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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:15—8:15—Ragged Robin.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:15—8:15—The Watcher.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—2:15—8:30—The Inferior Sex.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:30—The Mollusc.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Little Town of Bethlehem.
GARRICK—2:15—8:15—Your Humble Servant.
GLOBE—2:15—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Prince of Bohemia.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Old Dutch.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—A Lucky Star.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Der Zigeunerbaron—8:15—Die Foerster Christ'l.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2—8—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:20—Mrs. Dot.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The City.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Griselidis—8—Trovatore.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:30—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Orfeo—8—Hänsel und Gretel.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Barrier.
NEW THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Twelfth Night
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Faith Healer.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Lilly.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Mr. Buttles.
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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Lodge spoke in defence of the Payne tariff law, declaring that it is not responsible for the high cost of living; Mr. Carter reported the postal savings bank bill. ═══ House: The agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration.

FOREIGN.—The Seine at 1 o'clock this morning was said to be stationary and its tributaries were still falling; one-fourth of the city is under water and thousands of persons have been rescued; traffic is suspended and telegraphic communication is difficult. ═══ The Unionists have carried 264 seats and the Liberals 263, with 117 divided between the Labor and Nationalist parties; both protection and free trade adherents claim a victory, but conservative opinion inclines to the belief that nothing has been proved by the election. ═══ Fifty-three officers and men of the British destroyer Eden, wrecked off Dover, were rescued. ═══ An agreement has been made among the parties in Greece to dissolve the Military League and revise the constitution. ═══ General Medina and other members of the court martial in Nicaragua were acquitted of responsibility for the shooting of Groce and Cannon.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft's decision not to drop the suit against the Union and Southern Pacific railroads was announced. ═══ The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation was resumed in Washington, Louis R. Glavis again occupying the witness stand. ═══ The State Treasurer and State Controller at Albany addressed a circular letter to depositories of moneys of the State of New York describing in detail the fixed policy which they have adopted for the administration of those funds. ═══ The militia council submitted a report to Governor Hughes opposing the suggested plan of utilizing the state camp at Peekskill as a site of a new state prison. ═══ One naval prisoner was shot and killed and two were wounded by guards at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., while the men were trying to escape in a boat.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Search was made in vain for James R. Keene to serve a subpœna in connection with the Columbus and Hocking pool collapse. ═══ John Bigelow discussed the plan for the erection of a monument to Samuel J. Tilden. ═══ A man resembling the one described originally as the slayer of two little boys at Highbridge Park threw acid on a girl's face. ═══ Several more witnesses identified Dennison as the may they saw near Highbridge Park the day the two boys were killed. ═══ Ex-Justice Patterson, former presiding justice of the Appellate Division, died after a long illness. ═══ In holding an engineer for the grand jury Coroner Squire of Ossining blamed the New York Central Railroad for the wreck in which Spencer Trask was killed. ═══ Jacob H. Schiff said that there was nothing in the attitude of the administration to alarm investors.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain or snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 32.

CHARTER REVISION.

Charter revision? That was one of last year's six best sellers, but who cares about it to-day? Last winter the public was exasperated at the multiplying evidences of bad administration, and there was a feeling that the instrument under which the city was governed was partly to blame, but that feeling was not strong enough even then to induce the Legislature to give respectful attention to a really promising effort to improve the city charter. This year we have a new administration, which at present enjoys an unusual degree of public confidence, and the people will be disposed to regard changes in the charter as of minor consequence, anyway.

Therefore we do not expect much to come of the report of the legislative committee on the charter. The changes which the committee recommends are none of them in the slightest degree fundamental. They are all matters of detail. There should be, says the commission, a department of public hospitals. There should be a single headed park commission. The Board of Education should consist of twenty-one instead of forty-six members. The borough presidents, after this administration is over, should not sit in the Board of Estimate, but there should be members of the Board of Estimate, elected at large or by boroughs to take their place—a suggestion that is open to the objection that it further complicates the city government and increases the number of officials to be voted for. We should not have a central purchasing agent for the city, which the Charter Commission and the Cassidy committee, if we are not mistaken, favored, but a "fiscal supervisor." This idea is borrowed from the practice of the state. The wide area makes a single purchasing agent for the whole state obviously impracticable, but we do not see that any similar circumstance stands in the way of a single purchaser of supplies for the city. The legislative committee does not report a new charter. We see no reason why it should. It is in favor of doing nothing but patching the old charter and that can be done by the adoption of a few amendments.

The merit of the Ivins charter was that it extended the principle of home rule and made constant interference from Albany unnecessary. Naturally, that principle is not accepted in Albany. In regard to the wages of policemen, firemen and school teachers, the committee is not even prepared to admit that it is not the "duty" of the Legislature to fix the compensation of such local employes. The sense of "duty" which inspired the repeated passage of the "equal pay" bills is strongly in evidence all through the report on the charter.

TOO MUCH.

Under the new municipal order old and honored classifications in the world of public service are being ruthlessly wiped out. Colonel "Mike" Padden's taking off was a tragedy which still staggers the Bowery. That a functionary so firmly installed in office as Colonel "Mike," lauded by the outgoing Mayor as "the best Water Register the city ever had," discharging for years on the side the responsible functions of aide-de-camp to no less a municipal personage than "Little Tim" Sullivan, could be coldly ousted on the mere charge that he didn't use his office chair and desk often enough to chase away the dust was a revelation to thousands of the ingratitude of republics and the pettiness of politics. "Mike" went to the political guillotine, while the Bowery shuddered and whispered, "O Murphy, "what crimes have been committed by "the candidate to whom you lent the "organization's name!" Yet "the best Water Register ever" at least died with his boots on. He was not humiliated by being asked to abjure his true character and status, to reform his habits and to linger on in degrading servitude to new political notions and new official models.

Colonel "Mike" never became *declassé*. But there are other dignitaries of the old order who have been obliged to endure that harrowing experience. Those images of civic *otium cum dignitate*, those ornaments of the municipal council chamber, the sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen and his assistants, have been rudely awakened from their dream of immunity from the common lot of toil and set to daily labor like any ordinary civil service incubated municipal servants. Who could be so insensible to the eternal fitness of things as to ask a dignitary as imposing as a sergeant-at-arms to descend to vulgar work?

When a Democratic House of Representatives—the first since the war—assembled at Washington in 1875, it elected a functionary of this ancient and honorable class, who within a few weeks wrote home to friends in Virginia that he was "a biger man than old Grant." He spoke appropriately and convincingly for his whole class, and were he alive to-day his heart would be bowed down at the affront to the guild contained in the orders to our local custodians of the peace and dignity of the aldermanic chamber to hold themselves in readiness to do messenger as well as professional service there on meeting days, and to inspect auctions in various parts of the city on the many providentially ordered days of rest when the board does not sit. We cannot picture a sergeant-at-arms with the real spirit submitting to such a declassification. The new regime is evidently asking too much of the self-respecting survivors from the old one. As James H. Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," put it:

Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul.

Better sudden death like Colonel "Mike" Padden's.

THE JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

We should regret to believe that any real incompatibility existed between the sentiments expressed by the Japanese Foreign Minister on Thursday and those put forward in reply by the Mayor of Tokio. Both utterances were entirely friendly to the United States, though the two speakers assumed different attitudes. The sincerity of Baron Komura's profession of friendship for the United States and of his reaffirmation of fidelity to the principle of the open door and equal opportunity for all nations in China need not be doubted, and if his declination of Secretary Knox's proposal is to be criticised as hasty and curt, and if some of the motives behind it are to be characterized as discourteous and unseemly, as they were by Mr. Ozaki, we certainly prefer to have those strictures of Japanese rather than of American authorship.

Nevertheless, the present attitude of the Japanese government toward the Manchurian railroad question seems to us mistaken and regrettable, and regret is at least as much on Japan's account as on our own. Indeed, it is perhaps more on Japan's account than ours, for it is to be expected that the embarrassments which are almost sure to arise through failure thus to dispose of that question will affect Japan more seriously than America. We could wish no stronger justification for our adherence to the open door policy and our insistence upon all our rights and privileges under it than that which was given by Baron Komura himself on Wednesday. But it seems almost inevitable that such proper insistence would be far less likely to run counter to Japanese interests if the Manchurian railroads were now transferred to China and neutralized than if they were kept under alien control for some more years. Baron Komura's reference to Japan's action at Port Arthur suggests an additional argument in favor of Mr. Knox's plan, as a logical continuance of a policy which Japan has already voluntarily begun. Russia made of Port Arthur a closed military port and fortress, but Japan, although fully entitled under the treaties to continue that arrangement, has made it an open commercial port. That is a proceeding for which Japan is entitled to credit and commendation. But surely it would be logical to extend the same liberal principle to the railroad which runs northward from that port by transferring it to its proper owner and by assenting to its neutralization.

Nor can we regard as convincing Baron Komura's reminder that fulfilment of Mr. Knox's plan would involve radical changes in the condition of affairs in Manchuria which were established by the treaties of Portsmouth and Peking. Doubtless it would cause such changes. But those changes are bound to come in time, and it seems to us that the sooner they are effected the easier that achievement will be and the better for all concerned. For the present status in Manchuria is not permanent. It was established by the treaties referred to merely as a temporary device. The idea was that it should prevail until China so improved her administration as to make it prudent to give her control of the great Manchurian trade routes. The American idea is that with the advent of constitutionalism in China that time has arrived, and that under certain international guarantees the relinquishment of those roads to Chinese ownership, to which Japan and Russia stand pledged a few years hence, can now safely be made, and can be made now with less friction and with less disturbance of Japanese and Russian as well as other interests than would be possible at the time when under the treaties the thing must at latest be done. Japanese persistence in declining the American proposal may not involve the slightest discourtesy to this country, but it does seem to us to involve a menace to Japan's own best interests.

THE WISDOM OF CHILDREN.

All the old-fashioned ideas about rearing children are going into the dust bin. "Children," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, lecturing upon their diet—"children have bottled-up intelligence inside of them" which tells them what is best for them. Parents are now beginning to bow before that awful bottled-up intelligence. They are learning to acknowledge its superiority and act accordingly.

Dr. Hutchinson told the public something about that bottled-up intelligence. "You cannot give a child too much to eat," he said. If the child wants to eat between meals, let him eat between meals, for beware how you thwart that bottled-up intelligence. "If he tends to gorge himself on sweets, you may "know that his system craves that form "of food."

This process of consulting the bottled-up intelligence, of course, cannot begin too young. The crawling infant on the floor must be allowed to follow his own instinct in selection of food. If he consumes immense quantities of shoe buttons, pins and carpet tacks, it is because of that bottled-up intelligence which makes him better fitted than an adult to choose the kind of food that is to go into his stomach. Soap is a dainty much enjoyed at the early stages of life. Careful parents, awed by the superiority of instinct to reason, will beware how they cut off the little toddler's supply of soap. His system, in its infinite wisdom, craves soap, shoe buttons, carpet tacks, pieces of paper and similar fare, and the little angel knows what is good for him.

In time he will grow up to prefer candy and cake to the contents of waste paper baskets; and again, if you are a wise parent, you will bow to the promptings of nature. As the child becomes a man he will gradually outgrow knowing what is good for him and will reach the stage where only a physician can tell him what he may eat, and then, instead of having "bottled intelligence" inside of him he will carry the bottled intelligence of his doctor in his waistcoat pocket and take it, one to five tablets, after each meal. When he is in that condition it is not strange that he marvels at the instinct which tells a child infallibly that his system needs shoe buttons rather than the flat pearl buttons that fasten underwear.

PRECIOUS METALS IN 1909.

From a bulletin just issued by the United States Geological Survey it appears that the output of gold in this country last year was about $99,000,000, a gain of fully $4,500,000 over the output of 1908. California and Colorado each contiuued to contribute a plump fifth to the total supply, though the former state reported an increase of almost $2,000,000 in her yield in 1909, while the latter showed a decrease amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The largest increase, a trifle more than $3,000,000, was effected by Nevada, her entire production closely approaching $15,000,000. In a measure this exceptional output is due to the fact that at one leading mine in Nevada the ore taken out in 1908 was stored for treatment on the completion of a mill which went into operation last year. Should there be no untoward experience like the labor strike which cut down South Dakota's yield in 1909 about $900,000, the Geological Survey expects that during the current year the hundred million dollar line will for the first time be passed.

Last year's output of silver is estimated at 53,849,000 ounces, an increase of 1,400,000 ounces over that of 1908, but a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 compared with 1907. Moreover, in spite of the gain in quantity in 1909, there was a diminution in actual value, for silver brought 53 cents an ounce in 1908 and only 52 cents last year. Indeed, the value of that metal in 1909 was fully $10,000,000 less than the average for the previous thirty years. The low price in this country was undoubtedly attributable to the astonishing production in the Cobalt region in Canada.

Government statistics, it will be observed, show that on the whole the gold industry of the United States enjoys the same moderate prosperity which now attends the production of most of the baser metals. The silver miners have been less fortunate. Their experience, which has probably been helpful to the manufacturers of plate, furnishes fresh occasion for congratulation over the fact that the country's currency does not rest on a white metal basis.

The first duty imposed on France by the floods is to relieve suffering. The homeless must be fed and sheltered and the sick cared for. The next task will be to repair the damage done, especially in Paris. Both the national and municipal authorities, however, will doubtless feel that they have not fully met their responsibilities until they have considered whether any steps can be taken to avert a repetition of the experiences of the last few days, or, at least, to reduce the effect of future visitations of the same kind. Though the Seine has not reached its present level for three centuries, there is no telling how soon a scarcely less formidable situation may be created by the forces now and recently at work.

State intervention in industrial disputes and compulsory arbitration, which were formerly much advocated by the leaders of organized labor in Australia as well as elsewhere, are not likely to be regarded with passionate favor in the commonwealth if the present policy of the courts is maintained. We are told that one strike leader, the president of an important union, has been sent to penal servitude for a year, while three others have been sentenced to eight months each and several more to shorter terms for "obstructing work" during a strike. That is not the sort of thing they and their comrades contemplated when they advocated the existing system. But we are inclined to think that the court's protection of free labor and the right of men to do an honest day's work for an honest day's wage, and its punishment of all who would infringe upon those rights, will in the long run be commended to the approval of fair-minded men.

The attacks which are being made by a few persons upon Professor Moore, of the Weather Bureau, for his recent report on the relation between forests and rainfall afford a striking illustration of the difficulty of destroying superstitions and of the fact that the more baseless superstitions are the more tenaciously their devotees cling to them and the more bitterly they resent exposure of their errors.

One of our contemporaries wants to know if the Democratic party in Maryland wishes to commit suicide. We do not know about Maryland, but elsewhere it is a case of resurrection.—Charleston News and Courier.

Resurrection and suicide seem to alternate in swift and exciting sequence.

With Mr. William O'Brien leading a compact and aggressive party of eight or ten independent Nationalists in Parliament in opposition to Mr. Redmond and his alliance with the British Liberals, the contentious old times of the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites may be revived, let us hope without the strenuosity which made the name of committee room No. 15 a companion of Donnybrook and Kilkenny.

At least one automatic tripping device in the subway works altogether too well.

It may be all very well for anti-vivisectionists to resent "slurs" which are cast upon them, if any are cast. But how about the slurs and worse than slurs which have been so copiously and so recklessly cast upon the painstaking investigators who have given their lives to the relief of human ills and who through the very experiments which have been so intemperately reviled have effected some of the greatest triumphs of the healing art?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Cats on the paw, $200 a pound" is a line that appeared recently in a Chicago paper. Coming from the meat centre, it might look at first glance like a quotation from the packing house district. Really, however, it was used to indicate the value of a ten-pound tabby on exhibition at the Beresford Cat Show, Mrs. Hugh King's blue Persian being held at $2,000. Another somewhat smaller pet, a silver Persian pussy, is appraised by the owner at $1,000.

The Man—Did you notice that woman we just passed?
The Woman—The one with blond puffs and a fur hat and a military cape, who was dreadfully made up, and had awfully soiled gloves on?
The Man—Yes, that one.
The Woman—No. I didn't notice her. Why?—Cleveland Leader.

A teacher of vocal music tells this story about one of his girl pupils: "She asked me many times what name she had better assume when she went on the stage, and I invariably told her to wait until the time came. Last week she came to her lesson radiant, because the family had decided that her stage name should be Signorina Harlemina,' being part of her own name and an affix to Harlem, her home. I saw that the stage bug had become incurably developed, and knowing that she would never get higher than a second rate choir loft I felt justified in asking her to seek another and a better teacher, and now when the wonderful young woman becomes famous I will get no credit for having coached her."

"I'm sure we're going to like the new minister."
"Why?"
"So far he hasn't objected to anything that I like to do."—Detroit Free Press.

For just one day last week New York had a real novelty in barber shops—a "shave-yourself tonsorial parlor." It was not called that, nor did the proprietor have any intention of running such a place, but he was forced to do it for a day. It happened this way: For one cause or another all his barbers failed to report for duty, and the regular customers were far too many for the "boss" to attend to. When the shop was well filled with "nexts," one of them, seeing the situation, offered to shave himself. Others followed suit, and in a minute or two there was a long line of amateurs scraping away before the mirrors. "And they paid me 15 cents apiece, too," said the proprietor gleefully.

WHEN NEWS IS SCARCE.

You cannot stump the busy scribe
Who runs the press.
He comes of a resourceful tribe,
We must confess.

When themes are scarce to write about
He does not yelp,
Nor does he raise a plaintive shout
Imploring help.

He promptly into action floats,
Gets busy then,
And ties some well known anecdotes
To unknown men.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, says that if the authorities will grant him $5,000 he can guarantee an absolutely "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration in the Quaker City. The promise certainly seems cheap at the price. Dr. Brumbaugh is president of the Philadelphia Playgrounds Association, and it is in that capacity that he is acting in offering to insure against shattered nerves on Independence Day. His idea is to provide some substitute for the ordinary murderous celebration of the day. He would give the children an ample entertainment. He advocates utilizing every available vacant lot, park and dump in the town for games, baseball, etc., on that day, and free lemonade (furnished from the $5,000 fund), ice cream and the rest of the childish menu.

Blobbs—They say old Boodlegrafter cleaned up $3,000,000 in three years.
Slobbs—In that short space of time I'll bet he didn't get them very clean.—Philadelphia Record.

VIEWS OF READERS.

FOR A MEAT EATERS' UNION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: No matter what may be the cause of the high prices of meat, we consumers have within ourselves the power to reduce them. Almost any sort of a start is better than doing nothing, but I fear we shall not get permanent relief until a well thought out plan has been adopted.

The present "meat strike" which is spreading over the United States will without doubt reduce the prices, but after we return to our normal consumption of meat they will advance to their former level. We shall have derived no lasting benefit.

What we need is not to kill entirely the consumption of meat, but to reduce it. If we should refrain from its use, say, two days of each week, results would be better than if we stopped altogether.

This movement by consumers already shows something of the strength we have, but we cannot safely use this strength without organization. It is a dangerous power unless it is harnessed and guided along lines of other great organizations, in which case, I believe, we shall get much good from it. We are ready to be organized that we may act unitedly, intelligently and effectively. Now, let a Moses come forward to lead us. F. C. BUFFUM.

Westerly, R. I., Jan. 22, 1910.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your recent editorial about a national anthem you stated that "the music of 'The Star Spangled Banner' is foreign." Will you kindly explain and state the source whence this tune was obtained?

New York, Jan. 24, 1910. R. J.

[The words of "The Star Spangled Banner" were written by Francis Scott Key in 1814, and by his express direction were fitted and sung to the air of "Anacreon in Heaven," which had been composed in England about 1770-'75 by John Stafford Smith, a well known English musician, composer and antiquary. —Ed.]

FAVORS AN EXPORT TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A few days ago you printed a letter from Wilbur A. Heisley with reference to high prices. Those he refers to are the prices now being paid for provisions, but from what he says later on in his letter by way of warning to the "grand old party" the inference is that the remedy for high prices for provisions, of which he complains, would be a general reduction in the tariff on manufactures. Of course that would mean a general reduction in wages, which, of course, is equivalent to a reduction of the volume of cash poured on the domestic market, which, again, is equivalent to a general reduction of business.

It would seem that the real remedy for high priced provisions would be a constitutional amendment permitting a good export tariff on provisions; or, at least, an export tariff as high as the import tariff. Instead of this course, however, a constitutional amendment is proposed which will permit Congress to levy a tax on incomes "from whatever source derived," and this in face of the fact that all taxes on capital come out of wages and not out of profits. If income is taxed, capital evades taxation by fleeing the country of taxation, as England's capital is now doing, unless the needs of the wage-earner are so great that he will stand a reduction of wages equal to the tax. EQUITAS.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 22, 1910.

THE STEED AND THE STEW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the letters of Mrs. Conger who was shut up during the siege of the legations in Peking I read that they found horse meat possible and even palatable, if the animals were not too old. Nor did they refuse "mule." Horse meat is always on sale in Paris, I believe.

In our proud Republic we have accounted this food as only for the downtrodden of the Old World across the ocean. But we seem to be coming to it. Ships loaded with our beef and pork carry thousands of tons abroad and the prices soar and soar.

I. G. OAKLEY.

Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 24, 1910.

THE CENTRAL BANK SCHEME.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The advocates of the central bank idea advance as their chief argument the fact that the national bank of any European country, but particularly that of England, is able at all times to control most systematically and wisely the normal as well as the abnormal conditions of the money market and of credit elasticity. They affirm, when confronted with the answer that England is a very small country as compared with the United States and with interests centred in the one city of London, that the central bank system is most comprehensive and successful in the great empire of Russia.

In England a central bank is practical, for as far as finance goes London is England, and it is, therefore, most natural and logical that the Bank of England, a London institution, should successfully handle the country's financial matters. The conditions in the United States, however, as compared with England, are vastly different, and, in respect to their fitness to be presided over by one central bank, they are at complete variance with the conditions in Russia.

A great part of Russia is decidedly primitive in its industrial and commercial progress, and, therefore, questions of the higher side of finance are very limited in their fields. Russian commercial interests are so centred as to make a national bank most feasible. But consider, on the other hand, the commercial conditions as they exist here in the United States.

New York, it is true, is our financial centre, and as New York goes so the country is pretty likely to follow. But New York cannot systematize and keep in a normal trend the commercial conditions of the several centres of trade in this country, nor can she keep credit on a properly elastic basis throughout the states. The country is new, development is fast, and with the great building and financial operations that are constantly in progress a system of credit is called for vastly different from that of a staid and conservative country like England.

There is no question in my mind that some reform in the nation's finance is needed, but I believe that the matter will adjust itself normally and gradually, and I do not believe that the arbitrary adjustment of the problem by the establishment of a central bank would by any manner of means place the monetary and credit system on a serene basis.

INSURGENT.

New York, Jan. 20, 1910.

A SUGGESTION TO SUFFRAGISTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the suffragist women really mean business, why don't they go about their politics in a practical manner? What's the good of their everlasting talking, except as a constant reminder that they are women? There is no question that they have as many opponents among their own sex as among the men. Knowing this, the men, at present controlling legislation, tell them that when they can show that all women want suffrage they shall have it. Now, if the womenites are really in earnest and have any ability in practical politics, why not organize by states, counties and towns and have a general woman primary all over the country to determine the vox mulliebri, so to say? The men are quite willing not to mix in this brand of politics, and the women can run the entire primary machinery to suit themselves. By such organization and primary the country will not only know what the consensus of woman opinion is on this disputed subject, but the women themselves can show what they can do in handling the actualities of an election. Let them choose a day, in June next, say, when the weather is likely to be fair, and on that day call all the feminine hosts to the polling places and get their votes for or against the enfranchisement of their sex. The plan is sensible and feasible. Are the women who are now so visibly and audibly at the front equal to a practical demonstration? If they are, will they do it, or are they afraid to put their principles to the test? We pause for a reply! W. J. L.

New York, Jan. 26, 1910.

BERNHARDT AT $5,000 A WEEK.

From The London Express.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is under contract to appear at the Coliseum Theatre, London, next autumn for four weeks at a salary of £1,000 a week.

Mme. Bernhardt will appear at both the afternoon and evening performances, and give scenes from the famous plays in her repertoire. She will be supported by a few members of her company.

Although Mme. Bernhardt's contract is said to be for September or October only, the Coliseum management is understood to have the option of renewing the engagement for another month.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 28.—The President discussed the political situation in Indiana today with ex-Governor Durbin.

Representative Longworth is trying to interest the President in the creation of an additional judgeship in the Southern District of Ohio. By an act of Congress and because of the illness of Judge Albert C. Thompson an additional judgeship was created in that district, but it was provided that when one of the judgeships became vacant the office should be abolished. Judge Thompson died recently, and Mr. Longworth has called the President's attention to the need of two judges in the district.

Oklahoma affairs were discussed by the President, the Postmaster General and C. M. Cade, Republican National Committeeman from Oklahoma.

The President has accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Society of Cincinnati for New Jersey at Trenton on February 22, and will address the Newark Board of Trade the following evening.

Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee and Representatives Henry, Tilson and Sperry called, with thirty members of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, to solicit the aid of the President in the passage of the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for a new federal building and postoffice at New Haven.

Richard C. Kerens, the new Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, called to pay his respects.

The President's callers included the Cabinet members, Senators Paynter, Kean, Gamble and Crane; Representatives Dalzell, Boutell and Dwight; Lee McClung, Treasurer of thte United States; Ames MacVeagh, of Washington; James Kidder, of New York, and Professor Schroeder, of Harvard.

The President attended the dinner given by the Periodical Publishers' Association of America at the New Willard this evening.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches have issued invitations to diplomats and others for a farewell dinner at the Embassy on February 7. Until the return to this country, the first of next month, of the Italian counsellor, Marchese Paolo di Montagliari, who brings to the ambassador his formal letter of recall, the exact date of his departure will not be announced. Many social engagements for the ambassador and the baroness are being made for the remainder of their residence here. Their departure will cause much regret.

The Russian Ambassador, who has been ill for some weeks, is still confined to the Embassy and denying himself all social engagements, but has sufficiently improved to admit of Baroness Rosen and their daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, carrying out in part their engagements.

The Austrian Ambassador returned to Washington to-day from a short visit in New York.

The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz returned to Washington to-day from a visit of several days in New York.

Countess Moltke has gone to Boston to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and will be absent from the capital until February 3.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with Senator Kean and his mother, Mrs. Kean, as hosts. Miss Baker, of Utica, N. Y., who has been the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman for several weeks, will return to her home tomorrow. Their sons and daughters-in-law, who were here for the large reception on Wednesday night, have returned to their homes.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, and will visit her brother-in-law and sister, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, and others while in the capital. Mr. and Mrs. McLean will give a large dinner party and cotillion for Miss Roosevelt to-morrow night, and a breakfast at their country place, Friendship, on Sunday. Miss Roosevelt was the guest at dinner to-night of Mrs. Richard Townsend, and among other affairs arranged in her honor is a luncheon on Wednesday, with Mrs. Beekman Winthrop as hostess.

Mrs. Richard Townsend entertained a number of guests at dinner to-night. In the party were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Louden, the Spanish Minister, ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Meyer, Miss Townsend, Rear Admiral Cowles, Count Ladislas Cziraky, the Austrian attaché; A. C. Horstman, the German attaché; Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, the Netherlands attaché, and C. R. Simpkins.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger and the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller were among the guests entertained at dinner to-night by Miss Mabel Boardman.

Senator and Mrs. Guggenheim entertained at dinner to-night the Postmaster General, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator and Mrs. Rayner, Senator Brandegee, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chatard, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ridgely, Dr. and Mrs. Richard D. Harlan, Dr. and Mrs. Frémont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. Ellinger, of New York, and Miss Ruggles.

Mrs. Lurton, wife of the new associate justice of the Supreme Court, was the guest of honor at a luncheon to-day, with Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman as hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer entertained a large party of young people at dinner to-night for their debutante granddaughter, Miss Helen Parker. The entire party afterward went to the small and early dance at Rauscher's.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson was host at a large dinner party given on board the Mayflower to-night, and most of the guests afterward went with him to watch the sailors at the navy yard in one of their weekly dances.

Mrs. John L. Gardner, of Boston, who came on for the dinner given last night by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, is now the guest of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Norton.

The small and early dance to-night was an unusually brilliant affair. Miss Ethel Roosevelt greeted many of her young friends there, and Miss Harriet and Miss Katherine Anderson, nieces of Mrs. Taft, were among the guests. Mrs. Hennen Jennings received for the committee, which is composed of Mrs. Francis Newlands, Mrs. James Marion Johnson, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Robert Chew, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman. The guests were, for the most part, the debutantes of this season and young diplomats and men in society.

Mrs. James C. Pilling entertained a young people's dinner party to-night for her debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Pilling, and later took her guests to the small and early dance.

Mrs. Gardner Williams entertained a young people's dinner party to-night preceding the dance.

Mrs. MacVeagh, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Wickersham, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Ballinger were the guests of honor at a reception given at the Congressional Club this afternoon, when Mrs. James Breck Perkins, president, and officers of the club were hosts. Mrs. Huntington Wilson and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop poured tea, and the guests were members of the club and others in official life.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay gives a musical this evening at her house, in Madison avenue, at which the artists will be Miss Geraldine Farrar, Edmond Clément and Fritz Kreisler.

Miss Electra Havemeyer, who is to be married to J. Watson Webb on February 8, will give a dinner this evening at the home of her mother, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, in East 66th street, for her bridal attendants. Mr. Webb gives his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

Mrs. John H. Iselin gives a theatre party this evening for Miss Charlotte Wyeth.

Dinners will be given this evening by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman at her house, in Fifth avenue, and by Mrs. Paul Morton.

Mrs. John Claflin gave a dance at Sherry's last evening for her daughter, Miss Bessie Stewart Claflin, one of the debutantes of the season. There was no cotillion, but favors were provided for the guests, who were mostly young people. Supper was served at midnight at small tables.

Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge gave a dinner last night at her house, in East 73d street, for Miss Constance Perkins. Informal dancing followed.

The Symphony Club of New York gave its ninth private concert last evening at the Plaza, under the direction of David Mannes. An excellent programme was given, the club being assisted by a few professionals. The officers of the society are Miss Callender, president; Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, vice-president, and Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, treasurer, and among the active members are Miss Margaret Dix, Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, Miss Harriet Ogden, Miss Alice R. Wilson, Mrs. James Otis Post, Miss Dorothea F. Wardwell and Miss Josephine Halsted.

Baron Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador, who has been at the St. Regis for a few days, returned to Washington yesterday.

Mrs. Payne Whitney will give a dinner-dance on February 8.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg will sail for Europe next month, to spend the spring and early summer abroad.