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New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A chaotic situation continues in English politics; the Liberal press continues to urge drastic measures and the attitude of the Irish factions and the Unionists causes anxiety. "Rome," the organ of the English speaking Catholics in the capital of Italy, publishes an article on Mr. Fairbanks in which, after highly praising the former Vice-President, it strongly attacks the attitude of the Methodists toward the Catholic Church. Mr. Roosevelt has set April 16 as the date when he will deliver his lecture before the Sorbonne. Premier Canalejas of Spain said that unless the negotiations with the Vatican were successful Spain would carry out her plans regardless of the Papal desire. Raisuli, Governor of Djebala province and formerly a brigand chief, was reported to have been killed by poison. No news of other survivors of the wreck of the General Chanzy was received, and apparently only one man escaped. The British army made a successful trial of a huge fish shaped craft built in the balloon factory at Farnborough, England.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced in Washington that Japan, British India, Aden and Malta will soon be placed on the minimum tariff list. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was the principal speaker at a Lincoln Day dinner in Pittsburg. John G. Paxton testified in the Swope investigation, at Kansas City, that strychnine had been found by Chicago experts in the stomach of Miss Margaret Swope, a niece of Colonel Swope. It was said at Albany that the Allds-Conger investigation was likely to widen into a general investigation of the alleged bridge "boodle" fund. Thomas H. Dodge, the inventor of the cylinder printing press, died at Boston. Two freight steamers were in collision off Stratford Shoal Light in Long Island Sound. President Jacob Gould Schurman spoke in favor of an income tax before the Phi Beta Club, at Buffalo. Booker T. Washington, in a speech at Springfield, Ill., paid a tribute to Lincoln.

CITY.—President Taft, at the Republican Club, defended the new tariff law and said the Republican party had kept its promises to the country. A conference of leaders, including President Taft, Governor Hughes and Senator Depew, was held at Mr. Griscom's house and party matters were discussed. The betrothal of Eleanor Robson and August Belmont was announced, and they are to be married next month. Mayor Gaynor became the actual head of the Police Department. A receiver was appointed for the $14,000,000 Central Foundry Company of New Jersey. Slush covered the city and crippled traffic. A chase by citizens and detectives ended after eight blocks had been traversed and the alleged burglar, unable to run further, collapsed. Nearly two thousand graduates from all parts of the country met in celebration of Alumni Day, at Columbia.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 34 degrees; lowest, 26.

THE NEED OF PLAYGROUNDS.

The movement for the establishment of public playgrounds in this and other cities, for the promotion of which legislation is now pending at Albany, had its origin in the realization of a pressing need which had arisen out of the inevitable conditions of urban life, and which becomes more pressing as a city increases in size. It goes without saying that children need playgrounds, not alone for their pleasure, though that is by no means a negligible consideration, but also and still more for their health of body and mind. In rural communities there are, of course, plenty of spaces available for the purpose, and in cities of moderate size there are generally some lots or blocks which have not yet been built upon and which lie open as commons; or it is easy for children to get into the outskirts where there are open fields.

In a large city, however, these facilities for healthful sport vanish. There are no open lots. To get into the country daily, or except on infrequent occasions, is impossible because of distance and cost. There is not even a 20 by 30 foot yard at the back of the house to play in, for the average house is a many familied tenement covering practically the whole area of the lot. There are parks, but they are too far away from many to be convenient or even possible for frequent use, and in any case they are parks and not the playgrounds which are required. The net result is, therefore, that children are either entirely deprived of privileges and facilities for play, which is deplorable and disastrous, or are compelled to seek them in the streets, which is in any case unsatisfactory and in most cases dangerous to the children and inconvenient and offensive to the general public.

The inexorable logic of conditions demands, therefore, the establishment of public playgrounds to meet a legitimate and imperative need which can be met in no other way. It is, of course, sound public policy for the state or the municipality to meet such needs on an adequate scale. It is one of the essential functions of government to do that. Thus individual householders cannot provide themselves with drainage systems and water supplies, and therefore the city provides them for all in common. It is one of the penalties which individuals must pay for the advantages and privileges of city life, that they must forego some of the non-essential privileges of rural life, or those which it is impossible to reproduce in the city. It is similarly one of the prices which the city, as a whole, must pay for the privilege of being a city, that it shall furnish to its inhabitants the necessary things which its very conditions and status as a city forbids them to furnish individually for themselves.

TOO SOON.

The Hon. William J. Conners, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will be shocked beyond expression to find such representatives of pure democracy in this part of the country as Charles F. Murphy, Patrick E. McCabe and Mayor John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie agreeing that the time has come for his retirement from the great work of reorganizing and regenerating the Democracy of New York. Mr. Conners has been resting at Palm Beach, Fla., from the arduous labors of the last campaign—a campaign in which, according to his own testimony, he set the Democratic organization upstate once more on its feet, while some of his most violent critics were engaged in reducing the organization in Manhattan and Brooklyn to a state of nonnutrition and decrepitude.

After the November election Mr. Conners was entirely satisfied that he alone among the New York Democratic leaders had met the requirements of the situation. In his picturesque language, he had "delivered the goods," while Saratoga regenerators and the Tammany near-statesmen had made a lot of "hot air" pretensions but declared no dividends. What has happened during "Fingey's" absence to discredit the wonderful victories which he achieved in upstate municipal contests? In November he was the man of the hour. Is his well won reputation as a regenerator to be destroyed through abhorrent combinations among other leaders less expert than he has shown himself to be and inexcusably envious of achievements beyond their own powers? We refuse to believe that the "Put him off at Buffalo" alarm clock has been wound and is about to strike.

THE FEDERAL YEAR.

"The Pittsburg Dispatch" condemns as "hazy constitutional law" our recent criticism of the statement of certain members of the House Judiciary Committee that the fixing of inauguration day on March 4 was not validated by any constitutional or legal enactment, but was simply "the following of precedent." "The Dispatch" holds that the action of the Confederation Congress, which was to be wiped out by the Constitution, could not have the force of a statute or, in fact, any force whatever, after the federal Constitution went into effect. It seems to think that in spite of the fact that the Congress designated the first Wednesday in March as the date on which the terms of the President and Vice-President and of members of the two branches of Congress should begin, thus mechanically giving a fixed point in the calendar from which to compute the four and two year terms mentioned in the Constitution, the federal Congress could after assembling have properly disregarded any such limitation and proceeded to rearrange the terms of the President, Vice-President and members of Congress, so far as the date of beginning was concerned. Thus "The Dispatch" says:

> We believe that an act of Congress fixing the inauguration day and beginning of the term of President on April 30 would be a valid enforcement of the strict letter of the only direct constitutional enactment on that point. It is history that while proceedings under the Constitution may have tried to commence on March 4, 1789, George Washington did not begin to hold his office until April 30 of that year. Strict adherence to the letter of the Constitution would, therefore, have fixed the presidential term to four years from that date.

This statement is based on several misunderstandings. In the first place, neither President Washington nor anybody connected with his administration ever held that his first term as President began on April 30, 1789. He was inaugurated on that date, but there is no provision in the Constitution requiring a President to be inaugurated on the day on which his term begins. The foremost American authority on constitutional law passed a very definite judgment on that point. John Marshall, as Chief Justice, was asked to pass on the question whether or not a President-elect should assume office on the day on which his term began, that day being, in the instance referred to, Sunday. He replied in a well known letter that the term of the President began in every case at midnight on March 4, but that he was under no obligation to assume the duties of the Presidency at that moment, taking the oath of office and beginning to exercise the powers attaching to it at his convenience. The example of Washington was cited as one proving that any reasonable delay in entering upon the duties of the office was neither forbidden nor inexpedient.

If President Washington or anybody connected with the Washington administration had supposed that the first Presidential term began on April 30, friction would necessarily have occurred when the time for the second inauguration arrived. The Constitution says that the term of the President shall be four years. Washington could not constitutionally have ended his first term on March 3, 1793, and begun his second on March 4, 1793, if he had really become President on April 30, 1789. His second inauguration, on March 4, 1793, and the inauguration of a successor at four-year intervals ever since prove conclusively, taken in connection with the ruling of Chief Justice Marshall and all other rulings affecting the compensation and terms of presidents, vice-presidents and members of Congress, that the federal year runs from March 4 to March 4, and must so continue to run until the Constitution is amended. Should Congress, as "The Dispatch" suggests, attempt to pass a statute under which the President, the Vice-President and members of Congress should continue in office and draw salaries from March 4, 1913, until April 30, 1913, the courts would undoubtedly decide that there was no warrant for the payment of salaries for the extra period or for the extension of the constitutional powers of any of these officers beyond the fixed limit of two years dating from March 4 of any given year for which they were elected.

The Congress of the Confederation undoubtedly exercised no warrant given it by the Constitution in selecting the date on which the new scheme of government should become effective, but it performed a necessary service in compliance with the only authority capable of suggesting a plan for putting the Constitution into operation. Its act was one of political necessity, which, once executed and taking effect through the consent of the executive and legislative officers chosen under the Constitution, became as effective as any part of the Constitution itself.

A TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

Mr. Hedley made a revelation on Friday which should win for the Interborough company unlimited public sympathy. The corporation of which he is the general manager gives orders for new cars but cannot obtain them. Not only do the builders outrageously delay delivery, but they relentlessly refuse to enter into a contract providing a penalty for failure to supply the needed rolling stock within a specified time. What mental agonies the officers of the Interborough company must be compelled to endure as they stand on subway station platforms, contemplate the inadequacy of their service and then consider their own helplessness! He must have a heart of stone who can think of their misery without shedding tears.

The most pitiful feature of the situation is that the company is entirely at the mercy of a cruel monopoly. When the federal government wishes to make additions to the navy it invites bids from firms or companies whose business it is to construct warships. Competition between rivals enables the government both to secure reasonable terms and to put the contractor under bonds to finish the work by or before a particular day. But since in the whole boundless universe there is only a single car builder, how can he be coerced? Is there any possible escape from this awful predicament?

MR. REDMOND'S POLICY.

The Parliamentary policy which Mr. Redmond, as leader of the majority faction of the Nationalists, has outlined for himself and his followers in the session which begins this week is perfectly consistent and logical and is calculated to command the hearty support of all Home Rulers. Briefly stated, it is identical with that which has been put forward by Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the other Nationalist faction, "All for Ireland." Home Rule for Ireland has precedence over everything else, even over the budget and the question of the Lords, though the latter is regarded as closely connected with Home Rule, since it was the House of Lords that defeated one of Mr. Gladstone's proposals. Mr. Redmond, of course, takes Mr. Asquith at his word and assumes unhesitatingly that he will fulfil his campaign pledge of Home Rule. In that case, the seventy-two votes of Mr. Redmond's party will be cast solidly for the budget and for the other measures which Mr. Asquith may desire. But if Mr. Asquith should not introduce a satisfactory Home Rule bill, those votes would be lacking.

That policy seems, however, to mean some embarrassment for the Liberal government. Apparently it will be called upon to commit itself to Home Rule and to abolition of the House of Lords, or at least of its legislative power, before it can have the Irish votes which are necessary to assure the passing of the budget. Yet if it does so it will intensify opposition to itself and may even provoke mutiny in its own ranks, since there are believed to be some Liberal members, if not ministers, who will not support Home Rule. Or, if Mr. Redmond, in his reliance on Mr. Asquith's word, assents to the voting of the budget first, he certainly will insist upon the introduction of the Home Rule bill immediately thereafter, and that will bring the crisis on only a little later. The crisis seems bound to come. It has been apparently inevitable ever since it was seen that the Nationalists would have the balance of power in the House of Commons.

Of course they have that power—even Mr. Redmond's seventy-two members, without Mr. O'Brien's contingent. For them to cast their votes with the Opposition would mean the defeat of the government. If they simply refrained from voting, the government might hold its ground with a small majority; but Irish members have no fondness for not voting. They like to make their power felt. But even with Mr. Redmond's straightforward policy before them they will not be altogether free from embarrassment in case the government does not accede to their desires. To support the government if it should drop its Home Rule promise, or if it should interpret that promise differently from the Irish, would be self-stultification. Yet to vote against the government would be to vote with the Unionist enemies of Home Rule. To vote against the government for neglecting Home Rule and at the same time to vote with those who have not only neglected but have opposed and beaten Home Rule and who stand pledged to oppose it to the end would be an unsatisfactory course. For the Nationalists themselves, therefore, as well as for the government, the coming session has possibilities of trouble.

NATIONAL SANITARY DRAINAGE.

From several points of view, if not, indeed, from all from which it can legitimately be regarded, the movement for a national system of sanitary drainage is to be commended. The question of the proper disposal of what is misnamed waste matter is second only to that of the production or acquisition of useful matter, and has thus been recognized from the earliest ages of human civilization, as the codes of Moses and Hammurabi significantly testify. It grows in importance with the growth of population, and especially with that concentration of population in great cities which is a marked feature of the present time in this and other lands, and also with the progress of the race in regard for health and life and in economical conservation of the resources of the globe.

Probably the first thought of the eminent sanitarians who last week called upon the President to enlist his sympathy with the movement, and who acted upon his suggestion in organizing a national association for the promotion of the end in view, was that of protection of human health. That is, in fact, the supreme reason for improving our methods of sewage disposal, and the yearly death roll and infirmity roll from typhoid fever painfully emphasize its convincing force. Another reason which should appeal to this nation at this time with exceptional force is the need of conservation of our natural resources, of land and water as well as of other things. It is wicked profligacy to contaminate the water of streams so as to make it unusable for domestic and industrial purposes, just because men are too lazy or shiftless to make other disposition of sewage, and at the same time greatly to depreciate the value of the land along the streams.

It is wasteful, too, to throw away as waste matter enormous quantities of material which is, in fact, valuable and easily to be utilized for industrial purposes. We seem to have yet to learn in this country what has been to a degree learned elsewhere—that there are few things indeed which are properly to be considered useless, and that the bulk of so-called waste matter is really useful and valuable. That this is true of sewage no well informed and thoughtful observer will deny. The practical and profitable use to which the sewage of many large cities in various countries has been put is abundant indication of it. To pour sewage into rivers is simply to waste two things which would be exceedingly valuable if they were kept apart.

From one point of view the question of sanitary disposal of sewage may appear like a local or municipal one, or at least to belong to the individual state. But the fact is that many of the streams which are polluted with urban drainage are the property of several states. New York and New Jersey are both interested in the Hudson River, and New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the Delaware. As for the Ohio and Mississippi, each directly concerns many states. Co-operation among the states in the enforcement of a uniform policy would be a satisfactory solution of the problem, if it could be secured, but such co-operation has in more than one case been found impossible to attain. Perhaps the formation of a national association will facilitate it and make it practicable in this case.

Think of the Indiana Democrat who died at the age of 104! Think of the happy faces of Democratic postmasters he must have gazed into during the good old days before the people went crazy enough to trust the depraved Republican party!—Houston Post.

The best and happiest Democrats, according to "The Post's" logic, are those who, like good Indians, are either dead or nearly dead.

Now, if the milliners do go on strike and thus increase the price of Easter bonnets, the church parade this year will be a sad solemnity to suffering men!

Congress is behind with its routine work. It has accomplished little or nothing in December, January and the first half of February. There are statesmen, like Mr. Perkins, of Rochester, who say that Congress trembles at the very thought of facing the dangers and discomforts of a Washington summer. Yet the two houses go on wasting time in winter and spring and paying for the waste by lingering at the capital until the middle of July or the first of August.

The prevalence of inaccurate measures and scales is charitably attributed to carelessness rather than to intent to defraud. But isn't it a bit curious and suggestive that 99 per cent of the inaccuracy is on the side of short measure and light weight?

The Central Federated Union seems to be trying to fulfil the anticipations which were expressed when the Danbury boycott decision was announced, that political agitation would be undertaken against the action of the courts. But it would scarcely be possible to annul a Supreme Court decision by act of Congress after the fashion of the annulment of the Taff Vale decision by the House of Commons.

Most of the new Canadian regiments are to be stationed near the American border, but we are not a bit afraid. On the contrary, it will be pleasant for Americans to have them there, and we trust it is no reflection upon Our Lady of the Snows to assume that such location will be pleasanter for the troops than encampments at the other side of the Dominion!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Octave Chanute, who has been made president of the newly organized Aero Club of Illinois, was one of the pioneer scientific students of the art of mechanical flying, and to his experiments the Wright brothers owe much of their success as aviators, according to their published statements. He was born in Paris, France, in 1832, and came to the United States in 1838. In 1849 he began his career as a civil engineer in railway work, and in 1863 became chief engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. For many years he has been in business in Chicago. He has been president of the Western Society of Engineers and is a member of a number of other scientific societies.

"Does he aim at realism in the stories he writes?"

"He may aim at it, but he doesn't hit within a million miles of it."

"How's that?"

"The hero of his last story is a 'spendthrift Scotchman'"—Houston Post.

A prominent downtown lawyer is fond of telling the following story on one of his partners: He had been to a dinner one night, where wine flowed rather freely, and reached home early in the morning in a rather wobbly condition. His wife discovered him in the hallway making much noise, and, inquiring the reason, was told by her spouse that he had discovered two hatracks in the hallway, and didn't know which one to hang his hat on. "That's all right, my dear," she said. "You have two hats, so hang one on each." "Never thought of that," said the bibulous one, and in a few minutes he was on his way to bed.

"They must be married," he suggested.

"Yes," she replied, "I notice that he always goes out and leaves her sitting alone between the acts."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SEEING THINGS.

He thought he saw an elephant
Consorting with a clam;
He looked again and saw it was
A pot of deviled ham;
"Sometimes," he sighed, "I almost think
This world is but a sham."

He thought he saw a jungle with
A coy camelopard;
He looked again and saw it was
A firkin of prime lard;
"Sometimes," said he, "I am convinced
Pure food is a canard."

He thought he saw a woolly lamb
Cavorting on the lea;
He looked again and saw it was
A chicken fricassee;
"The things they do in Packingtown
Are wonderful," quoth he.

He thought he saw a dachshund dance
Upon his lissome tail;
He looked again and saw it was
A sausage in a pail;
"Ah, now I understand," said he,
"Why meat crusades prevail."

JOHN NORTHERN HILLIARD.

"He is a self-made man, I am told."

"Quite true; but his mother-in-law insists on making some alterations."—Tit-Bits.

Charles R. Flint told the other day how Wu Ting-fang, while Chinese Minister to the United States, outdid in adroitness the late Edward H. Harriman. It occurred at a dinner which Mr. Flint gave at his home in honor of the Chinese diplomat. Mr. Wu generously volunteered to answer questions regarding his country. Mr. Harriman, who had studied China's transportation opportunities, was the first of the distinguished company to seek information. He asked one question, then another, and several more, all leading up to one which, if Mr. Wu had answered, would have divulged a state secret of his government. But Mr. Wu parried. "Mr. Harriman," he said, "you have asked me six questions. I have answered them all. I will ask you only one question. I am told you control fifty thousand miles of railroad. How did you get it, and how do you keep it?" Mr. Wu and Mr. Harriman both kept their secrets.

"My ambition is to write a history of the world. There is no task more difficult, I imagine."

"Oh, I don't know. My ambition is to concoct a new anecdote."—Washington Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LO! A CONSPIRACY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I came struggling out of a subway rush hour crowd last evening a woman in front of me thus freed her mind when she had freed her body: "Well," she said, catching her breath for a good start, "the men oppose woman's voting because, they say, it will have such a coarsening effect upon her to be brought into the necessary contact with all kinds of men at the polling places, and the effect will be to destroy that refinement which makes women so superior and so attractive to men. That's what they say, but I never heard one say women shouldn't ride in the streetcars, on the ground, over the ground or under. And just see what that rush hour crowd is. Why, if anything like that should be attempted at the polls they'd call out the police reserves and the militia, and even the regular army, to stop it. I've been crowded in with a rush hour mob for six years, every day in the year except Sundays and holidays, and if I thought women would be subjected to such necessary contact with men at the polls I would devote all my spare time and cash to prevent women from voting. As it is, I am glad to say that I shall do all I can, as I have been doing for six years, to give them the right of suffrage."

I had nothing to offer in rebuttal of such testimony and I went my way in silence. That argument in favor of woman suffrage is unanswerable. Maybe the transportation people are in league with the suffragettes. What? W. J. L.

New York, Feb. 12, 1910.

WANTS IT FOUGHT OUT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see that a bill has been introduced by Senator Brackett at Albany, along the lines suggested by W. J. L. in your columns of January 29, providing for a mock election among women on the suffrage question.

This is in striking contrast to the direct and staesmanlike procedure of Senator Henry W. Hill, of Buffalo, the new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who at each session of the Legislature for several years has introduced an amendment to the constitution entitling women to vote.

As between the bill of Senator Brackett and the amendment of Senator Hill there is no question that an honest and just Legislature would choose the latter course. But the probabilities are that they will choose neither course, for, in spite of the excellent and very true statements of Mr. MacMahon in his letter on the "Woman's Referendum" in your columns this morning, it would advertise the suffrage cause tremendously even to have a majority of women vote against it.

On the other hand, if the Legislature were to vote on Senator Hill's amendment it alone would be responsible for the result, and that, it seems to me, is what Senator Brackett's bill aims to avoid.

Even if the Legislature decides to vote against Mr. Hill's amendment, let it at least go on record in the matter in statesmanlike fashion. H. S. HOWARD.

Newburg, Feb. 10, 1910.

PROPHECY ANENT POLICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Regarding your editorial in to-day's (February 11) Tribune on the demoralized Police Department of New York City, permit me a word.

The Police Department of the city is in a transitory condition from darkness to light. Mayor Gaynor has been in office only six weeks, and already the notice is up, "Let Clubbers Beware!"

Later on he will have a Police Commissioner with civic ideals, like the Mayor himself, who will maintain discipline—an easy thing to do, as any one acquainted with disciplinary life can tell. Said Commissioner will respect the political rights of the very humblest, poorest and weakest. Said Commissioner will be a man who has read Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement, United States Constitution, also our own state constitution—who, in other words, knows the law and his duty, is well poised and of good sense.

Said Police Commissioner will have live police deputies, like Mr. Walsh. Those future deputies will have other qualifications than the ones of keeping mum and drawing a salary. They will be men who will seek for information of all kinds about the department, who will be shields between police absolutism on the one hand and the citizens' ancient rights on the other.

Let us hope that the day will soon be with us when a deputy commissioner or the Commissioner himself will not loll around a room in Police Headquarters, magnetized slowly but surely by the smooth talkers of "the system," while an innocent United States citizen, free from any crime, is being assaulted by the brutal and cowardly "third degree" in the next room.

Yes, as your editorial truly says, a heavy burden rests on the Mayor. He has assumed it. Hacks in office may delay the hour, but William J. Gaynor will "make good" in the Police Department of our city. He has tackled a few hard nuts in his life already. Just watch and wait.

EDWARD T. CURRAN.

New York, Feb. 11, 1910.

STANDS BY THE REGIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to indorse heartily what you publish this morning written by Mrs. Paul Wright under the head of "From One of the Antis."

I should like to sign my name in letters a foot high as being totally opposed to all the foolery called woman suffrage. How can any lady want to be identified with a class behaving as they have in London?

The whole subject is hateful to me, and my nose is elevated as I read of the ridiculous doings of the suffragettes. H. M.B.

Brooklyn, Feb. 11, 1910.

ANOTHER "YOUNGEST VETERAN."

From The Kennebec Journal.

The youngest man in his company and the youngest man in his regiment is the record of A. S. Field, of Bangor, Me., who was a member of Company I, 14th Maine Infantry, from the spring of 1865 until the close of the war. Mr. Field enlisted in Bangor when he was a schoolboy, fifteen years of age, and served out his enlistment without receiving a scratch, but lost an arm in a fall off an icehouse twenty-five years later.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

Francis E. Leupp writes in "The Atlantic Monthly" on the "Waning Power of the Press." Queer how many editors think that the press is waning in influence when they quit.

HUGHES—AND "THE SAME CUT."

From The Syracuse Herald.

Bennet for Governor? Well, the upstate Republicans would like to have a look at him first, if he doesn't mind. They don't require whiskers like those of Governor Hughes, but they do insist upon principles of practically the same cut.

A TIP TO KIPLING.

From The Atchison Globe.

We hereby call Rudyard Kipling's attention to the fact that "The Vampire" should be revised upward. "A hank of hair" is most misleading, as applied to the modern woman, either bale or stack being more expressive than "hank."

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 12.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Charles Anderson, Captain Butt and Assistant Secretary Mischler, left Washington at 9 o'clock this morning for New York. Mr. Taft will spend the night and the greater part of to-morrow at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, returning to Washington late Sunday evening.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 12.—The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller have issued invitations for a dinner to be given Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is the guest of Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

The Marquis of Villalobar will take his formal leave of the State Department the last of this month, preparatory to returning to Spain for a new diplomatic post. He presented his credentials here on July 31 of last year. His successor will arrive at an early date.

The Colombian Minister, who presented his credentials to the President near the end of last month, has brought his family to Washington, and they are making their home at the Shoreham. Señor Don Roberto Macdowall has been appointed first secretary and Señor Don Juan Antonio Riano second secretary. The latter is a son-in-law of Minister and Señora de Borda, and Señor Don Carlos Borda, attaché, is their son. Señora de Riano has joined her parents and her husband at the Shoreham.

L. L. Caftanzoglu, LL. D., recently appointed first secretary of the Greek Legation, has come to Washington to assume his duties, and is at the New Willard.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller and their daughter, Baroness Mila Hengelmüller, will leave Washington on February 26 or 27 for New York, preparatory to sailing on March 2 for Europe. They will be absent from this country some months.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 12.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop have as a house guest over Sunday Professor Theodore Lyman, of Harvard University, for whom they will entertain informally at luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Lurton, wife of Justice Lurton, of the Supreme Court, was the guest of honor at a luncheon to-day, with Mrs. Thomas H. Anderson as hostess. Other guests were Señora de Cruz, Mrs. Maurice Francis Egan, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Mrs. Benjamin F. Shively, Mrs. Ashley M. Gould, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. N. P. Wheeler, Mrs. Rudolph Kauffmann, Mrs. John Read Shannon, Mrs. Benjamin F. Minor, Mrs. Grandin, Mrs. McDonnell, Miss Ida Thompson, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hamilton.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger were the guests for whom Representative and Mrs. John W. Weeks entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Graeme Stewart was entertained at luncheon to-day by Mrs. Perry S. Heath. Mrs. Stewart is the sister of Mrs. George Pullman, of Chicago, and is spending the winter at the New Willard.

Señor Antonio de Vargas, chamberlain to the King of Spain, is in Washington as the guest of the Spanish Minister. Captain Paget, of the British army and the son of Lady Paget, has also been the guest of the Marquis of Villalobar.

Miss Mary D. Spires, who has been chosen by Mrs. Taft to succeed Miss Blech as social secretary, will assume her new duties just after Easter. She is now at her home in Culpeper, Va. Miss Blech's marriage to Lieutenant Wainwright will take place soon after Easter.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Lent is not interfering to any extent with the gayeties of society. The Metropolitan continues to be the favorite rendezvous of the fashionable world on at least three nights of the week. If there is less dancing there are more entertainments of a dramatic nature, and musicals alternate with theatre parties. There are as many dinners as in January, and quite a number of weddings, while mi-carême will be celebrated by a calico ball at Sherry's in aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Maternity Hospital. It will take place on the evening of Thursday, March 3, and those in charge of the affair include Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. De Lancey Kountze, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge and Mrs. John G. McCullough. Calico costumes will be the order of the evening, though not obligatory, and the dance will be preceded by a number of dinners given in connection therewith, notably by Mrs. Mackay, Colonel John Jacob Astor and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

The Junior League, composed of the debutantes of the season, and which has its permanent headquarters at No. 42 West 39th street, gives its annual dramatic entertainment in behalf of charity on Tuesday afternoon and evening in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It will take the form of a representation of Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jenks," with Miss Beatrice Flagg in the title role. The remainder of the cast is as follows:

Mrs. Greenborough	Miss Mabel Hinton
Mrs. Sterlington	Miss Annie Eastman
Miss Merriam	Miss Anna Street
Mrs. Jinks	Miss Betty Gardiner
Two maids	Miss Lilian Endicott; Miss Marie Seton
Captain Jinks	William Herbert Adams
Captain Lamartine	Howland S. Davis
Professor Bellhard	Edward Shippen
Augustus von Treckenberg	Roderick Buchanan
Reporters: "Herald"	Charles Townsend
Reporters: "Tribune"	Gardiner Perry
Reporters: "Times"	Louis Noel
Reporters: "Sun"	Charles King
Newsboy	C. Ver Planck
Detective	Eugene D. Smith
Policeman	Percey Olney
Three sailors	William Romsen; Henry Atherton; J. Horton Ijams

Among those who will figure in the Russian dances are Miss Vera Bloodgood, Miss Muriel Kelley, Miss Geraldine Gray, Miss Gertrude Pardee, Miss Dolly M. La Montagne, Miss Lisa Stillman, Miss Katharine Crane, Miss Helen Henderson, Miss Isabel Hoyt, Miss Laura Virginia Webb, Miss Kathryn Motley, Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, Miss Hilda Holmes, Miss Katherine Noble, Miss Ruth Adams, Miss Marguerite Schley, Miss Marjorie Shannon and Miss Viola Townsend.

The League, which last winter contributed to charities no less than $22,000, has for its president this year Miss Laura Livingston, with Miss Lesley Frederica Pearson as treasurer, Miss Louise Munroe as secretary and Miss Anna Street as assistant secretary.

Friday afternoon will be devoted by society to the musical pantomimes at The New Theatre for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The first pantomime will be that of "Elektra Pouring Libations at the Tomb of Agamemnon" to the music of Massenet. Mrs. Archibald S. Alexander will appear as Elektra and Miss Margaret Thomas as Clytemnestra. Others figuring in this pantomime are Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Sydney Breese, Miss Ione Page, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Eleanor Alexander and Miss Elizabeth Lattimer.

In the next pantomime, "Anitra and Her Handmaidens, Dancing for Peer Gynt," with music by Grieg, Miss Dorothy Jordan takes the part of Anitra, Mrs. Payne Whitney that of the Fortune Teller, and Charles Butler that of Peer Gynt. Others in the cast are Mrs. Henry Bull, Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Constance and Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Ruth Draper, Miss Hopkins and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes. In the pantomime of "Jack Frost in Midsummer," with music by Edward Burlingame Hill, the role of Jack Frost will be taken by Joseph Smith and that of the Moth by Mrs. Rublee.

Although St. Valentine's Day takes place only to-morrow, yet it received a preliminary celebration yesterday afternoon at Sherry's, in the form of the annual Kettledrum bearing its name, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged. As usual, Mrs. Richard Irvin was the moving spirit of the affair, those associated with her in the organization of the entertainment including Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar and Miss Amy Townsend.

The Archbishop of New York will officiate at the wedding of Miss Marie Louise Logan, daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, jr., to Henri de Sincay, of Brussels, on February 23 in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Miss Edith Logan will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Miss Elizabeth Latimer, Miss Frances Alexander and Miss Constance Parmelee, of Cleveland. Edmond de Sincay, an uncle of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and the ushers chosen are his brother-in-law, the Prince de Ligne, of the Belgian Legation at Washington; Moncure Robinson, the Duc de Vallombrosa, John A. Logan, 3d, William S. Moore, Anthony J. Drexel, jr., W. Rhinelander Stewart, jr., and Charles A. Munn, of Washington. The newly married couple will sail for Europe on the day following the wedding.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson gave a dinner last night at her house, in East 64th street.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray also gave a dinner last night in honor of the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff.

Mrs. Delancey Kane and Miss Iselin have returned to town from Baltimore.

Miss Pauline Webster and Stephen Whitney will be married in Emanuel Church, in Boston, on March 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm left town yesterday for Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney will sail for England at the end of next month. She has taken a house in London for the season.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock will leave town for Washington on Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Robert Winthrop are among the patronesses for the performance of "La Gioconda" to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Washington's Birthday for the benefit of the Society for Italian Immigrants. The occasion will mark the last public appearance in America of the Italian Ambassador, who has delayed his departure for Europe in order to be present. The Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor have also accepted the invitation of the committee to attend. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Doane, No. 13 West 34th street, and from Tyson's ticket offices. Mme. Destinn, Louise Homer and Caruso will be in the cast.