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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Merry Widow.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—Just a Wife.
BIJOU—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:30—A Man's World.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—8:20—The Inferior Sex.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Mid-Channel.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARDEN—8:15—Everyman.
GARRICK—8:30—The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him.
GLOBE—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—8:15—The Turning Point.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:20—A Lucky Star.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—The Tyrolean, Der Vogelhändler.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—8:20—Mrs. Dot.
LYRIC—8:15—The City.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—4—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Hänsel and Gretel.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame X.
NEW THEATRE—8:30—Sister Beatrice and Brand.
NEW YORK—8:15—Bright Eyes.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—8:15—Ice hockey.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—8:15—Where There's a Will.
WEST END—8:15—The Affinity.

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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH, 15, 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: A bill was passed providing for the enumeration of the nationality and mother tongue of all persons included in the next census. ==== House: The consideration of bills affecting the District of Columbia consumed the entire day.

FOREIGN—Lord Rosebery moved in the upper house that the peers resolve themselves in a committee of the whole to consider reforms and presented a resolution that a peerage should not afford a right to a seat. ==== Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the budget would be reintroduced and disposed of before the spring recess; Sir Edward Grey, speaking at a Liberal dinner, urged a radical reform of the Lords, but opposed a single chamber. ==== Theodore Roosevelt was warmly welcomed at Khartoum, where he met his wife and daughter; he is in excellent health. ==== MM. Millerand and Barthou defended the government before the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Duez scandal; the opposition insisted that the Ministry should be held responsible for the frauds. ==== The German government intends to introduce a bill widening the self-government of Alsace-Lorraine.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to aid the census officials in their work. ==== John G. Milburn began the argument before the United States Supreme Court to prove that the Standard Oil Company was not a monopoly and therefore should not be dissolved. ==== At the insistence of members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, President Kruger of the Rapid Transit Company met with representatives of the striking carmen; the act was considered favorable to a settlement. ==== The United States Steel Corporation was reported in Pittsburg to have begun a campaign to acquire control of all the coal properties in the river district. ==== The annual report of O. H. Cheney, state Superintendent of Banks, relative to savings banks, trust companies, safe deposit companies and miscellaneous corporations, was made public at Albany. ==== Senator Agnew introduced bills at Albany directed against oral betting. ==== A serious fire at Jamestown, N. Y., caused a loss of $500,000, the death of one man and the serious injury of three others. ==== Funeral services for Representative James B. Perkins were held at Rochester.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== Mayor Gaynor ordered Commissioner Baker to put on trial at once the two patrolmen who made arrests on Sunday, outside of their precincts, while off duty. ==== Corporation Counsel Watson made several changes in his office. ==== A gift to New York University of $100,000 to endow a chair in medicine was announced. ==== It was announced that Louis Paulhan would make no more flights in this country. ==== A new schedule went into effect in the subway and Frank Hedley said he hoped to be regarded "as a decent citizen yet." ==== The trial of an art collector's action against a dealer to recover the money paid for alleged forged paintings attracted much attention in artistic circles. ==== The jury in the case of the C. C. N. Y. student on trial for murder disagreed and was discharged.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 26.

A GOOD BILL.

The proposal of a state farm or colony for vagrants, which is again before the Legislature, contains the only hope of solving the tramp problem. The present system of short sentences in jails or penitentiaries is costly and accomplishes nothing. That treatment of the tramp neither deters him from continuing to be one nor otherwise reforms him, and it costs the taxpayers, according to the estimate of the state Board of Charities in its last annual report, $2,000,000 yearly. Besides this cost while in institutions, the vagrants live off society by begging or stealing. They infest the lines of railways, robbing freight cars and putting the companies to great expense in policing their systems. Therefore it is impossible to estimate how large is the total cost to society of vagrancy.

In view of this cost it seems strange no legislation has been addressed to vagrancy as a distinct problem. The present laws rather favor than restrict it. As the burden of maintaining tramps under arrest falls on the local community where the confinement takes place, it is the custom of the rural communities merely to drive them on from one place to another. As a term in jail is obviously not suited to accomplish any beneficial result, many magistrates are inclined to dismiss prisoners arrested for this offence. The police are therefore indifferent in regard to the enforcement of the statute against it and the vagrant is virtually a licensed social parasite.

The provision of a state farm on which such offenders could be confined would promote enforcement of the law, for it would take the burden of the maintenance under arrest off the local communities and shift it to the state. It would further furnish a treatment of the offenders so obviously fitted to their offence that the enforcement of the law would be encouraged. Moreover, confinement on the farm would aim at reformation, and that should be the aim of all penal provisions. Labor colonies for vagrants have been established in various European countries with unvarying success, demonstrating that vagrancy can be reduced and that reformation in some cases is possible. If nothing else should be accomplished by the proposed legislation the establishment of a colony where vagrants could be confined for a reasonable term and forced to work would keep tramps away from this state.

THE GAIN FROM REGULATION.

President Brown of the New York Central Railroad testifies as follows in his annual report to what has been, upon the whole, the one marked gain from public regulation:

> The relations of the road with its patrons and the communities served by it have been harmonious and pleasant. This mutually satisfactory condition has been fostered and encouraged by the efforts of the Public Service Commission in New York State and the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners in composing and adjusting differences which, handled with less wisdom and moderation, might have resulted in serious friction and controversy. The influence and the co-operation of these commissions have been uniformly beneficial to the road and have done much to improve the service for the public.

There is little question that everywhere in this state the relations between the public and the public service corporations have been vastly improved since the passage of the Public Service commissions legislation. If the railroads have any perception of the value of dwelling in amity with their patrons they will be the last to wish to see this legislation repealed. An era of good feeling has been promoted without the infliction of any hardship upon the corporations. Fares and freight charges have not been altered except in minor cases. Unimportant differences have been adjusted. Even in this city, where nothing of great moment could be accomplished from the nature of the circumstances for amelioration of conditions, a great change has been brought about in the temper of the public, and in that of the public service managers, too. The gain is mostly psychological; but, then, the gravest phase of the previous situation was also mostly psychological.

PUBLICITY IN CAMPAIGN ACCOUNTS.

The House Committee on the election of President, Vice-President and members of Congress having reported favorably a bill providing for the publication of expenditures made by party committees engaged in electing Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, Senators and Representatives, that measure should be acted upon before the present session closes. Elections for members of Congress will be held this year in all the states, and it is advisable to have safeguards thrown about the expenditure of money by party agencies. The national committees of the various parties are generally quiescent in a mid-term election year, but the Republican and Democratic national organizations are represented by Congressional committees, composed of members of the two branches of Congress. These committees circulate literature and often take an active part in the campaigns in the closer Congress districts.

All the arguments in favor of publicity for campaign expenditures in state elections apply to the operations of these two committees. In 1908, though not compelled to do so, the Republican National Committee submitted to the provisions of the New York state corrupt practices laws and published the names of all the contributors to the Presidential campaign fund, with the amounts contributed. The Democratic National Committee also filed a statement of the contributions received by it, giving the names of the larger contributors. It will be equally in the public interest if the Congressional committees follow the precedent set a year ago by the national committees. But to make publicity more certain the passage of the law suggested by the House committee is desirable.

There is no real opposition to the publication of campaign accounts except on the part of those who do not want to be identified as contributing to the success of candidates for Congress. Under any law, possibly, it will be difficult to prevent the use of money furnished indirectly to candidates who do not wish to confess an embarrassing obligation. But if a candidate is required by state law to file a declaration giving in detail his expenditures, if state committees are compelled to make a record of the amounts received and disbursed by them, and if national committees are also directed to make a public accounting, the obstacles in the way of a corrupt or demoralizing use of money will be materially increased. The Republican party is pledged to clean and pure elections, and a Republican Congress should do what it can, whenever the opportunity offers, to redeem that pledge.

BETTER OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

It is to be hoped that the present session of Congress will not end without a proper reorganization of the government's ocean mail service. Congress has long neglected the opportunity to improve and enlarge that service and to make it a more important factor in promoting American commerce. A measure intended to secure a better distribution of the subventions given under the postal law of 1890 has passed one house or the other on several occasions. Having passed both houses a few years ago, an admirable postal subvention act was killed in the Senate in the last hours of the short session by a filibuster which prevented the Senate's accepting a conference committee report. This year neither house has so far acted, but there is a strong probability that if the Senate should pass the Gallinger subvention bill, its example would be followed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gallinger's measure is, except in one respect, a duplicate of the one, also bearing his name, which passed the Senate two years ago. It involves no change in national policy, but simply seeks to amend the ocean postal law of 1890 to meet new conditions. Under that law vessels of the first class, carrying the mails to European countries, have been successfully maintained, but vessels of the second and third classes, intended to ply between the United States and South America and across the Pacific to Eastern Asia and Australasia, have been virtually discontinued because of the inadequate mail compensation. The ocean postal service as a whole is more than self-sustaining. It has produced in the last four years an annual profit exceeding $3,000,000. It is now proposed merely to devote this annual profit to resuscitating the South American and Asiatic service, giving to steamers of the second class on those routes a subvention equal to that given to the first class steamers on the European routes, and to third class steamers on the non-European routes the mile rate which the law now allows to second class steamers. The present surplus of $3,000,000 would be sufficient to meet the enlarged expenditure on the new South American and Eastern service.

No argument of economy and no disingenuous cry of subsidy can be raised against so reasonable a business proposal. The construction of the Panama Canal and the completion of the trans-Andean railway will greatly alter the conditions of postal communication to the south of us. When the canal and the trans-Andean railroad are in operation mail can be sent from either San Francisco or New York via New Orleans, Panama and Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in much shorter time than by any other route. A postal service from New Orleans to Panama has therefore become of vital importance, and under the Gallinger bill, as modified, it is provided that the new rates of compensation shall be given to vessels sailing to the isthmus as well as to South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia. Many other nations are already arranging to establish government-aided steamship lines to the isthmus, aiming to put their commercial interests in better touch with the western coast of North and South America. The United States cannot afford to lag behind in cultivating the trade which is soon to be opened up through the canal route any more than it can afford to abandon mail service across the Pacific and have its commerce with the Far East conducted through alien ship companies.

As a measure of naval policy the Gallinger bill also deserves favorable consideration. It would enlarge the naval reserve by the number of men and officers for whom it would create employment, and it would also put at the service of the nation in case of war an additional fleet of steamers available as transports or auxiliaries. A variety of national interests would be promoted by the passage of this measure, which has been retarded so far only by a perverse or obtuse misapprehension of its purposes and character.

SUBWAY TRAVEL.

Mr. Hedley's request that the public co-operate with the Interborough company in shortening the stops of subway trains is reasonable, and it deserves a ready response. The Interborough management is perhaps worthy of no more consideration than it has shown its patrons, but they will probably find it to their own interest to comply with Mr. Hedley's suggestions.

Many persons are now in the habit of walking along the station platforms so as to board either the front or rear car of an express, but the distribution of passengers is not yet uniform. Rarely are the end cars as crowded as the others. Another sensible bit of advice is to wait for the next train when the first is exceptionally full. Trying to jam into cars whose vestibules are so packed that the doors can scarcely be closed involves needless delays. It is impossible to start a train promptly under such circumstances, and at every subsequent stop time must be wasted in both discharging and taking on passengers. It is the public which is chiefly inconvenienced by these hindrances, and to some extent the public can apply the proper remedy. Besides, it not infrequently happens that by waiting two or three minutes in rush hours standing room can be found, if not a seat.

A little patience is thus rewarded. It will also prove advantageous to keep the side doors in mind and be prepared to use them, though not many cars have been so equipped as yet.

At last accounts from eight hundred thousand to a million persons were travelling daily in a subway said to have been intended for only four hundred and fifty thousand. As this remarkable growth in traffic has been gradual, and not abrupt, it should have been observed by the Interborough company. Not to have met the emergency better is discreditable, but that is no reason why passengers should not do what they can to help themselves.

NOT RUNNING RED, BUT SEEING RED.

It must be regretted that ex-Secretary Shaw repeats the extravagant utterances about Japan which recently became the subject of international remark. That is not because such things provoke unfavorable comment at Tokio or elsewhere, for whatever is well founded, judicious and for the interest of this country is worth saying, regardless of foreign opinion. It is rather because the things said are essentially incorrect and injudicious, if not absurd, and instead of being such as to promote the welfare of the nation are likely to injure the cause in behalf of which they are ostensibly put forward.

It is certainly extravagant to a preposterous degree to say, as Mr. Shaw is reported to have said at Philadelphia last week, that "there is not a cause of war, "except religious fanaticism, that has "ever existed from the dawn of creation "that does not now exist in an intense "form between Japan and the United "States." Wars have been caused by the personal ambitions of sovereigns, by the rivalry of contending claimants, by disputes over boundaries, by aspirations to get rid of oppression and misgovernment. No man can pretend that any of these causes now exists between this country and Japan. Instead of all causes of war save one being in intense existence, there is only one which can sanely be said to exist at all.

That one solitary cause of possible conflict is the desire for commercial supremacy on the Pacific. Leaving Germany and France and other countries out of the question, with their vast interests there and their great power, Mr. Shaw's theory implies that Japan aims at military ascendency over both Great Britain and America, which are now the chief Pacific powers. That is an ambition which far transcends, we believe, the loftiest flight of the most chauvinistic son of Nippon. It implies, moreover, what we must regard as too great a dependence of commercial progress upon military prowess. To a considerable extent, no doubt, a military marine is desirable for the protection and promotion of the commercial marine. Trade does follow the flag. But so does the flag sometimes follow trade, and the merchant service may be as much a complement of the navy as the navy a protection to the merchant marine.

With the appeal for rehabilitation and expansion of our mercantile marine and extension of our trade, especially in South America and in Eastern Asia, we have the strongest sympathy, and we have been one of the most insistent advocates of that policy. But any attempt to promote that policy by an intemperate beating of war drums is likely to do it far more harm than good. Domestic enterprise is not to be served by compromising foreign relations. We do not believe there is any danger that the Pacific Ocean will ever be made to "run red." If, unhappily, there were, it would not be averted by "seeing red" at the present time.

LEIF ERICSON AGAIN.

It is a Harvard professor who now casts doubt upon the story of Leif Ericson's discovery and settlement of America and of the Norse occupation of southeastern New England under the name of Vineland or Wineland, wherefore Bostonians have no occasion to resent the attack of alien and lesser breeds upon a cherished tradition. But, indeed, even when thus stricken by one of their own household, they need not mourn as those without hope, for the denial of the Norumbega legend appears to be based upon a single point of minor and not convincing importance, so that laymen as well as the elect may be permitted still to cherish the faith which was so dear to Professor Horsford.

The argument against Leif's settlement of the banks of the Charles River is based on botanical grounds. In Labrador, we are told, there is a berry known as the wine berry, which is not found further south, and it was this, the iconoclast avers, which the Norsemen found and which moved them to call the country Wineland. And yet, according to the Flateyjarbok, the report of Tyrker to his foster son Leif was that he had found "vines and grapes," and Tyrker, who was a German, added, to confirm his report, that he knew of what he spoke, for he "was born in a country "where there was no lack of grapes and "vines." And when Leif and the rest of the party went to see Tyrker's vines and grapes they did not contradict or correct him, but gathered a boatload of the grapes, cutting down trees to get at the vines. That certainly sounds more like the wild grapes of New England than the wine berries of Labrador.

Again, in the Saga of Eric the Red it is told that in the place where Leif settled day and night were more nearly equal in length than in Iceland, and that on the shortest day of the year the sun was visible for nine hours, or from half-past seven until half-past four. That certainly could not be true of Labrador, but indicates some place near or at the latitude of Boston. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if the statue of Leif Ericson is permitted to remain on Commonwealth avenue and if Bostonians and some other Americans continue to believe the story of Norumbega and the legends of the Icelandic and Norwegian sagas.

It is a notable illustration of the growth of a good understanding between the North and the South that the two completest, ripest and fairest estimates of the character and services of John C. Calhoun pronounced at the unveiling in the national Capitol of Calhoun's statue were those of Henry Cabot Lodge and Samuel W. Call, of Massachusetts.

We believe that Virginia will be the better for the Assembly of 1910.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

It is a rare Legislature nowadays which is so courteously speeded when, as a parting guest, it leaves a sophisticated state capital.

The wag who wrote a supposedly humorous letter the other day to Secretary MacVeagh and signed it "$500 Clerk" evidently never had a speaking acquaintance with a department payroll. Department messengers usually get much more than $500. There is, in fact, no service in the world in which clerical labor is more highly paid than it is in the Washington departments.

One of the strangest phases of the propensity for stealing is that which impels people to cut valuable paintings from their frames. The value of the thing stolen is thus impaired and, still more to the point, the thief acquires something which it must be exceedingly difficult if not impossible for him to dispose of without being caught. Gold or silver ware can be melted and thus disguised, gems are not always distinguishable, while all cash looks alike. But the very qualities which make a picture valuable make it unmistakably recognizable. Yet, now and then a painting is stolen, and it is usually one which can be identified without doubt and without trouble.

The proposal of an economic league of Europe against America would be formidable if it were not absurd.

A court in Colorado holds that insurance may be collected when a man's death results from an accident to a balloon. The decision applies to only one state, however, and there is nothing to show the exact terms of the policy to which it relates. So great are the risks which a professional or amateur aviator faces that the insurance companies, in their own interest and that of their more conservative patrons, may be forced to take notice and precautions.

Snow threatens Virginia fruit, says a news dispatch; advices from the Delaware peach belt have probably been delayed by trouble with the wires.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent from Scotland writes to "The Field": "My keeper saw a clever piece of work done by my dog Kim, a cross between a spaniel and a Labrador retriever. We were out at ——— the other day, and the keeper had old Dan and Kim working with him. Dan turned a rabbit out of a whin patch, and Kim rushed round to cut the rabbit off. As he dashed forward he fell on his back, all four legs in the air, just in the rabbit's path; the rabbit jumped between Kim's legs, who snapped the rabbit in the air while he was lying on his back with his legs in the air, and held on to it, too, and duly delivered it to the keeper."

Friend—Why do you encourage these woman suffrage meetings? Surely you don't approve of them?

Husband—Approve! With all my heart! I can come home as late as I like now without finding my wife at home to ask questions.—Tit-Bits.

Writing from Stuttgart, an American tourist says: "We were treated to some dramatic morsels last year, despite the censor, which would not have been tolerated on the American stage, which has no censor save the public. Among these plays was 'Frühlingserwachen.' It seems that the limit has been reached, however, for the curtain raiser by Victor Dyk, entitled 'Morgenröte,' which was to have been performed for the first time at Berlin last week, has been pronounced immoral by the board of censors. Of course, the decree will make the book one of the best sellers."

THE SURE SIGN.

"They can't fool me," said Jabez Jones,
"About their signs of spring;
There is deception in the tones
Of robins carolling.
But there's an indication plain
That shows where winter stops.
I saw it through my window pane—
The boys are spinning tops.

Though oftentimes his careless glee
Our dignity may shake,
A boy was never known to be
A downright nature fake.
And so I'm sure that spring is near;
The misty curtain drops,
And shows a sky serenely clear—
The boys are spinning tops.
—Washington Star.

Scenes from French history were being produced in the form of moving pictures before a large company a few days ago. The exhibition was one number on a large programme arranged for the benefit of a charitable institution. When it was all over a boy about twelve years old in the audience asked his father: "Did they have library kerosene lamps like the one we have at home in 1832?" "Certainly not," he was told, and then it was remembered that in a story with that date which had been shown this anachronism appeared and was overlooked by all present except the small boy with a memory for the shape of lamps.

"So you're going to marry an old man, dear; and what has he to recommend him besides his money?"

"Heart disease, dear, awfully bad!"—Illustrated Bits.

THE WOODEN NUTMEG TALE.

It Belongs with the Mendacious Blue Law Myth.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: William Sheafe Chase's account of the blue laws of Connecticut, which appeared in The Tribune of Sunday last, is true in every respect, as I can vouch from personal knowledge, having made a thorough study of the statutes of Connecticut some years ago while writing a history of Middlesex County (my native county), Conn. I have seen the work of J. Hammond Trumoull, to which he refers. There were what might be termed blue laws on the statute. The Sunday laws were not half as rigid or severe as those of Massachusetts. For instance, it was a violation of the law of Connecticut to drive faster than a walk on Sunday, but in Massachusetts it was a punishable offence for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, and in one of the local histories of that state I read an account of a sea captain who returned from a three-years' voyage on Sunday and was met by his wife at the door, where they kissed each other as the people were on the way to church. The wife was denounced as a bad woman and the husband was severely punished.

The authorities of Connecticut were very lenient in the enforcement of what were known as the blue laws, and many of them were a dead letter. Among the ordinances adopted by the city of Middletown was: "If any man shall be found smoaking in the streets he shall pay a fine of one dollar." I found no account of any arrests being made under this ordinance.

Connecticut from a very early period has been known as "the land of steady habits." A man named Nichols, who erected the first gallows in Newark, in 1723, says he came from "the land of steady habits." From my earliest childhood I have heard Connecticut referred to as "the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs." This is another aspersion on my native state that has no foundation in fact. I had a lengthy interview with the state librarian, who informed me that he had never been able to find out when or where the term, as applied to the state, originated, but he was certain that there never was a wooden nutmeg manufactured in the colony or state.

Stopping at a little village called Cobalt, in Middlesex County, one day I was informed by the first man I met that this was the place where they made the wooden nutmegs and wooden hams, and, pointing to an old building a little distance off, he said: "There is the identical factory where they made them." Every man in the village that I talked with reiterated the same statement. In order to get at the truth I repeated it to various persons I met throughout the county, and one day I met an old man seventy-odd years old, who, I found, was a native of Cobalt, and I related to him my discovery. Said he: "I worked in that factory when I was a boy, soon after it was erected, and I never saw or heard of a wooden nutmeg or wooden ham."

HENRY WHITTEMORE.

Brooklyn, March 14, 1910.

A WAIL FROM THE OVERWORKED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the editorial columns of your valuable paper I read last week of the question regarding the increase of office hours of city employes to 5 p. m., and feel prompted by a sense of duty to say a word condemning the actions of the Controller and various commissioners.

It seems unjust that officials would take advantage of city employes, compelling them in an order to work the extra hour, knowing the employe has no alternative but to comply with the order or quit—a cowardly order, without a doubt, for does not an order not allowing of defence constitute cowardice?

The honorable Tenement House Commissioner has rescinded his 5 o'clock order, and employes in this department are working on the usual 9 to 4 schedule. Why would not all commissioners do the same thing?

The honorable Board of Aldermen should make a speedy disposition of this question and not let it die in some committee's hands. A LOYAL CITY EMPLOYE.

New York, March 14, 1910.

A NEW "UNION JACK" INTENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A letter comes up from Lynchburg, signed by C. H. Morrissett, deploring discussion about the Lee statue in the federal Capitol, and claiming a consistent right of Virginia in the act. He starts with the false premise that Virginia, as an integral part of the Union, has a right to place there any kind of a statue she pleases. He does not draw a distinction between the nation and the state or between union and disunion. The Capitol is a federal building, and nothing has a right to be there that is hostile to the federal principle. State sovereignty and national sovereignty are eternal antipodes.

General Lee was not a federal man; he was an insurgent provincial, and his chief distinction is his attempt to destroy that "perpetual" federal principle that has won in every test. The only object in placing the anti-federal monument in the federal Capitol, in preference to any of Virginia's more distinguished men, is by honors to Lee to reassert the nullification and secession that Lee stood for and to indoctrinate coming generations with the idea that secession was right and its warfare inexcusable. The Lee statue is only a beginning. The obvious design is to make a "Union Jack" of the Stars and Stripes by entwining with it the Confederate flag. As an enunciation of a principle it is placing us right back at 1860. It has a long-reaching influence and bodes no good for the future. The law of 1864 should be amended by making Congress and the President the judges as to the eligibility of all statues and monuments intended for public display in the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM HEMSTREET,
18th Mo. U. S. Infantry.

Brooklyn, March 14, 1910.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 14.—President Taft returned to Washington early this morning from Pittsburg, where he went to attend the funeral of his wife's brother-in-law, Thomas McK. Laughlin.

The President held an important conference to-day with the Secretary of State, the members of the Tariff Board, Solicitor General Hoyt, Charles M. Pepper, tariff expert of the Bureau of Trade Relations, and Senator Aldrich. Tariff relations with Canada and France were discussed.

William S. Kenyon, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been appointed Assistant to the Attorney General, succeeding Wade H. Ellis.

Senator Beveridge, ex-Representative Watson and Representative Crumpacker conferred with the President about the tariff plank to be adopted by the Indiana Republican convention, which meets April 1.

The provisions of the pending immigration bill requiring of immigrants an educational test and an increased head tax was again the subject of a protest at the White House, John J. D. Trenor, chairman of the committee on the organization of the Republican League of Clubs, filing with Mr. Taft resolutions adopted by the league.

Chauncey Abbott, of Nebraska; Samuel Plant, of Missouri; F. D. Larrabee, of Kansas; J. W. Burke, of Ohio, and E. R. McDonald, of Iowa, accompanied by their attorney, Bruce S. Elliott, appeared before the President to oppose the ruling of pure food experts of the Department of Agriculture that bleached flour is adulterated flour. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General argued in favor of the government. No decision was reached.

C. C. Arosemena, the Panaman Minister, introduced to the President General Domingo Diaz, the Panaman Minister to France, who is on his way to Panama.

The President has cancelled his New York engagements for to-morrow, and will, according to the present schedule, leave Washington Wednesday morning and go direct to Chicago. No further changes have been made in the arrangements for this trip.

Representative Clayton told the President that the charges brought against Warren S. Reese, nominated for United States Attorney of the Middle District of Alabama, were groundless. The President had the nomination held up pending an investigation.

Among the President's callers were Senators Curtis, Crane, Lorimer, Carter, McEnery and Foster; Representatives Kinkead, Nicholls, Palmer, Smith, of California; Gardner, Hubbard, of West Virginia; Kusterman and Young, and Sir James McDonald, of Canada.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 14.—The Ambassador from Germany and Countess von Bernstorff will return to-morrow from New York, where they have been since Friday.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Loudon will sail from this country on March 29, and, after visiting London, Paris and other cities, will go to Holland, to remain until October.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kennard, of the British Embassy, will return to Washington to-morrow from a visit in New York.

Viscountess Benoist d'Azy will sail for France the middle of April. The viscount, who is naval attaché of the French Embassy, will remain in this country.

Count Ranaud von Fourtales, recently appointed German attaché, will arrive here on March 29.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 14.—Mrs. Larz Anderson, who is cruising on the Florida coast in her houseboat, the Roxanna, will return North in time to accept Secretary Meyer's invitation to name the torpedo boat destroyer Perkins in May. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will again open their house here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings will have as their guests for some days Mr. and Mrs. Radcliff, of England, who will arrive on Thursday.

Mrs. William E. Leeds and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany left here this morning for their homes in New York after a week's visit to Miss Margaret Cameron and Miss Catherine Cameron. Miss Sybel Douglas and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, who have been the guests of Representative Hamilton Fish and Miss Fish since Friday, also returned to New York this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and their guest, Miss Beatrice Sterling, went to New York this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will be absent for a week.

Arrangements for the marriage of Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, and Lieutenant Commander Thomas C. Hart are complete. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride March 30. Mrs. C. L. Hussey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hussy, a sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland; Miss Edyth Cutler, daughter of Captain Cutler, and Miss Cecile Gifford, of Jamestown, N. Y. Lieutenant Commander Hart will have as best man Lieutenant Leigh C. Palmer, and as ushers Lieutenant Commander R. K. Crane, Lieutenant Commander Overstreet and Lieutenant Hugo Osterhaus, all of the navy. Chaplain Clark will come from the Naval Academy at Annapolis to officiate. There will only be a few guests.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a dinner this evening at her house, at Fifth avenue and 57th street. Other dinners will be given to-night by Mrs. Philip M. Lydig at her house in East 52d street, and by A. Eugene Gallatin, who has just returned from Palm Beach. Mr. Gallatin's dinner will be for Lord Fairfax and will take place at Sherry's.

Mlle. Anna Pavlowa and Michael Mordkine, the Russian dancers, were the features of the programme yesterday afternoon at the entertainment given at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery. The opening dance was an Oriental one, given for the first time in this country, in which Mlle. Pavlowa appeared in the gauziest of draperies, girdled with sea blue silk, with which she wore a short zouave jacket. Her dancing was greatly applauded, and the effect, as Mordkine circled around, in winding a long chain of red roses about her, was very striking. The second appearance of the two was in the Bacchic dance, which was given at the Metropolitan a few nights ago, and in the third dance Mordkine appeared as a hunter and Mlle. Pavlowa did a butterfly dance. This was beautifully and gracefully done. The programme also included songs by Marianne Flahaut.

Among those in the audience were Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, Mrs. Charles E. Tracy, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. William May Wright, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Harriet and Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Gladys Roosevelt, Mrs. E. Clarkson Potter, Miss Emily Potter, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Miss Julia Hoyt and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., has closed her house in Fifth avenue and has left town for California, where she will remain for a few weeks.

Sir Edgar Speyer returned to town yesterday from Washington and is at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock has left town for a Southern trip.

The sewing class that works for the New York Infant Asylum met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, in East 86th street.

Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson and Mrs. John E. Parsons are among those who have taken boxes and seats for the special performance of "Aida," to be given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer have returned to town from Aiken, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will leave Palm Beach to-day for Thomasville, Ga., where they will be the guests for a few days of Colonel Oliver H. Payne. Colonel Payne will return to town early next month.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, March 14.—Mrs. Harold Brown returned from a visit in Washington to-day. She was accompanied by Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and was joined here by Miss Emma Stone, of New York.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are this season to occupy the lodge which is being finished at their estate here. The new James villa will not be completed for a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams have returned from a long Providence visit.

Dudley S. Morgan has returned to Harvard.

SUCCESSOR TO J. B. PERKINS.

Representative Denby May Be Made Chairman of Foreign Affairs.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 14.—There are many members of the House who believe on account of his difference of opinion with Speaker Cannon at the dinner of the Republican Congressional Committee recently Representative David J. Foster, of Vermont, has lost his chance to become chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as successor to Representative James Breck Perkins, of New York.

Until that dinner Mr. Foster had been on close personal terms with the Speaker, but he then announced that he would not again vote for Mr. Cannon, and has since repeated the statement on the floor of the House. While it is understood that Mr. Cannon has not made up his mind to eliminate Mr. Foster from his calculations, it is known that he has been advised to do so, in order that the House organization may not be "tainted with near-insurgency."

Mr. Foster is the ranking member of the committee. He is followed by Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, whose health is so poor that he would probably not accept the position if it was tendered him. Representative J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, is the third member of the committee, but it is understood he does not desire the place. It is reported that if Representative Foster is dislodged he will be succeeded by Representative Denby, of Michigan, who is a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. Mr. Denby is a warm friend of the Secretary of State and has been in the consular service. He is one of the strongest of the younger men in the House.

KING EDWARD HAS A COLD.

Biarritz, France, March 14.—King Edward was confined to his apartments to-day with a slight cold. It is expected, however, that he will be able to resume his walks to-morrow.

RETURN OF BRUTUS J. CLAY.

Geneva, March 14.—Brutus J. Clay, the former American Minister to Switzerland, who has been here for some weeks, started for