Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—The Two Orphans.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—1:30—7:30—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—Judith Zaraine.
BELASCO—8:30—The Concert.
BIJOU—8:30—The Havoc.
CASINO—8—Marriage à la Carte.
CIRCLE—8:15—Two Women.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—I'll Be Hanged if I Do.
CRITERION—8:15—Sire.
DALY'S—8:15—The Faun.
EMPIRE—8:10—Trelawny of the Wells.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARDEN—8:15—The Daughter of Fabricius.
GARRICK—8:15—The Scarecrow.
GLOBE—8:15—The Slim Princess.
HACKETT—8:15—Over Night.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Paradise of Mahomet.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—8:20—Nobody's Widow.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Das Jungfernstift.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—Chantecler.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Spring Maid.
LYCEUM—8:20—Suzanne.
LYRIC—8:15—The Deep Purple.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Way Down East.
MANHATTAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Gamblers.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Girl of the Golden West.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—8:15—Vanity Fair.
NEW YORK—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
PLAZA—1:30—7:30—Vaudeville.
REPUBLIC—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Hockey.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Romander Walk.
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New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

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: The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed; Mr. Shively spoke against ocean mail subvention and Mr. Cummins on the Lorimer case. House: An inquiry into delay in printing the Ballinger-Pinchot report was ordered.

FOREIGN.—John R. Mott and Silas McBee left London on a four months' mission, the object of which is to bring the Eastern and Western churches into closer relations. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke died in London. Roger Sommer took up six passengers in his biplane, establishing a world's record for a cross-country flight with passengers and a new mark for total weight lifted. Owing to the prevalence of the plague in North China, railway traffic has been practically suspended. The Belgian Minister of the Colonies read to the Chamber of Deputies in Brussels a report from an American missionary saying conditions in the Congo had been greatly improved. Richard Strauss's first comic opera, "Der Rosencavalier," was given its first presentation in Dresden before a distinguished audience; the composer was called before the curtain twenty-five times by the approving audience. The Turkish commissioners now at Bremerhaven, Germany, purchased two vessels from the North German Lloyd Line; they will be used as transports.

DOMESTIC.—A Canadian reciprocity agreement was sent to Congress by President Taft, with a message urging its prompt approval. It was said at Albany that Charles F. Murphy had abandoned William F. Sheehan and that there would be a change in the situation early next week. The body of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was removed from the receiving tomb and buried in a lot in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.; about thirty persons, including the directors of the Christian Science Church, witnessed the burial. The jury in the Schenk poisoning case reported at Wheeling, W. Va., that an agreement was impossible and was discharged. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who is seeking rest at Jekyl Island, Ga., was reported much improved in health. Tom L. Johnson, former Mayor of Cleveland, was reported to be gradually growing weaker. Judge Kimbrough, instigator of the Danville, Ill., vote selling inquiry, was himself a witness before the grand jury; he denied that he had bought votes. John Mooney testified as an expert before the Railroad Securities Commission in Chicago, favoring federal regulation.

CITY.—Stocks were strong on a light volume of trading. No trace was found of missing Dorothy Arnold, and the police sent circulars broadcast, giving her description, pictures and offering $1,000 reward for news of her. Commissioner Fosdick reported to Mayor Gaynor extravagance in the management of Ludlow Street Jail. The police raided an alleged gambling house on Fourth avenue and arrested twelve of the 123 men found there. The New York Central proposed to the Board of Estimate to bridge the interruption of Park avenue, making that thoroughfare continuous, in exchange for additional sub-surface rights at the new terminal.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 36.

THE POSTAL SUBVENTION BILL.

Senator Root's speech on Wednesday in advocacy of the Gallinger postal subvention bill was notable for its admirable breadth of view. He dealt with the problem in a large way, like a statesman planning for the future. Other Senators have been inclined to discourage government aid to new mail-carrying steamship lines on the ground that the immediate return would be insufficient. The Postoffice Department is making a profit at present on its limited foreign mail service. Why not pocket that profit, the opponents of the Gallinger bill ask, instead of using it to enlarge the service and bring about direct communication with South America through steamships flying the American flag? They contend that it is cheaper to let foreign steamship lines carry our mail for us by way of Europe, ignoring the consideration that direct American lines may soon create enough additional business to offset the increased cost and are certain in the end to be of enormous indirect benefit to the United States in stimulating commerce and enlarging the means of intercourse with countries to which we are bound by special ties of political interest.

The trouble with most of the critics of the Gallinger subvention bill is that they condemn it not for what it is or what it purposes to do, but as a first step toward a general system of ship subsidies. They consider only the economic effect of a fully developed subsidy policy, without appreciating the fact that the pending bill merely reappropriates a surplus earned on the foreign mail service and applies it to attain an end both political and economic. Foreign vessels can probably carry our mails to South America at a smaller cost than that at which American lines can carry them. American seamen and officers receive higher wages than are paid on foreign lines, and American capital and labor cannot easily be attracted to engage largely in the ocean-carrying trade in open competition with foreign capital and labor. It may be admitted that the United States is not yet ready to enter that field of effort, because its resources can, as a rule, be employed more profitably at home; but no one is now advocating subsidies to build up a general merchant marine. All that is wanted is authority to use an existing ocean mail surplus to extend the postal service and, incidentally, to put the United States in a position to cement its friendship and enlarge its commerce with a section of the world now undergoing an enormous development of wealth and purchasing power.

A few hundred thousand dollars put every year into a direct mail service to South America may yield millions before the end of the decade, for, as Mr. Root pointed out, the foreign trade of South America is now increasing as rapidly as is the foreign trade of the United States. Argentina, Brazil and Chili have passed the stage of revolution and reached the era of industrialism and prosperity. Valuable commercial as well as political advantages are to be obtained by making advances to our Southern neighbors and enlarging our intercourse with them. Only a narrow prejudice can oppose an experiment so advisable from every point of view.

THE CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

The tariff agreement with Canada, the terms of which were made public yesterday, is undoubtedly broader in scope and more thoroughgoing in character than most people expected it to be. Under the McKinley law—and still more so under the Dingley law—reciprocity was generally applied in homœopathic doses. It was the aim of the earlier treaties to open the market here to tropical and other products not entering into competition with the output of domestic industry, in exchange for concessions in duties on our foodstuffs and manufactures. The scope of most of the later agreements made under the Dingley law was extremely limited, and they had little commercial or political significance.

In the agreement with Canada a much larger application is given to the reciprocity policy. It is intended not only to secure concessions on articles of American manufacture which find a ready market in the Dominion by making concessions on dutiable Canadian goods which are in general demand here, but provision is also made for a free exchange of all sorts of food products. So far as a large range of production is concerned—grain, livestock, butter, cheese, eggs and fish—the boundaries of our economic system are pushed northward nearly a thousand miles. Canada and the United States will have a common food market. It is the hope of the negotiators of the treaty that the two countries will be brought into an economic relation more intimate than ever before and that the indirect effect of that union of interest will be felt in a cementing of friendly ties hitherto strained too often by misunderstandings of a political character.

In our opinion, on a necessarily hasty examination of the agreement, it goes too far in some particulars to meet the immediate and unconditional approval of public opinion. It will encounter opposition on the part of neighborhoods more or less directly affected by the free entry of Canadian food products. Prejudice will be excited against it in the border states, and at this late stage of the short session it will be extremely difficult to obtain legislation carrying its provisions into effect. Small local interests will naturally make a good deal of stir if they feel that they are being sacrificed to the larger good. It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming—at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of that extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail—that the initiation of such an experiment as the Taft administration has now undertaken will be entitled to rank as a notable contribution to the cause of political fraternity on this continent, as well as to the cause of economic progress.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND SOME OTHERS.

The intrinsic purport of the new Russo-German compact in what have become known as the Near and the Middle East may pretty safely be discerned in the statement of the "Tanin," of Constantinople, that it understands, on the best authority, that the agreement between the two powers does not contain any clause whereby Germany would pledge herself not to construct branches of her Bagdad Railroad toward the Russian frontier. The sincerity of that remark is as undoubted as its apparent naïveté is touching. It really sounds very much as though some one were to say that the terms of the Triple Alliance did not forbid the members of that league to aid each other in case of war.

It is difficult to escape the impression, indeed, that the aim, or one of the chief aims, of the Russo-German agreement is not at all to forbid or to discourage, but to promote and to provide for, the extension of branches of the German Bagdad Railroad, not merely toward but to the Russian frontier, or to a conjunction with Russian railroad lines. Russia appears to have conceded specifically the right of Germany to push her railroad system into that northern part of Persia which under the Anglo-Russian convention regarding the latter empire is recognized as the Russian sphere of influence. In doing so, argues the "Tageblatt," of Berlin, Russia adopts the policy of the internationalization of the final section of the Bagdad Railroad. That is the Russo-German answer to the alleged British claim of sovereignty over that part of the road, and therefore over its terminal on the Persian Gulf. Russia and Germany mean to have a railroad from Europe to the shore of the Indian Ocean, which, with its terminal harbor, shall be, if not under their exclusive control, at least not under the control of Great Britain.

Their object is plain. Russia has for two centuries been seeking an outlet upon warm seas, in a port which is never icebound. That she will find on the Persian Gulf. Germany wants through traffic from the valleys of the Rhine and Danube to eastern seas, and also she would greatly prize direct connection with the extensive and important system of railroads which Russia has created in Turkestan and Bokhara and the adjacent regions. These ends will be attained in that joining of the German and Russian railroads in Persia which, according to the ingenuous "Tanin," the two powers have not pledged themselves to forbid.

Nor is that all, nor even, perhaps, the most important feature of this compact. It will not escape attention that in creating this route from Europe to India and the Far East Germany and Russia will be turning the flank of the British position at Suez. At the present time all communication between Europe and the Far East must pass through the British-controlled Suez Canal and under the very guns of the British fortresses which guard each entrance to that "neutral" waterway. This new route, by the way of the Bosporus, Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, and also from the Caucasus and the shores of the Caspian to the same outlet, will leave those fortifications far to one side and will turn the British position with dexterous strategy. That the British government will be able to thwart the movement does not convincingly appear. That it will essay some counter movement is to be taken for granted; with what success remains to be seen.

WHAT IS COERCION?

What does Governor Dix think of his pet theory of a Legislature free from outside interference in electing a United States Senator, when he hears of "Packy" McCabe, by grace of Murphy clerk of the Senate, punishing an insurgent Senator by refusing to let him name the clerk of the committee of which he is chairman? Or of the pressure upon another insurgent being carried to the extent of taking away the county advertising from the legislator's newspaper and persuading the holder of a mortgage on the paper to withdraw his financial support? These are only sample instances of the kind of bludgeoning to which the Democratic members who refused to enter or be bound by the caucus are being subjected. Is that all proper? Is Murphy's continued bossing of every member of the Legislature who can be terrorized into obedience all above criticism and within the contemplation of the law which Governor Dix is so scrupulous to uphold, and which says that the election of a United States Senator shall be the duty of the Legislature?

And if all this is not outside interference and coercion and a perversion of that constitutional system which Mr. Dix, in the language of one of his admirers, "restored at one stroke," wherein would the mere expression of an opinion by the Governor upon the senatorship contest do violence to our institutions? The Governor does not cease to be a citizen when he becomes Governor. He does not cease to be an important member of his party when he becomes Governor.

No one desired that Governor Dix should use pap or patronage or a blackjack in influencing the result of the contest. All that was hoped for by those who believed that the Governor might prevent just such coercion as is now being practised upon the Legislature was that he should not remain neutral when he saw the people's interests the prey of selfish bosses and their sordid allies in the business world. The only weight that would have attached to anything he might have done or said would have been, as Governor Wilson well said in describing his conception of a Governor's duties, the weight of personal character.

SHORTER HATPINS.

The hearing which the Aldermen held yesterday on a proposed ordinance to regulate the length of the hatpin point to which it shall henceforth be legal and proper to expose the face and eyes of fellow mortals developed one astonishing fact: All the women are for the proposed ordinance! All the men, no doubt, are for it, since it contains substantial concessions to their safety. There appears, therefore, to be nothing to do but to pass it unanimously amid general rejoicing. It provides that hatpin points shall not henceforth project more that half an inch outside the crowns of hats. To men who have been accustomed to being impaled full depth upon the pins that projected half a foot a half-inch jab will seem a trifle to be overlooked. And it does seem that women should be satisfied with something less than complete skewering of their fellow sojourners on this earth. A half inch deep ought to be enough.

The odd thing about it is that with all women favoring an ordinance limiting the exposed hatpin point to half an inch they should have waited for such an ordinance to be passed. Why have they waited? Why haven't they shortened their hatpins themselves while men gallantly maintained their attitude of patient non-interference? This is an obscure point of feminine psychology that requires clearing up, but it is plainly too recondite for a daily newspaper.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

The suggestion of American acquisition of the Galapagos Islands will doubtless seem startling to many, and repugnant to some who regard with aversion every expansion of American sovereignty, control or influence—like the parrots of a century ago who opposed the annexation of Louisiana on the ground that the United States was already too large. There should, indeed, be no inclination to acquire more lands, by either lease or purchase, just for the sake of expansion, and there may well be a prudent reluctance to increase the weight of the burden of outlying possessions which is already imposed upon us. But if we are not to expand merely for the sake of expansion, neither are we conversely to refuse to expand merely through opposition to expansion. The question is not simply whether we are or are not to add to our holdings, but rather whether there is any convincing reason for our doing so.

A long time ago the United States, as a fundamental principle of policy, refused to give its assent to the transfer of certain parts of the American continent and their insular appanages to any non-American power; and subsequently that principle was assumed to apply to all the Western Hemisphere, and there was suggested the not illogical corollary that this country should itself take over any territory which had to pass from the possession of its sovereign, rather than have it go to an alien power. That principle was applied to Florida, to Alaska and to the Spanish Antilles. It has never been repudiated nor renounced. Its corollary might, of course, if fully accepted, prove embarrassing, supposing there were to be a wholesale offer of territory to us as an alternative to that sale of it to Europe which we have forbidden. Practically, however, such danger is chimerical. If Ecuador should really want to get rid of the Galapagos Islands we should either have to take them ourselves or acquiesce in her transfer of them to Japan or whatever other power would take them. We could scarcely play the dog in the manger and forbid her to sell or lease them at all.

As for their utility to us, a glance at the map shows how considerable it might be. They lie on the Equator and in the longitude of New Orleans. They are thus approximately as far from the Panama Canal at that side as Guantanamo or Porto Rico is at this side, and they would serve equally well as a naval base for the guardianship of the isthmus. They lie close to the paths of commerce from Panama to the West Coast of South America and to Australia and the Southern Pacific generally, and, indeed, practically all transpacific commerce from Panama would approach them. If we had possession of them we should be situated with respect to the Panama Canal much as Great Britain is at Malta and Aden with respect to Suez. The value of the islands is slight save for strategic purposes—which does not mean exclusively warlike strategy—and the question of their acquisition, if it is raised, is therefore to be decided on the strategic and diplomatic grounds which we have noted.

For the full enjoyment of martyrdom, with its diversified possibilities, a peculiar temperament is necessary. Perhaps all the insurgents at Albany have that temperament.

The passage of Senator Frye's bill putting customs officers under the classified service would be of public advantage in relieving the Senate of the duty of passing on nominations for collectors, assistant collectors, surveyors and naval officers of customs at the various ports. At a great majority of our ports these posts are of minor importance, hardly ranking with third class postmasterships. President Taft is also anxious to see the second and third class postmasters classified. There is room for a large reduction in the list of the nominations which the Senate now confirms, spending a good deal of profitless energy on that labor.

Mr. Hyde seems to have disappeared almost as completely in the current of city life as when he was in the everglades of Florida. Now that he is back "working harder than any other City Chamberlain the city ever had," attention has ceased to focus upon him. Perhaps he is one of those men who do not love the limelight.

The death of Sir Charles Dilke crowns one of the tragedies of British political life. There were few men of his time of greater ability, of greater utility to the nation or of purer devotion to an enlightened conception of the public welfare. Thirty years ago there was none to whom the highest offices seemed more surely open. Then came an incident which smirched his splendid name and ended his advancement. To the close of his life he continued to be useful and devoted to the public weal, but it was as a follower on sufferance where he might have been a leader by natural right of commanding genius.

In classifying as "indecent" and therefore to be excluded from the mails all matter inciting to arson or murder, the government cannot be charged with exaggeration.

Yonkers wants to help New York City reach the 6,000,000 mark in population by 1920. Its voluntary request for annexation is an evidence of good judgment, for though the benefits of consolidation will be mutual the smaller unit will gain considerably more than the larger. The other cities in the southern part of Westchester County will soon find it to their interest to seek union with an overshadowing neighbor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

While people in this country haven't heard much about it, Chinese at home have been cutting off their queues by the hundred for several months. "The South China Morning Post," of Hong Kong, tells of "a remarkable demonstration that took place at the Chinese Club, in Queen's Road Central, when six well-to-do elders of the town publicly 'docked their tails' and set an example which was speedily followed by hundreds. The gathering was representative of the Chinese business community. Under the direction of Bandmaster Coke the band of the 15th Rajputs discoursed delightful selections of the 'Chin-chin Chinaman, chop, chop, chop' variety from Gilbert and Sullivan's repertory, while amid all the enthusiasm engendered there was an undercurrent of suppressed emotion and seriousness when the votaries of the new order presented themselves for 'before and after' inspection."

Pugilist (coming to, after being grazed by train)—What was it hit me?
His Partner—It was the Cannon Ball Flyer. Gee, what an escape!
Pugilist—All right, Bo. Tell him I said this was a fluke, and that I challenge him for a new fight, the winner to take all!—Puck.

"Shut a window and open a grave," says Dr. Ronald Campbell MacFie, head of an English sanatorium, writing on the subject of drafts in "The British Medical Journal." "Drafts should be favored rather than feared," Dr. MacFie declares. "'I sat in a draft and caught a cold,' is," he says, "an ordinary statement which one must be chary of accepting. It is true that if a man live constantly in a moist, warm, still atmosphere, and if his skin be continually protected from the normal stimulation of cool, moving air—it is true that under such circumstances the skin reflexes, if unexpectedly called upon, may forget their business and respond sluggishly and inadequately to the stimulus of cold, and that heat may thus be unduly lost, with deleterious consequences, but the natural, well fed, well clad mammal has active, ready reflexes and is not likely to be unduly chilled by drafts. The man who endeavors to avoid colds by avoiding all drafts will catch more than his share of colds."

Diner—Waiter, kindly remove this egg.
Waiter—What shall I do with it, sir?
Diner—I think you'd better wring its neck!—London Opinion.

As is well known, the French call afternoon tea "le 5 o'clock." Some time ago the "Figaro" discovered on one of the Paris boulevards a tearoom that announced "Five o'clock from 2 to 1," and now it has found another one whose sign promises "Five o'clock at all hours of the day."

"I can't pay this taxicab bill."
"Then I'll drive you to a police station."
"Aw, be a game sport, and drive me to the poorhouse, instead."—Washington Herald.

Chicago policemen will all be taught jiu jitsu, the Japanese art of self-defence, if John J. O'Brien, once Theodore Roosevelt's physical instructor, favorably impresses Chief Steward and a special committee with results he accomplishes with a small class of high police officials. Dr. L. Blake Baldwin, a city physician, who recommended the instruction to Chief Steward, says: "I became interested in Professor O'Brien and jiu jitsu after my recent experience with an insane woman. She attacked me while I was making an examination into her sanity. Had not assistance quickly arrived I probably would have been seriously injured. O'Brien, I understand, was an inspector of police at Tokio, Japan, some years ago, and it was there he learned the Japanese method of self-defence. Those who are masters of it are able to handle persons much stronger and larger than themselves."

"Mrs. Chucksley, is your husband a member of any secret society?"
"He thinks he is—but he talks in his sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

POOR SCHOOL TEACHING

Ignorance of Instructors as a Cause for Backwardness in Pupils.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial in Friday's Tribune on backward school children is extremely interesting. There is little doubt that you get at the crux of the matter when you quote the city superintendent as saying that poor teaching is one of the chief causes of lack of progress among the public school pupils. The whole matter hinges right there—the children suffer on account of the ignorance and bigotry of the women to whom their education is intrusted. A few days ago a woman of unusual intelligence and intellectual attainments, who has investigated the conditions, said to me: "It is a wonder that the children in our public schools here in New York City learn anything; the teachers represent every nationality and almost every religion under the sun, and each one teaches according to her own sweet will, until the average child is so confused that it knows not whom to believe."

I myself a few years ago lived in the same house with two young women school teachers, whose places had been obtained through the services of a prominent East Side politician. These girls were nice, American born girls, but they were as little fitted for teaching children as for conducting a bank. Many a time I have seen them crying in despair for fear they could not teach the morrow's lesson (and they were of the lower grades), while at examination time I more than once aided them in marking the papers. All they tried to do was to keep one day ahead of their students, and many a time I explained to them a simple lesson in arithmetic or grammar that the ordinary pupil of fifteen should have understood without difficulty.

I have always favored equal pay for male and female teachers, because I believe that if the salaries were equal more men would be employed and fewer incompetents with political "pulls" would be upon the city's payrolls.

ORVILLE G. VICTOR.

New York, Jan. 25, 1911.

THE TRIBUNE AND CUBA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have before me a copy of a portion of your Washington correspondence of January 6, headed, "Mr. Taft Impatient," which I most heartily commend. Because one newspaper ascertained that the American fleet was to visit Cuban waters, and worked it up in a news item, the sensational trimmings caused the press in various portions of the States to devote a great deal of space in its news columns and editorially to the Cuban situation. Without ever having waited to verify the story, many papers rushed into an expression of editorial opinion, and condemned Cuba and the Cubans most vigorously, notwithstanding that within twenty-four hours after the first story was published these papers must have known that the visit by the fleet to Cuban waters was in pursuance of an annual itinerary, and merely for the purposes of target practice and drilling.

I want to congratulate you upon your having a level headed man to represent you in Washington, for by chance I happened to see the output of another Washington correspondent, which was as wild and woolly and as far from the truth as it could possibly be.

The Cubans are doing remarkably well, and the editorial attitude your paper has maintained from the beginning of the first administration of Don Tomas Estrada Palma has been fully vindicated. I recollect that your paper was one of the most reliable in giving Cuban news and in the editorial analysis of the situation here at that time and since, and I wish to thank you very much for the help you have rendered in this way in assisting the prosperity of this country, for it has been very helpful to all of us Americans who have come here to make homes and establish business.

Thanking you again for your good judgment and just attitude, I am

L. J. CANOVA,
Editor "The Lucha."

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 18, 1911.

MAIL AUTOS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The article appearing in the issue of your paper of the 24th inst. commenting upon the adoption by the Russian Postoffice Department of automobile service, has been brought to my attention, and particularly the statement therein that "New York has not a single motor driven mail wagon." As this statement is not correct, I assume that you desire that fact brought to your attention.

Motor driven mail wagons were first introduced in this city on July 1, 1909, and are still in operation. This motor wagon service is used in connection with the supply of stations above 42d street as far north as Washington Bridge on the West Side of the city, and Tremont on the East Side of the city; the machines are of electrical type, and of a carrying capacity of 1,300, 2,500 and 4,500 pounds respectively. In addition to which in emergencies, such as the Christmas holiday conditions, etc., there are introduced into the service electric vehicles of a carrying capacity of 7,000 pounds.

When the pneumatic tube service was extended on the East Side of the city to station L, at 125th street and Lexington avenue, the motor wagon service between the Grand Central postoffice station and that point was somewhat reduced because of the extension of the pneumatic tube service.

There is approximately a half hourly motor wagon service on the West Side of the city between station J, at 124th street and Eighth avenue, and Stations College, Hamilton Grange, M and Washington Bridge, and on the East Side of the city between station L, at 125th street and Lexington avenue, and stations X, E, T, Fox street and Tremont.

The motor wagon service in operation between 42d and 125th streets on the East and West sides is supplemental to pneumatic tube service, which supplies all stations embraced within that territory, and the former therefore does not require to be of the same frequency as that above 125th street.

From this you will observe that motor driven mail wagons do form a very important part in the transportation service of this office.

E. M. MORGAN,
New York, Jan. 26, 1911. Postmaster.

A PURE FOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In this day of pure food reforms I have often wondered why the poultry that is put on the Northern market is not more wholesome. Fowls are sent in before they are drawn and are kept in that condition until sold, the meat often becoming tainted. One day recently as I passed a counter in a high grade market this trade custom was brought to my notice in a particularly revolting manner.

In the South, the land of chickens and good food, a chicken is supposed to be drawn before it is cold. Won't some one who can have some influence look into this and as long as we have to live in a large city let us have pure food?

SOUTHERN WOMAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1911.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The President sent a special message to Congress to-day transmitting the Canadian reciprocity agreement. Representative Payne consulted the President regarding the best member of the Ways and Means Committee to introduce the joint resolution to put the agreement into effect. No decision was reached.

President Taft told Senator Smoot to-day that he would leave no stone unturned in his efforts to secure the enactment of his legislative programme, including a permanent tariff commission, an appropriation for Panama Canal fortifications and the conservation measures providing for the right to appeal in public land cases and the leasing of coal lands and oil lands. Mr. Taft is hopeful for the success of all these measures.

The resignation of William Barnes, jr., as Surveyor of the Port of Albany was received at the White House to-day.

Senator McCumber, after a talk with the President, said that careful consideration would be given to the Grand Army of the Republic pension plan, which calls for an increased appropriation of about $15,000,000, when the pension bill is brought before the Senate.

Representative Gardiner, accompanied by Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Gloucester, Mass., called to discuss the reciprocity agreement, especially that part making the importation of fish free.

Indications point to an extensive trip to be made by President Taft in March. He has accepted invitations to address the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta on March 10 and to visit Anderson, S. C., Cleveland and Cincinnati, where he will address the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 17. The President has under consideration visits to several other cities in the state.

James E. West, secretary, and George Pratt, treasurer, of the Boy Scouts of America, called to discuss with Mr. Taft plans for his participation in the meeting of the board of directors in February. Mr. Taft has promised to deliver an address in the East Room to the members of that organization.

The protest which was to have been filed to-day at the White House by a delegation of Jews against the treatment of their race in Russia failed to materialize. The only representative who called was Harry Cutler, of Providence, who discussed the subject briefly with Mr. Taft.

Among the White House callers were Senator Burton, who introduced Professor Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, Ohio; Senators Stephenson, Smoot, Briggs, Burkett and Chamberlain, Representatives Hollingsworth, Byrns, Morehead, Douglas, McDermott, Dwight, Young, Légare, McLachlan, Crumpacker, Hill, Cline, Jamieson, Hinshaw, McGuire and Hayes, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Colonel Cecil Lyons, of Texas.

The President, with Secretary Norton and Captain Butt, went walking this afternoon.

IN THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Postmaster General gave his annual dinner for the President and Mrs. Taft to-night at Rauscher's. The large suite was decorated with flowers and plants, and a section of the Marine Band furnished music. Mr. Hitchcock's other guests were Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Charles D. Hilles, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Chandler Hale, Colonel and Mrs. Corby, Lieutenant Colonel McCawley, the Secretary to the President and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom, Mr. and Mrs. G. Garrison McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mrs. George T. Summerlin and Miss Harriet Anderson.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer had to dine with them to-night the Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox, Justice and Mrs. Hughes, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. de Pardo, the Belgian Minister and Countess de Buisseret, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. de Lima e Silva, Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Captain and Mrs. Gibbons, Surgeon General and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Gerry, the Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Preuschen, the British second secretary and Mrs. George Young, Representative and Mrs. Gardner, the Russian naval attaché and Mme. Vassilieff, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Miss Yvonne Townsend, Miss Southerland, Miss Alys Meyer, Miss Patten, Major von Herwarth, German military attaché; Commander Retzmann, German naval attaché; Constantin Nabokoff, Russian first secretary; Captain Sowerby, British naval attaché, and Willing Spencer.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were entertained at dinner to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, who invited a large company to meet them. Following the dinner Mrs. Wadsworth gave a regular Thursday night reception and dance, when many of the young married people and the bachelors of the diplomatic corps and others were guests.

Miss Helen Taft was the guest of honor at the Congressional Club this afternoon, when she met many representatives of official society. Miss Taft received with the president of the club, Miss Gregg. Others assisting were Mrs. James S. Sherman, Mrs. MacVeagh, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Nagel, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Miss Foster, Miss Hardy, Miss Hill, Miss Page, Miss Moore, Miss Reeside, Miss Hitchcock and Miss Hughes. The club drawing rooms were decorated with pink and white blossoms and palms.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, Miss Angelica Gerry and Craig Wadsworth, of New York, will arrive here to-morrow to be the guests of Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, who will give a dinner cotillion tomorrow night in honor of Miss Helen Taft.

Miss Helen Taft was the guest at dinner to-night of Miss Gladys Hinckley.

Miss Margaret Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, of New York, is the guest of her uncle, Senator Kean. Senator and Mrs. Kean entertained at dinner to-night for their niece.

Mrs. C. A. Williams entertained a number of guests at dinner to-night, and Representative William B. McKinley, Representative Frank O. Lowden, Theodore W. Noyes and Victor Kauffmann were among other hosts entertaining dinner parties.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Hortense Howland, daughter of Louis M. Howland, was married yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church to Courtlandt P. Dixon, 2d, son of Henry P. Dixon. The day marked the anniversary of her sister's marriage, a year ago, to Magistrate Frederic Kernochan. The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Colonel Frederick Newbold Lawrence, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with old family point lace, with which she wore a lace veil, caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies and wore a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom.

Her sister, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, was her matron of honor, and she was attired in mauve lavender chiffon over pink satin and wore a large white lace poke bonnet and carried lavender primroses. The bridesmaids were Miss Priscilla Stanton, her cousins, Miss Virginia and Miss Mary Elizabeth Alexandre, and another sister, Miss Nathalie Howland. They were all dressed alike in white chiffon and lace, with white lace poke bonnets trimmed with rosebuds, and their flowers consisted of lavender primroses.

William H. Dixon was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Theodore P. Dixon, Seymour Johnson, Frederic de Rham, who is to marry Miss Nathalie Howland early in the summer; J. Harry Alexandre, jr., J. Howland Auchincloss and Walter Davis, jr.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, and a reception followed at the home of the bride's grandfather, Colonel Lawrence, No. 18 West 53d street. Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Elphalet Nott Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland.

The second of the Cinderella Dances took place last night at Sherry's, many of the guests coming on from dinners given by Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Joseph F.