

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 13.—The President sent a list of nominations to the Senate to-day, including those of Van Vechten Voecker as United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, and William J. Youngs as United States Attorney for the same district.

Representative Poelker asked President Taft to appoint John J. Farrell, of Brooklyn, who lost one of his arms while serving as special delivery letter carrier, to a special clerkship.

The Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture were the only absentees from to-day's Cabinet meeting. The Secretary of State reported progress on the Canadian reciprocity negotiations and the potato question.

James L. Kewell, of New York, who was introduced by Representative Humphrey, asked the President to deliver an address at the convention of the National Merchant Marine Congress, to be held in Washington January 23 and 24. Mr. Taft cannot attend the convention, but he would like to see the delegates in the East Room on the afternoon of the 24th.

Senator Davis Elkins, who succeeded his father in the Senate, called to pay his respects to President Taft this morning. The Sultan of Sulu, in a letter to President Taft, says: "America in general is the best country I see on my tour. I expect, if I live, to make another trip to the States, bringing other chiefs along to open their eyes as ours was opened on the trip."

Accompanying the letter was a beautiful mother-of-pearl ornament for Mr. Taft. The Sultan also enclosed a photograph of himself in a letter of thanks to the Sultan. Among the President's callers were Senators Curtis, Flint, Dick and Burton; Representative Guernsey, who will talk to the President to-morrow on the potato question; Representatives Madison, Poinsett, Dexter, Weeks, Butler, Grosvenor and Longworth; H. H. Topolansky, consul general of Persia at New York; President Schurman of Cornell University, and Rear Admiral Wainwright.

Mr. Taft returned to his office this afternoon. Several hours' sight seeing this afternoon. They walked from the White House to the Washington Monument, made the trip to the top of the shaft in an elevator crowded with sightseers, and spent fifteen minutes or so viewing the city and surrounding country. The President then walked to the Capitol and went to the Senate side, where he took the subway trolley car to the Senate office building. After inspecting the building, the President returned to his office, where a number of callers awaited him.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who were expected to arrive in New York this week from Europe, postponed their sailing at the last moment, and will remain in England for several weeks longer. Mrs. Trenton L. Park will give a dinner-dance at the Plaza on Friday of next week. She will sail for Europe the following day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, who arrived from Europe on Thursday, are at the Plaza for a short stay. Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt gave a dinner last evening at her house, in Madison avenue. Her guests, numbering sixteen, were all young people.

Mr. Robert Taylor Varnum gave a dinner last evening at Sherway's. Her guests were Miss Lelia Ingersoll, Haron, Miss Aileen Osborn, Miss Vivian Gould, Miss Constance Perkins, Miss Laura S. Livingston, Miss Susan W. Street, Miss Mercedes de Acosta, Miss Jeanette Whitlock, Miss Katherine G. Chanin, Miss Bessie Claffin, Miss Genevieve L. Sanford, Miss Nathalie Kelley, Seymour Johnson, Francis Roberts, John R. Suidman, Jr., Eache Moore, Harry S. Laverich, Henry Emmet, F. Murray Smith and Henry S. Lemmer.

"Rigolotto" will be given tonight at the Metropolitan for the benefit of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants. The new Italian Ambassador and his wife will arrive this afternoon from Washington in order to be present, and among those who have taken an active part in the organization of the entertainment and have obtained boxes for this evening are Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Victor Sorohan, Mrs. Candace de Rham, Mrs. William J. Scheffelin and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field.

Hans Kiersteadt Hudson, whose marriage to Miss Ethel de Koven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, takes place next Wednesday in Grace Church, gives his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who arrived on board the Adriatic from Europe on Thursday, are at the St. Regis, where they will remain until they go to their place in Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter are also staying at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer have closed their house, No. 11 West 16th street, and have gone to Lenox for a few days before sailing for England, where they will spend the remainder of the winter at Charleston Park, their place in Gloucestershire.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster were hosts at an interesting dinner party to-night in celebration of the silver wedding of their son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gammell has returned to Providence after a brief visit here.

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BUILD THE SUBWAYS NOW

A Taxpayer Wants Members of Estimate Board to Get Together. To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: Could I, through the aid of your valuable paper, interest some kindly inclined gentlemen to form a society for the prevention of cruelty to taxpayers? Poor taxpayers! The cruelties inflicted upon him of late ought to appeal strongly to those of kind heart.

During the last administration, when the question of subways came up for consideration, the then Controller, Herman A. Metz, emphatically declared that the city was too poor to build subways, and as a result he was mobbed and stoned for running down the fair name of the "city's credit." And what does the present administration do in order to show the outside world that the "city's credit" is good? It boasts the valuation of real property at the expense of the poor taxpayer to a fabulous amount—over nine hundred million dollars. Not that the city has been so poor that the taxpayer has not paid enough taxes that he always paid far in excess for the services he received in return—but, in and behind, the fair name of the "city's credit" is saved; it can now borrow eighty million dollars more than it could a year ago.

And, touch'n' and appertain'n' to the subways, the question of the hour, all will concede that all of the candidates of last year were nominated and elected on a platform which, among other things, provided to build subways. More than a year has passed and not even a sign of an understanding of one party to the other has been seen. The gentlemen who compose the honorable Board of Estimate, the disbursers of the taxpayer's money, officiates without his consent, instead of serving the interest of the people at large, and for which the poor taxpayer is asked to foot all the bills, seem to view their position and power mostly to aggrandize their own respective political ambitions.

The whole city is crying for subways. Every representative civic body is clamorous for the adoption of the Interborough subway. The details of the reasons for its adoption are fully and satisfactorily set forth in an open letter and in a report of the chairman of that honorable body. But what matters the interest of the mere taxpayer as measured with opportunities to go before the people and "bring up" good pre-election pledges and other things, at best of very little value to any one? In all fairness, what does the average passerby who helps to fill up an audience of a mass meeting at Cooper Union know about the intricate details of the value, cost, means and results of the proposed subway?

Why don't you gentlemen of the board get together and build subways, no matter how? But build them! Do not carry the work of the board to the people's forum. The taxpayers and the people at large are not as foolish as some of you gentlemen take them to be. If they find, as some of you claim, that their executive and your chairman isn't all what he ought to be they know their remedy. Don't waste valuable time. It would behoove you, gentlemen, to give way to the guidance and advice of the people. After all, you will all concede that there is a very good reason for him not to wish to serve the best interests of the people at whose instance he was called into office, and who sacrificed position, health and almost life to serve them.

Give the poor taxpayer a chance! Start the ball a-rolling and, once for all, agree to build subways, no matter how. I think the writer, who is one of the down-trodden taxpayers, is expressing the sentiment of the majority of the much abused taxpayers in saying that he feels safe to trust his affairs to six matters to the best judgment and wisdom of your chairman.

Gentlemen, this continuous performance of disagreeing to agree on the part of your honorable board is a costly expense to the taxpayers and ought to be stopped. ALFRED A. SHILLICKERMAN, No. 218 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I noticed somewhere an obscure item announcing that Fire Commissioner Waldor had found Lieutenant Semansky guilty of "conduct unbecomingly of good order and discipline," based on charges brought by Richard Walling, Civil Service Commissioner.

Some months ago, when the charges were first brought, there was an amazing exhibition of a regulation frames, and the charges were dismissed. The matter being pressed to a second hearing, the firemen were forced to repeat their highly imaginative account of what had transpired, which they were unable to do exactly. Mr. Waldor, on his part, needed no vindication, but has rendered a public service by bringing the matter to proper judgment. It may yet be that no one need submit to a frame-up. ELIAS A. COHEN, New York, Jan. 13, 1911.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I cast my first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and have never voted any but the Republican ticket from that time on. My Republicanism cannot therefore be called in question. As a staunch adherent of that party I want to know most earnestly the suggestion of "W. G. R." in your issue of the 12th inst. "The election of a United States Senator is more than a party question. It is one which involves the honor of the state and its proper representation in our highest legislative chamber. Why, then, should not the Republican members of the state legislature rise above party and help the better element in the Democratic party to elect a suitable man to sit with Senator Root as the representative of the Empire State in the Federal Senate? It would be an act of genuine patriotism and would do more to regenerate the Republican party in the good graces of the people than anything it could do at the present time." He says the party best who serves his country best, and here is a rare opportunity to act on that sound principle. LINCOLN FIRST VOTER.

SCORES HOTEL HACK STANDS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is gratifying to read in this morning's issue that Alderman Cortlandt Nicoll has proposed an ordinance to abrogate the long existing and oppressive evil of allowing hotels to rent the public streets for cab and taxi combinations whereby under the delusive guise of being "hotel hacks" they exact extortionate fares for their doubtful net return to sit with Senator Root as the representative of the Empire State in the Federal Senate? It would be an act of genuine patriotism and would do more to regenerate the Republican party in the good graces of the people than anything it could do at the present time. He says the party best who serves his country best, and here is a rare opportunity to act on that sound principle. LINCOLN FIRST VOTER.

ATTACKS ON WOMEN VOTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Governors who own their election, in part at least, to the votes of women should not be surprised to find a good thing is not surprising, and that the Governors of the five suffrage states—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington—are to meet on the 14th of this month

beat out six other contestants, and his work was approved by the president of the Master Barbers' Association of New York. The trouble with you is that you don't understand the difference between socialism and democracy. Differences of opinion are well to work. Chicago Record-Herald.

That arrangement would indeed have been prescribed and made mandatory in the law creating the board had it not been for doubt of its constitutionality. In default of that, it was voluntarily adopted in advance of the enactment of the law by Mayor Gaynor's predecessors, and was faithfully executed by Mr. McClellan.

It rests with Mr. Gaynor in his discretion to continue that system, or to abandon it and to return to the former method of political and personal appointment. If he should decide upon the latter course it would rest with him to justify the change with improved results for the public service.

In running the Democratic machine, it is evident that Murphy does not need to be for the advice of one of Mr. Brandegee's efficiency experts.

So the United States Court of Customs Appeals decides that a hen is not a bird. Of course, of course. So it was gravely and deliberately decided years ago that "dogs is cats, and rabbits is cats, but this here cats is a insecck."

Our muggump friends are like the lady of Nigger-ville who is coming back from their ride inside and a smile is on the face of the tiger.

General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who died yesterday, made a record in municipal politics by being elected seven times Mayor of Baltimore. He was a public man of the old school, bringing to the service of the city great dignity, social distinction and the manners and traditions of ante-bellum days. His regime may not have been up to modern standards in efficiency, but it is still held by the people of Baltimore in kindly remembrance.

The mountain laurel, or calico bush, is doubtless a very attractive plant, though it is not a laurel at all, but one of the heath family, scientifically named for a Swedish botanist. But before it is adopted as the national flower of America it would be interesting to know just how widely distributed it is and how characteristically it is identified with American taste and customs. It is familiar on the Atlantic slope and in the Appalachian Mountain region, but if it is common in the West the fact is not popularly known.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, is reported as threatening to defeat any tariff commission legislation at this session. Mr. Bailey wants to remain his own guide and counsel in matters of tariff data as well as tariff theory. He has as little use for cost of production facts as he has for the tariff declarations of the last Democratic national platform.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. "The London Globe" attempts an explanation of the rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Here it is: "The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four-and-twenty hours. The bottom of the pie is the world. The top crust represents the sky. The opening of the pie is the dawn of the day, when the birds begin to sing, and surely each a sight is fit for a king. The king in his counting house counting out his money is the sun. The money the king is counting represents the golden sunshine. The queen, who sits in the parlor, is the moon. The honey she is eating is the moonlight. The industrious maid who is working in the garden before the sun has risen is the day dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are clouds. The bird who so tragically ends the song by nipping off her nose is the hour of sunset."

TO THE POETRY SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Oh, say, Thou art the goods To rank the Muse out of the woods; The stuff To call the new-Parthian bluff, And raise the ante of the modern style To heights Olympian for awhile! Thou, of allitundous brow, Hadst the most immortal shades, Elysian and also Hades, Restored to earth, if not too late, To sweat the cheap poetic skate, And make old Pegasus wit with ease, The golden apples of Hesperides, Or something like that, Right off the bat, Hall, P. S. A.

The Muse grows thanks your way For answering to the Q. C. D. Of really truly Poesy. Selah! What? W. J. LAMPTON.

"How's your daughter getting along with her music?" "Mr. Waldor has not heard the neighbors complain yet." Detroit Free Press.

For the next two years, while New York State has two such high officials as the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General with Irish surnames and first names alike, there will probably be a fine mix-up of initials and patronyms in the newspapers. "The Albany Argus" already has twitted "The Brooklyn Eagle" on its slip in speaking of Attorney General Thomas P. Carmody. The man elected Attorney General last fall is Thomas J. Carmody, the Lieutenant Governor is Thomas F. Conway.

Hoax—One of the big department stores serves a clock tea. Now that no one they don't mark it down to 4.29—Philadelphia Record.

ances with European powers, even of such alliances of offence and defence as Jefferson strongly advocated at the beginning of his administration. But to construe an arbitration treaty, even a permanent arbitration treaty of the most comprehensive kind, as such an alliance appears to us fantastic. If for this country to agree to submit all its differences with any other country to peaceful arbitration or adjudication would be to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the vicissitudes of her "politics," then we had better repudiate the whole scheme of international law as an invention of the devil. There may be objections to arbitration, but they are not to be maintained on any such ground as that.

A FREEZE-OUT. There is much foundation for the complaint of the eighty-three Democrats who are to enter the House of Representatives on March 4 next, converting the present Republican majority of forty-five into a Democratic majority of sixty-five, that they are being welcomed to a barmecide feast by their held-over colleagues. Under the leadership of the Hon. Champ Clark the hold-overs have parcelled out the chairmanships and choice committee assignments among themselves, even taking the precaution to give official party sanction to the proceeding by holding a caucus and trying to make its action binding on the majority in the new body. Mr. Clark and his associates seem to have adopted the theory that the House, like the Senate, has a continuous existence and that there need not be a new deal in every Congress. That view is not in accordance with the Democratic League represented for the most part those elements in the party which are now angry because Murphy has refused to boss the Legislature their way. It exhibited its cravenness before the boss by keeping him assured that he need not take seriously its pretensions regarding the rehabilitating of the party which it had in mind. Nothing would do more against his interests, he was reminded constantly. His friends were on guard within it, he was told, and he would be kept regularly informed about every step it took.

Another sham battle of that sort will be of advantage to Murphy. When the present administration is over there will undoubtedly be great criticism of Murphy's bossing of the Legislature. He will need to have on hand a host of malcontents, independents, members of the "rotten element," who will perhaps again "rehabilitate" the party and show the public their entire satisfaction with its moral renovation by yielding it once more their enthusiastic and unqualified support. Possessing consciences of high repute, their endorsement of the party will be an evidence to the public of the moral safety of being Democrats. When the well advertised opponents of bossism in a party rally to its standard the ordinary man need not pause to inquire and investigate.

Moreover, enemies of the sort that Murphy has made once again are useful to furnish certificates of character. If Mr. Colahan, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Grady or Mr. McCabe were to say that the boss "kept his hands off" at a state convention and behaved like an ideal leader the public would laugh, but when "even his habitual foes" are "compelled" to testify to the perfect regard which the boss showed to the decencies of the occasion an impression is sure to be produced. When they say with awe-struck whispers "the boss has grown" and call him "Mr." some fools are sure to be taken in. The advantage to a boss of having well defined opponents sufficiently high placed to possess a certain following and influence is that opposition centres around them, and when "for the good of the party" just before the state campaign they become regular all the opposition which has gathered about them is left leaderless and falls to pieces and disappears. When Murphy approaches another state election the enemies he is making to-day will no doubt serve the same old useful purpose. The blacker they grow in the face with their rage at him and their protests against his traffic the more servicable they will be when they again express in loud terms their satisfaction with the rehabilitation of the Democratic party, and when they confidentially inform the entire electorate that from contact with "Mr." Murphy they can say that this time he has grown and is actuated only by the best motives.

ARBITRATION NOT ALLIANCE. The general favor with which the suggestion of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain—probably the forerunner of similar arrangements with other nations—is received on both sides of the ocean is gratifying and encouraging, and throws into strong relief for disapproval the few hostile expressions. Criticism of the proposal is not to be shunned nor even deprecated, and there is room for a difference of opinion concerning details, and perhaps for some amendment of the plan as it may be originally broached. But there is cause for surprise and regret, if not indeed for a certain degree either of amusement or of shame, at the spectacle of a serious journal attacking the very principle of the proposal as a betrayal of the fundamental principles of our government which must at all hazards be resisted and defeated.

Thus we find "The Inter Ocean," of Chicago, quoting Washington's Farewell Address against President Taft's policy, declaring that the latter, if executed, would be tantamount to a permanent and entangling alliance with Great Britain, insinuating that "patriotic American statesmanship cannot afford to palter for a moment with any such suggestion," and proclaiming that the plan must be voted down, since "for any American Senator to do otherwise is to betray his country." All of which makes us wonder what George Washington and his colleagues would say or think if they could return to mortal life and hear or read such strange interpretations of their creed.

The fact is too much ignored that Washington's advice to have as little political connection with Europe as possible was explicitly intended to be of temporary application. That was the policy which he prescribed for the nation as it was then—small, weak, not yet completely organized, containing scarcely as many people as New York alone now boasts. That he was so shortsighted as to prescribe that rules which were fitting for the nation at that time should be permanently and forever binding, though it should become the largest and most powerful nation in the world, is unthinkable. When his words are quoted they should be given at least so far as to convey their obvious and indisputable meaning.

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WATER BOARD CHANGES. The Mayor's practical dismissal of Mr. Shaw from the Board of Water Supply leaves in that body only one of the original appointees, Mr. Chadwick. Following the retirement of Mr. Bensch to become State Engineer, it will enable Mr. Gaynor to fill two of the three places with men of his own selection. This means practical reorganization of the board for the first time since it was created, the majority of its members having gone down to Thursday being unchanged from its original constitution.

The pretext for the removal of Mr. Shaw doubtless seems satisfactory to the Mayor, though the assumed necessity for the incident will be regretted by many who have observed the efficient diligence of Mr. Shaw's devotion to duty. What is most important, however, is the question of the filling of the two vacancies, and it will be of interest to observe whether Mr. Gaynor in performing that function adheres to the principle which was adopted and maintained by his predecessor, and which was, even in advance of the creation of the board, tacitly regarded as binding.

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be rescinded or the appropriation withheld, while if Congress should create a commission by law the tenure of that body would be much more secure, and it could not be legislated out of office by a mere omission in any one year to provide for it. The details of any commission bill are of less importance than the fact that it establishes a commission on a firm basis and will allow it time to create it.

It is to the President's great credit that he set out immediately after the passage of the Payne tariff law to repair the defects of that measure by introducing a new and better method of applying the protective principle. His plans for an impartial investigation of the conditions of production and the separate consideration of each schedule on its own merits have now unified the Republican party and won the cordial approval of the country. A new epoch in tariff making will open when those plans are fully worked out and duties begin to be laid with adequate assurance that they will benefit the country at large and prove fair in the long run to both the producer and the consumer.

THE "FIGHT" AGAIN. The newspapers which are supporting Mr. Shepard are now full of threats of a ruthless war that must be waged upon Murphy, but it is not likely that the boss will be impressed. He has heard talk of that sort before, and he has taken the measure of his opponents' courage more than once in the past. The Democratic League represented for the most part those elements in the party which are now angry because Murphy has refused to boss the Legislature their way. It exhibited its cravenness before the boss by keeping him assured that he need not take seriously its pretensions regarding the rehabilitating of the party which it had in mind. Nothing would do more against his interests, he was reminded constantly. His friends were on guard within it, he was told, and he would be kept regularly informed about every step it took.

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Index to Advertisements. Table with columns: Advertisements, Page, Col.

New-York Tribune. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911. This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 151 Nassau street, New York; Gordon Miller, president; J. H. Reid, secretary; James H. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the offices is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The resolution providing a constitutional amendment for direct election of Senators was taken up by a vote of 45 to 17, and action on it is to be pressed. House: The army appropriation bill was considered.

FOREIGN.—Efforts to settle the strike in England were continued. It was said that the garnison at Elvas had reported. David Lloyd-George expressed regret regarding his inability to accept an invitation to visit America. Eleven persons were killed and great damage to property was caused by a reservoir breaking in Spain.

DOMESTIC.—Frank B. Kellogg began the argument for the government against the Standard Oil Company in the United States Supreme Court. Governor Dix, at Albany, sent the report of State Board of Health. A method of receiving good roads bids to the State Highway Commission before making it public. The state conference on taxation closed its session at Utica, N. Y. Plans for deciding whether to reorganize and passing resolutions favoring new legislation. A woman arrested at Rochester, the police say, confessed to killing her five-year-old boy. Her body was found in Kingston near Albany. Five passengers were killed, two fatally injured, and a score of others hurt when a locomotive ran into a Pullman car filled with sleeping passengers on the New York Central Railroad at Batavia, N. Y.

Petitions were received by the Rhode Island Legislature, urging the election of Judge Cook to succeed United States Senator Charles D. Walcott. General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, seven times Mayor of Baltimore, died at his home in that city from pneumonia. The New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., continued reports that it had received a contract to build a 2,600-ton cruiser for the Chinese navy. CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. Nearly two hundred deaf mute children were taken to the street in safety from a blazing institution in Lexington avenue. Former President Senator Charles F. Smith, of New York, died at his home in New York City. A fire in the Sunnyside railroad yard in Long Island City with drawn revolvers.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 37.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION. The passage of a tariff commission law has undoubtedly been hastened by what was said and done at the two days' meeting in Washington of the National Tariff Commission Association. The association demonstrated that the proposal which it is advocating has substantial support among all classes, as, indeed, it could hardly fail to have, since it aims at introducing into future tariff revisions an element of precision and rationality which has been heretofore lacking. It is to the interest of 90 per cent of the people of this country to have a just and fair tariff, and the creation of a tariff commission, at least to inquire into the conditions of production at home and abroad, must be of positive service in applying any principle which recognizes the desirability of equalizing the differential in cost against which the home producer must contend in offering his goods in the American market. The Republican party is unanimous in favoring a tariff which will give due protection to home industry. A large section of the Democratic party favors giving at least incidental protection through tariff duties laid ostensibly for revenue. There is no prospect, therefore, that services such as a tariff commission can perform will not be extremely valuable for many years to come, whichever party is in power, for it will be long before the measure will be willing to accept a tariff measure which is not either directly or indirectly protective.

President Taft put the case for a statutory commission completely when he told the association that the present Tariff Board could be discontinued at short notice, being dependent for its existence on an executive order and an annual appropriation. The order could

be rescinded or the appropriation withheld, while if Congress should create a commission by law the tenure of that body would be much more secure, and it could not be legislated out of office by a mere omission in any one year to provide for it. The details of any commission bill are of less importance than the fact that it establishes a commission on a firm basis and will allow it time to create it.

It is to the President's great credit that he set out immediately after the passage of the Payne tariff law to repair the defects of that measure by introducing a new and better method of applying the protective principle. His plans for an impartial investigation of the conditions of production and the separate consideration of each schedule on its own merits have now unified the Republican party and won the cordial approval of the country. A new epoch in tariff making will open when those plans are fully worked out and duties begin to be laid with adequate assurance that they will benefit the country at large and prove fair in the long run to both the producer and the consumer.

THE "FIGHT" AGAIN. The newspapers which are supporting Mr. Shepard are now full of threats of a ruthless war that must be waged upon Murphy, but it is not likely that the boss will be impressed. He has heard talk of that sort before, and he has taken the measure of his opponents' courage more than once in the past. The Democratic League represented for the most part those elements in the party which are now angry because Murphy has refused to boss the Legislature their way. It exhibited its cravenness before the boss by keeping him assured that he need not take seriously its pretensions regarding the rehabilitating of the party which it had in mind. Nothing would do more against his interests, he was reminded constantly. His friends were on guard within it, he was told, and he would be kept regularly informed about every step it took.