are further from the Senate chamber than the offices of Senator Root. Across the hall from Senator Depew's rooms are the offices of Senator Kean, of New Jersey. His other neighbors are Senators Dolliver, of Iowa, and Bradley, of Kentucky.

KING ALFONSO AT CEUTA.

Ceuta, Morocco, March 8.—King Alfonso arrived here this morning from Algeciras on board the cruiser Extremadura. Salutes were exchanged with the shore and delegations from neighboring tribes are coming in to pay their respects to the King and testify their friendliness toward Spain.

Madrid, March 8.—The report published in the United States that King Alfonso had been injured in an automobile accident near Seville is a repetition of the one telegraphed from Spain eight days ago, when his majesty's automobile skidded and struck a tree near Villa Manrique.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR AND BALL.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Washington Heights Hebrew Educational Institute will hold a charity fair to-day and to-morrow at the "Venetian Gardens," in the Harlem Casino, and on Thursday a grand charity ball at the same place. The object is to help build a temple of worship for the Hebrews of Washington Heights.

DINNER FOR SENATOR ROOT.

The Republican Club will give a dinner for Senator Elihu Root to-night at the clubhouse. About two hundred and fifty, the capacity of the dining room, will be present. President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, of which Senator Root is a graduate, will be at the dinner, and the principal speeches will be made by Senator Root and Dr. Stryker.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS BACK AT WORK.

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank and of the Chamber of Commerce, who was taken ill in a subway train about two weeks ago, and has since then been resting at his home, resumed his duties at the bank yesterday, fully restored to health. Many business associates and friends called in the course of the day to congratulate him upon his speedy recovery from his indisposition.

MRS. YERKES DEMANDS RESALE.

Justice O'Gorman, of the Supreme Court, reserved decision yesterday on the application of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to compel the syndicate which bought the Yerkes art gallery to take title. The property was sold at foreclosure sale for $277,500 and there was a mortgage on it for $250,000. Counsel for Mrs. Yerkes says that the property did not bring enough and demands a resale. The syndicate asserts that it could not get a good title to the property.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE GETS $80,000.

Bequest of Miss Ellen A. Kendall To Be Used Largely to Found Professorship.

Boston, March 8.—A bequest to Wellesley College of the residue of the estate of Miss Ellen A. Kendall, of Boston, estimated at between $75,000 and $80,000, was made in the will of Miss Kendall, filed for probate to-day. The will directs that the money shall be used in the establishment of a professorship named for the giver, and that everything in excess of $60,000 shall be used to assist worthy students.

AMERICAN METHODS PRAISED.

British Delegates to Tuberculosis Congress Urge Adoption of Similar Measures.

London, March 8.—The British delegates to the international tuberculosis congress held in Washington last fall issued a report to-day, in which they pay a high tribute to American preventive methods in this field. They lay stress on the completeness with which compulsory notification is carried out in New York and elsewhere, and insist on the absolute necessity of similar regulations in the United Kingdom. The delegates formed a high opinion of the value of the various day and night consumption camps in America.

KEYSTONE SENATORSHIP UP TO-DAY.

Republican Caucus Will Probably Nominate George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg.

Harrisburg, Penn., March 8.—The Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature will meet in joint caucus to-morrow to name a candidate for United States Senator to succeed P. C. Knox. Mr. Knox's term would have expired on March 4, 1911, and the new Senator will serve out the unexpired term.

It is probable that only one name, that of George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, will be presented to the caucus and that he will be unanimously selected. The two houses will take separate ballots on the Senatorship on March 16 and on the following day will meet in joint session to declare the successful candidate formally elected.

THANKS PAID TO JAMES STOKES.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg published yesterday morning said that prominent Russian officials had thanked Anson Phelps Stokes for his assistance in founding the Russian Young Men's Christian Association. According to the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, James Stokes contributed largely toward the Russian Young Men's Christian Association, and it was he who received the thanks of the Russian officials.

ADMIRAL CERVERA BETTER.

Cadiz, March 8.—The physicians attending Vice-Admiral Pascual Cervera think that he has a chance of recovery.

AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 27.—An American hospital, long needed in Paris, owing to the lack of good French hospitals and the formalities required for Americans to gain admission to them, is at last a reality. Through the generosity of members of the American colony funds have been raised with which two adjoining villas at Neuilly have been purchased and transformed into a well equipped hospital, consisting of a free consultation room, two wards, each having seven beds, and eleven private rooms. There is a large garden in the rear, where the directors intend to erect two or more additional pavilions. The institution is designed for the use of all classes of the growing American colony and may also be used by American visitors. It will be formally opened in May. Charles Knight is the architect, and John H. Harjes is president of the board of directors.

THE POPE'S CONDITION IMPROVES.

Rome, March 8.—The Pope's physician found his patient better to-day. The Pontiff is still confined to his room, and cannot yet resume his audiences.

FOR A NEW INAUGURATION DAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now while we are all in the mood for changing the date of inauguration day, why not fix it on some certain day of the week, for instance, the last Thursday in April? If some certain day of the month, like April 30 or May 1, is selected, such a date is likely to come on Sunday some time. That is not desirable, and can be avoided just as well as not.

F. H. LANGWORTHY.

Warren, Penn., March 6, 1909.