

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 26.—The President discussed the New York political situation today with Senators Root and Dewey. Representatives Parsons, Bennett and Calder; Timothy L. Woodruff, Alderman Brown and Controller William A. Prendergast, of New York, were also present.

Ex-Governor Hoggatt talked with the President about Alaskan affairs, and New York Governor Curry discussed affairs of New Mexico. Richard C. Kerens, the new Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, had a short conference with the President. Mr. Kerens was going to sail for his post in a couple of weeks.

Ex-Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, called to thank the President for his appointment to the Chickamauga Park Commission. Mr. Grosvenor will be chairman of the commission, and has decided to make his home at the park, which he hopes to have Congress establish as the headquarters of the commission.

The President's callers included Senators Shively, Groe, Smart, Nixon and Stephenson, Representatives Gill, Hamilton, Palmer and Kinkaid and the members of the Tariff Board. The President and Captain Butt went walking this afternoon.

This evening the President attended the reception given by the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman, and later was a guest at the dinner of the Washington Board of Trade. Mrs. Taft attended the theatre this evening.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Wickersham and Mrs. Ballinger held large receptions this afternoon, receiving hundreds of guests from official and private life.

Mrs. Dickinson's reception was particularly interesting this afternoon, because she had assisting her "Stonewall" Jackson, widow of the Confederate general, who is the house guest of Mrs. Letzer, and who came North especially to attend the dinner given by the President and Mrs. Taft last night for the members of the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer to-night held the first of two large evening receptions for which they have issued invitations, their guests being several hundred persons from official and private life, including members of the diplomatic corps.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer to-night held the first of two large evening receptions for which they have issued invitations, their guests being several hundred persons from official and private life, including members of the diplomatic corps.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Sherman to-night entertained a large dinner company to-night, having invited their guests the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger and the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff.

Major and Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips entertained fifty young people at dinner to-night in compliment to Miss Lillian Chew, and the guests danced afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howard entertained a number of guests at dinner to-night, and Mrs. Julian James entertained a large party at a breakfast this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings entertained a large company of young people at a dinner, followed by a dance, to-night, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Farnestock, of New York, who are guests at dinner to-night, also had dinner guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Looze, of St. Louis, arrived here to-day for a short visit to the Speaker and Miss Cannon. Mrs. Arthur Lee will return here to-morrow on a short trip to Europe, the ocean voyage having been advised for her health.

Magistrate Frederic Kernehan was married yesterday afternoon in the church of the Transfiguration to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence Howland, eldest daughter of Mrs. Louis M. Howland, who since the death of her mother has lived with her grandfather, Colonel Frederick Newbold Lawrence, making her debut in society under the name of her aunt, Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene. Mrs. Howland was accompanied by her grandfather, Colonel Lawrence, and was arrayed in white satin and old point lace, her veil being also of point lace.

Miss Lillian Chew, who is the daughter of the late Mrs. Kernehan, was the bride, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, of Grace Church, in place of the Rev. Mr. McVicker, of Rhode Island, who was ill. It was followed by a small reception at the home of Colonel Lawrence, in West 57th street.

Among those seen at the church were Samuel Adams Clark, J. Henry Alexander, Jr., Alexander, Jr., Miss Virginia Alexander, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. Harry J. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernehan, Miss Whitney, the bridegroom's aunt; his sisters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Mary S. W. Kernehan; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

Another wedding yesterday was that of Miss Blanche Oelrichs and Leonard M. Thomas, at the Park avenue home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, where the ceremony was performed by Monsignor Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, assisted by his secretary, Father Byrne, and the Rev. Dr. William J. Sinnott, in the presence of near relatives and a few intimate friends, for which about one hundred invitations had been issued. The drawing room was converted into a chapel of lilies and roses and garlands of green were arranged from the centre of the ceiling to the walls and large palms were placed at one end of the room, making a background for the altar, which was lighted with candles and flowers of Miss Oelrichs. An aisle of white ribbons was stretched through the centre of the room, formed a prie-dieu of white satin was placed before the altar and the bride and groom, Miss Oelrichs, who was given away by her father, was dressed in white satin embroidered in roses and long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Her train consisted of orange and gardenias. She wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Her only bridal attendant was Miss Cecelia May, of Washington, who was in pink chiffon over pink satin and wore a pink hat. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Catharine Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin acted as train bearers. Catharine Vanderbilt's frock was of white chiffon and pale blue and she wore a blue hat trimmed with lace, and young Charles Martin wore a white tuxedo. William S. Hill was the best man, and the ushers comprised W. J. O'Donnell, Iselin, William Post, James W. Ramsey, T. Markoe Robertson, Adolph Borie and Charles De L. and Harry E. Oelrichs. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Miss Emily Foster, Mrs. George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. James P. Kernan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goetz, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray and Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman.

Yet another wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Agnes S. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hall, to Walter Bateman Allen, in the Church of the Ascension at 4 o'clock. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Reg. G. Gray, was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their home in West 87th street. The bride, who was arrayed in white satin trimmed with Brussels lace and wore a lace veil, her flowers being lilies-of-the-valley, was attended by Mrs. Charles Dewey, Miss Adeline Grymes, Miss Elizabeth Chaborn, Miss Adeline Richards, Miss Flournoy Hopkins, Miss Elizabeth Downing, Miss Dorothy Steinman, and by two little flower girls, Zaydee de Jonge and McCorra Gray. The children were dressed in white chiffon with large lace hats, and carried baskets filled with American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids wore white cloth and chiffon and carried American Beauty roses. The groom wore a blue suit and a blue hat. The bride and groom were followed by the bridesmaids and flower girls, and the ushers. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a large number of guests were present.

Miss La Montagne gave a theatre party at the Liberty last evening for her debut. Miss Dolly M. La Montagne, and afterward took her guests to Sherry's for supper.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., gives a large musical this evening at her house in Fifth avenue. Miss Geraldine Farrar and Edmond Clement will sing.

Chicago who had come to Europe to find him. The Prinz Adalbert came up to Quarantine on the afternoon of September 24, 1906, and a tug with federal officials met her and took off the prisoner. As the tug was passing the house of Liberty Street, she was hailed by the pilot house in response to a request to stop for the newspaper photographers. After the cameras clicked one of the men on tug said, "Don't worry, Mr. Stensland. By this time this ship comes back to New York you will be out of the clutches of the law." Stensland smiled and others on deck laughed, but few on that tug realized how nearly that prophecy was to be fulfilled. Through a change of schedule the Prinz Adalbert was transferred to another service of the Hamburg-American Line, and did not come here again until a few weeks ago, when she returned to New York on the 24th of January. He returned from Tangier Stensland was sent to the Joliet penitentiary. He was paroled on January 20 this year, only a few weeks after the next arrival of the ship that brought him here in 1906.

"You should be in mind" said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who read this paper are in the city of New York. That's why I call my new story 'The Last Word.'"—Philadelphia Record.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BURNING QUESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the article in Tuesday's Tribune, "A Year of 90-Cent Gas," it is stated that "the result of the year's test of the pointing from the point of view of profit under the new law. The lowered price has evidently not stimulated consumption to anything like the extent expected."

This is indeed surprising to one family who are obliged to burn four gas jets in the dining room, besides candles on the table; four in the parlor, and in the drawing room, and five burners are nightly lighted in the upstairs sitting room, with most inadequate results. The gas bills have never been so large for the quality of the gas so poor as at present. LUX.

New York, Jan. 26, 1910.

NATIONAL LAW DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: During the course of an investigation for many months past of the questions connected with the enforcement of the coal and iron tariff laws, the railroads have frequently had thrust at me by railroad lawyers or from other railroad sources the idea that the speaker looked with contempt upon the efforts of government attorneys to carry out the provisions of that portion of the Interstate Commerce act which provides that the capital of the corporations could be depended upon to defeat such a law before the courts, as against the Attorney General and his assistants, unless absolutely no legal difficulties attended its enforcement.

It was not, however, until only the other day that the general attorney of one of the most important trunk lines, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

Remember that, if the Attorney General and his assistants can be considered to represent the people of the United States, the gentleman in question was himself one of the members of the bar, and that, in conversation, sneered at "those \$3,000 lawyers at Washington."

can be no doubt that the introduction of the primary will necessitate a reduction in the number of elections. The primary is, in fact, another election, and states with the annual system, using the primary, would overtax the voters. A multiplication of elections would be expensive and onerous. Pennsylvania found that out after its new primary system was put in force. As a consequence the constitution has just been amended so as to abolish the old-year state elections and to shift the municipal and local elections formerly held in February, to November in the odd years. This change will avoid the inconveniences under the present system of practically four elections in one year. New York can easily amend its calendar, because in state elections it is already on the biennial basis. The term of the Governor could be lengthened to four years, and of Assemblymen to two years, and of state Senators to four years and of Assemblymen to two years, and it works satisfactorily. It is also in use in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, West Virginia, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. If an emergency arises the Legislature can be called in special session at any time. A regular legislative session every other year would apparently insure greater tranquillity, and probably produce better political results.

The Panama libel suit. Judge Hough's action in quashing the indictment for libel found against the publishers of "The New York World" may or may not end the government's efforts to have the charges considered in a federal indictment of a state court. The judge expressed the hope that an appeal from his ruling would be taken to the Supreme Court at Washington, and is certainly desirable that an authoritative interpretation should be given to the federal statutes which make criminal offences committed on federal reservations triable in federal courts under the penal codes of the states in which those reservations are situated. The government has held that the libel of "The World" is accused was committed on the West Point reservation and in the Postoffice Building here, and that the federal courts of the Southern District of New York had full and original jurisdiction to try the case under the New York penal code. Judge Hough has ruled, however, that since the alleged offence was committed in other parts of New York as well as in the West Point reservation it is primarily within the state jurisdiction and the state courts should be resorted to for the first instance by those alleging an injury. He holds that Congress did not intend to intrust to the courts of the United States the punishment of offences other than those primarily and exclusively committed in United States territory.

The government thus far has not been forthcoming in its plans of attack in the Panama libel suits, for its request for leave to remove the case against the publishers of "The Indianapolis News" from Indiana to the District of Columbia was denied by Judge Anderson, and the law which it has depended upon to keep the case against the publishers of "The World" within the federal jurisdiction here is now pronounced inadequate. The proceedings so far have been abortive, but they have had some value in contributing to an ultimate determination of the powers of the federal courts in similar cases.

FOR A QUIET FOURTH. There is ground for a considerable degree of encouragement and comfort in the announcement that the governors of nine states have formally signified their willingness and, indeed, their determination to do all that lies in their power this year to suppress the noisy and destructive brutalities of Fourth of July celebrations and to confine the festivities of that day to forms befitting a humane and enlightened nation. We shall hope to see similar action taken by other state executives—by most if not all of them. It would have been a graceful and patriotic thing for the recent conference of governors to adopt a concerted course of action in behalf of a safe and sane commemoration of the nation's birthday.

Something more than such action by the governors is necessary, however, to rid the country of cheap and deadly explosives. Legislation is essential, and after that discreet and resolute police administration for the enforcement of the law and the apprehension and punishment of lawbreakers. In this city in recent years the law restricting the public use of fireworks has often been better than a dead letter, fireworks of the most objectionable kinds being openly used, with the full knowledge of the police, at forbidden times. If the governors cannot compel the enactment of restrictive laws, they perhaps can in most states str administrative officials up to a more effective enforcement of the existing laws.

If any real improvement is to be effected this year, it is high time for active work to that end to begin. It would be fatuous to wait until the slaughter had actually started, a few days before the Fourth, and then try to stop it. If there is to be any legislation in New York and New Jersey, for example—it must be secured this winter while the legislatures are in session. If effect is to be had through municipal administration, the work must be undertaken early, before permits for the sale of death-dealing explosives are issued. For this reason we particularly welcome the announcement to which we have referred, in the hope that it will lead to prompt and effective action on a widespread scale.

A DISAPPOINTING TEST. An announcement of much interest to medical men and to victims of tuberculosis was made about a year ago by Dr. Rosenberger, of Philadelphia. He believed that he had discovered a new way to diagnose consumption before it had made much progress and when, therefore, there was an excellent prospect that suitable treatment would insure recovery. Experiments had convinced Dr. Rosenberger that tubercle bacilli were invariably present in the blood of a patient even when the disease had not advanced far enough for them to be found in the sputum, and he described a novel and simple test he had himself invented for "detecting the germs after a specimen of blood had been mixed with water and allowed to stand a while.

Many experienced bacteriologists in America and Europe had reported this experiment. A few of them seemed to succeed in finding bacilli, but the majority have failed utterly. In the mean time Dr. Rosenberger has continued his work, and quite recently reported that

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Academy of Music, American Opera House, Irving Place, Knickerbocker Theatre, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Amusements, Meetings, etc.

New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation, office and printing place of business, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau street, New York; Open Mills, plant: Open M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The cost of living, Sunday observance and Alaskan affairs were discussed. The Mann "white slave" bill was passed.

FOREIGN.—A special dispatch from London says the coalition of Liberals, Conservatives and Nationalists has now elected more than half the membership of the House of Commons. Paris suffered still further from the rising food and energy prices.

THE FLIGHT OF FRANCE. A high official in France expressed a fear a few days ago that the damage from the prevailing floods in that country would reach to proportions of a national disaster.

DOMESTIC.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in Washington, the first witness being R. G. Glavin, who reiterated his charges against the Secretary of the Interior.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. The grand jury began an investigation into the milk situation in addition to the inquiry into the case of Edward J. Kelly.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: warmer and clearing. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 24.

NOT NEW OR TRIVIAL.

Justice Goff in his charge to the grand jury which is to investigate allegations of conspiracy to regulate prices in the milk business called attention to some facts apparently lost sight of by many operators in the necessary of life. Society has always regarded with aversion the speculator or middleman who seeks to create an artificial scarcity in food supplies or to exact by cunning an excessive price for some food article which has been hoarded.

The anti-trust law in the Donnelly State of New York has expressly enjoined by statute the prohibitions against joint action tending to create a monopoly in the manufacture, production or sale of any article or commodity, or the supply of any such article. The provisions of this law, however, have not been taken so seriously as they ought to have been, and it is to be feared that distributors, absorbed in

plans for controlling as well as supplying the local market, have sometimes failed to realize that in so far as they have sought to supplement supply by control they have been committing an offence against the political and social order.

Monopolization in any market is against the public interest and is forbidden by law. But monopolization on the part of the food market is a particularly serious thing. One individual may dispossess another and the net harm to the community be small. But when a few individuals or corporations corner the market for a necessary of life they commit a cumulative offence against millions of victims, doing the greatest wrong to the most helpless members of society.

Public opinion has not been sufficiently alive to the quality of the act of conspiring to put an artificial value on food products. It is more so now, and it behooves the distributors of every class of necessities to avoid even the appearance of a concerted movement to control supply or prices. If this country is to maintain its present competitive system in industry, trade and production its markets must be restored. Restraint of trade must be done away with and the monopolist and forestaller dealt with in his true character.

THE "BICAMERAL BOX." Mr. Choate deserved the congratulations he received from fellow members of the bar on the skill he displayed in presenting the case of his client, the receiver of the New York City Railway Company. In particular, the use he made of the plea of the defence that the shifting of assets—made possible simply from one to another chamber of a "bicameral box" showed that he had lost none of his adroitness and pungency of speech.

The "bicameral box" is a phrase which is not likely to lose its place in the vocabulary of "high finance." In the transaction complained of the New York City Railway Company made its notes for something more than \$9,000,000 to the Metropolitan Securities Company, controlled by the same directors, which company accepted them at 70—that is to say, paid about \$6,300,000. This \$2,700,000 of assets disappeared from the New York City Railway Company's chamber of the "bicameral box" into the Metropolitan Securities Company's chamber. The receiver of the New York City Railway, having access only to the empty chamber of the box, thinks it does make a difference in which compartment assets are kept.

Yet another wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Agnes S. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hall, to Walter Bateman Allen, in the Church of the Ascension at 4 o'clock. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Reg. G. Gray, was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their home in West 87th street. The bride, who was arrayed in white satin trimmed with Brussels lace and wore a lace veil, her flowers being lilies-of-the-valley, was attended by Mrs. Charles Dewey, Miss Adeline Grymes, Miss Elizabeth Chaborn, Miss Adeline Richards, Miss Flournoy Hopkins, Miss Elizabeth Downing, Miss Dorothy Steinman, and by two little flower girls, Zaydee de Jonge and McCorra Gray. The children were dressed in white chiffon with large lace hats, and carried baskets filled with American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids wore white cloth and chiffon and carried American Beauty roses. The groom wore a blue suit and a blue hat. The bride and groom were followed by the bridesmaids and flower girls, and the ushers. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a large number of guests were present.