

New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—An edict announcing the abdication of the Chinese dynasty was signed in Peking, but was not published, in order to forestall a threatened stand by certain of the Manchou princes. W. Morgan Shuster arrived in Vienna, and in an interview severely criticized Great Britain's policy in Persia. A conference between General Gomez and the Cuban generals who took part in the last revolution resulted in the adoption of an agreement forming the basis of action for peace. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Rome and left for Berlin. The Italian Foreign Minister, who was announced in Vienna that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, would visit the Emperor's birthday in a Danish financial group, headed by Prince Waldemar, was announced at Copenhagen, purposes in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal, to build the harbor of St. Thomas, West Indies.

DOMESTIC—Attorney General Wickens announced that the government would force the dissolution of the International Harvester Company. The following are the names of the directors of the company: Lawrence, Mass., where thousands of textile operatives are on strike. New and unexpected evidence was said to have been discovered in Indianapolis. United States Attorney Wilkerson of Chicago, summarized the evidence against the packers brought out in the case before the grand jury. Counsel to the defense maintained the time covered by the indictment had been antedated. Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Ohio, Progressive Republican, announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination in a statement in which he said that if the Republicans of Iowa believed him a fit man to be before the people, they should elect him to the office.

CITY—Stocks were active and higher. President Taft attended the dinners of the State Bar Association, the Society of the Genesee and the Twenty-first Street Club, leaving the city for Washington on the midnight train. It was reported from San Juan, Porto Rico, that "Donald Douglas," the man who was captured by the Spanish and boarded a ship there and would return to New York. The Aldrich monetary plan was discussed at the Republican Club. Congressman Vreeland defended it and Leslie M. Shaw attacked it. The movement to boycott butter until the price went down continued to receive recruits. In a discussion of the City of New York, a Republican, Forest Baldwin urged an increase of taxation on land as a means of lowering rents, while John Martin argued that a law for this purpose would only increase the number of tall buildings. A man was fatally injured and seven others were badly hurt in the wreck of a Pennsylvania Railroad express train near Phillipsburg, N. J.

WEATHER—Indications for today: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 28 degrees; lowest, 15.

THOROUGHNESS DEMANDED.

The recommendations of the state Factory Investigation Commission which was appointed as the result of the Asch Building fire will soon be before the public, unless the date for its report is extended beyond February 11 by the Legislature. The commission has taken a great deal of testimony on the subject of fire protection and has had the benefit of much expert advice. It began its work amid great expectations and under the stimulus of a strong popular demand that such a horror as that which occurred in Washington Place should be made impossible henceforth. In the months which have followed public feeling has calmed down and time has somewhat blunted the sense of that horror, but the great body of the people of New York, workers and property owners alike, we believe, are as firm as ever in their desire to see thoroughgoing methods taken for the safeguarding of factory workers and are ready to support and insist upon the enactment of sound and well considered measures to that end.

Of course the commission must keep its recommendations within the limits of what is physically and economically possible. It cannot provide ideal conditions any more than a tenement house commission can. It might wish that all manufacturing should be conducted in buildings open on all sides and limited to one, two or three stories, but such requirements would simply drive industries away from this state and leave its population in want. No one, of course, proposes any such extreme measure, but the principle must be moderate in determining what more moderate requirements shall be made. Within the limits of reason, however, the commission should have no hesitation about proposing thorough and even radical measures. It cannot insure workers against panic and possible fatality. Panic can occur in an open field. But it can do away with conditions which invite fire and panic and make it reasonably certain that in case of trouble in a factory the workers will have a fair chance of escape. It is notorious that in thousands of buildings to-day they do not have that chance.

The suggestions that the number of workers in a factory shall be strictly proportionate to the facilities for egress and that on each floor of a factory there shall be a place protected by fire walls large enough to give refuge to the persons there employed are well worth serious consideration. So also is the suggestion that in shops where inflammable materials are handled sprinkling systems be required. It should be possible to devise measures along these lines which would give a substantial guarantee of safety to workers without so burdening property owners as to hamper industry. Anything less than that measure of reform would fall short of the rightful demands of the public and also

of its hopeful expectation from a commission whose appointment was considered a certain forerunner of safety in industrial establishments.

THE PROGRESSIVE BREAK-UP.

Senator Cummins's announcement that he will no longer oppose the desire of his followers in Iowa to present his name as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination necessitates a reconsideration of who's who and what's what in Progressive politics. Evidently the Progressive movement has "progressed" far beyond the capacity of the politicians directing it to determine "where they are at." Only a few months ago a solemn assemblage, described by its promoters as a Progressive Republican national conference, met in Chicago and declared that the Hon. Robert M. La Follette was the rising hope toward whom the whole insurgent movement turned. It promised him united support in his candidacy for the Republican nomination and conveyed to him the assurance that the Progressive forces would follow him unflinchingly into the imminent deadly breach or wherever else his quest of factional and party leadership should carry him. So far as they could bind themselves to anything, the delegates to the Chicago conference, claiming to represent insurgent sentiment everywhere, took upon themselves a moral obligation to work unceasingly and loyally for Mr. La Follette's nomination.

Yet the luk was hardly dry upon those pledges when some of these same politicians began to cast anchors to windward. The Ohio Progressive League, at a meeting at which many leading spirits in the Chicago conference were present, adopted a resolution annulling the La Follette endorsement and declaring itself free to support any other candidate, though saving the stub by expressing a continuing belief in the Wisconsin Senator's availability. Now the Iowa contingent has decided to recall its promises of support, for it is evident that Mr. Cummins would have announced his candidacy had the way not already been cleared for it in his home state.

It may be that the Ohio and Iowa Progressives think that what a national Progressive conference did in 1911 need not be taken seriously in 1912. Mr. Cummins says that "the situation has materially changed" and that consequently it is time for a new deal. Yet the public, which is asked to condone this last year's repudiation of last year's political debts, can see no change in the situation sufficient to warrant wiping the 1911 slate clean. The insurgent movement in Congress attained considerable momentum in 1910 because it seemed to have some stability of political conviction behind it. But its moral influence shriveled when the fight on the Canadian reciprocity agreement showed that the insurgents were not willing to practise what they preached. On the first test to which their breadth of vision and disinterestedness were put they petered out. The Ohio secession and the Cummins candidacy are only further evidence of the lack of consistency and moral fibre from which the Progressive movement has suffered. It has now degenerated into a mere vehicle for exploiting the ambitions of self-seeking politicians. Mr. La Follette is to be commiserated with if he ever took to the codding assurances of the Progressive conference last October as anything but promises made to the ear and intended, whenever convenient, to be broken to the hope.

CRIMINAL CONDITIONS.

The occurrence at the City Farm Colony on Staten Island, where a helpless paralytic died after being scalded in a bath, as made known to the public and to the city and county officials in the columns of The Tribune, was bad enough to bring grave discredit upon the management of the institution concerned and to call for the severe punishment of those responsible for the outrage. As soon as the case was thus brought to his attention, District Attorney Fack of Richmond County took energetic measures, in sharp contrast with other official neglect. He has secured three indictments for manslaughter and advised the grand jury in an investigation of the institution, resulting in a presentment which shows that the scalding was the natural result of conditions prevailing at the colony. Briefly stated, the institution contains about 1,100 persons, chiefly aged, about one-fourth of whom are suffering from distressing and sometimes dangerous mental and physical diseases, all of whom are permitted to intermingle, with entirely inadequate supervision from physicians and nurses and in part under the care and control of imprisoned vagrants and ex-convicts of vicious propensities. That simple statement sufficiently indicts the conditions which exist there as criminal.

That does not mean that the head of the institution is culpable. The presentment explicitly acquits him of blame. He is a victim of the evil conditions which are imposed upon him. The fault is said to lie chiefly in the benighted and barbarous system of committing all sorts and conditions of persons, innocent and criminal, sick and well, sane and insane, to the same institution, without discrimination or segregation, and then falling to provide means for anything like decent care and supervision of them.

A NEW POLITICAL CALENDAR.

The new Henry resolution, submitting constitutional amendments intended to revise the federal political calendar, is more thoroughgoing than the one which failed in the House of Representatives in the last Congress by a single vote. Heretofore attention has been centred chiefly on getting rid of March 4 as Inauguration Day. Pushing forward the date of the beginning and ending of the Presidential term and of the terms of Senators and Representatives from March 4 to the last Thursday in April would have done away with the inconveniences of a winter inauguration ceremony and would also have added eight much needed weeks to the now cramped short session.

Chief Canadian railroads has made its winter terminal at a New England port, with much profit and convenience and without any unpleasant complications. The Yukon might similarly seek a short cut to the ocean across the Alaskan "Pan-Handle" while the latter is, as it doubtless always will be, under the American flag.

If the published accounts of it are correct, it would seem difficult to describe the automobile incident of Friday evening on West End avenue as anything less than peculiarly brutal manslaughter.

A boycott on butter is at least melodiously alliterative, and might be followed by a lockout on lard and a strike against sugar.

The President's pardoning last week of a man who had served nearly a year and a half of imprisonment for a crime of which he was quite innocent furnishes an example of the sort of case in which a pending New Jersey bill proposes to pay indemnities to the victims of miscarriages of justice.

"His Touch Worth \$25,000."—Newspaper headline. No, he was only a billiard player, not a Wall Street operator.

A STRADDLE.

According to Colonel Waterston's ideas, the Schoolmaster with a Ferrule is almost as forbidding a figure in politics as the Man on Horseback.

The South Carolina House of Representatives repassed a bill the other day over Governor Bleasdale's veto by a vote of 104 to 6. That vote seems to contain a gentle hint that "Cole" Bleasdale is no longer an *aut* in South Carolina politics.

A suit for only \$50 damages for the total alienation of a husband's affections probably indicates the low water mark of valuation of that capricious commodity.

It really is mean to keep Mr. Carnegie for even a day unnecessarily out of the enjoyment of the \$28.70 to which he is entitled as mileage and witness fees, particularly in view of the joyous character of his testimony before the Stanley committee.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is a movement on foot in Mobile to do honor to the memory of General John T. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, by naming a new park there after the Senator, and, eventually, by erecting a monument to him within the park grounds. The "Booster" thinks that the idea is good and says that "no appeal to the state can arouse such widespread and popular approval as a project for a Morgan monument, and it will be conducted by the state that the place for such a monument is on the western shore of Mobile Bay, where a suitable column will almost cast its shadow across the ships passing from Alabama's only seaport on the comparatively unimportant waterway. Senator Morgan's years of legislative labor made possible." "The Register" adds that Senator Morgan properly should be known in history as "the Father of the Isthmian Canal."

"You lost money on your charity bazaar, didn't you?" "Yes, but did you ever see such lovely costumes?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Those who believe that they are distinctly modern in holding that churchgoing is a comparatively unimportant part of religion will be interested to find that the same views were entertained in the fourteenth century and voiced by the German medieval mystic, Tauler, from whom Professor Kuno Francke quotes in his article on "Medieval German Mysticism" in the Harvard Theological Review: "Behold, dear friends, if you should spend all the years in running from church to church, thus must look for and receive help from within, or thou wilt never come to any good; however thou mayest seek and inquire, thou must also be willing to be tormented without succor from the outward help of any creature. I tell you, children, that the very holiest man I ever saw in outward conduct and inward life had never heard of more than five sermons in all his days. Let the common people run about and hear all they can, that they may not fall into despair or unbelief; but know that all who would be God's, inwardly and outwardly, turn to themselves and retire within."

THE YUKON AND THE SEA.

The earnest desire of the Yukon representative in the Canadian Parliament for a seaport for his territory is easily understood and is not without its appeal to sympathy. It is a hard thing for a country, particularly for one which is growing to be shut up inland, or to have access to the sea only through ports which for much of the year are icebound. Russia, for example, has for several generations been suffering precisely such a grievance, so that much of her diplomacy and most of her political and military aggressions have been directed toward securing an outlet upon warm seas. The Transvaal republic, in the days of its nominal independence, had the same complaint, on account of which it made persistent efforts to acquire Delagoa Bay. There are other examples to the same effect.

In the case of the Yukon there is not complete occlusion, any more than in that of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. If we pass by the frontage on the Arctic Ocean as practically valueless, we must still remember that the Yukon is one of the members of the Dominion, and that an adjacent member does have a fine ocean frontage. The Yukon can therefore have access to the sea without crossing alien territory or dependence upon an alien port. Its grievance is not that it is entirely shut from the sea, but that it can reach the sea only by a somewhat roundabout route. That is, of course, a hardship. But so it is a hardship for Manitoba to be away inland. It is a hardship imposed upon it by natural conditions, in which there is no malice or oppression.

No doubt the Yukon's feeling of hardship is accentuated by the fact that it is debared from direct access to the sea by a comparatively narrow strip of American territory, to wit, the "Pan-Handle" of Alaska. A short cut of a score of miles would save a roundabout journey of hundreds. That is quite true. But then the Alaskan "Pan-Handle" is American just as certainly as the Yukon is Canadian, and the Yukon has no more title to claim a port on the Lynn Canal than Alaska has to claim a slice of the Yukon. It was settled some years ago that the whole coast is ours from the Arctic Sea down to historic 54-40. As to the suggestion of the sale or exchange of a section of the "Pan-Handle" to Canada it will not appeal favorably to the American people. This nation is not in the land selling business, and even if it were it would hesitate long before disposing of a piece which would cut its own Alaskan territory in two.

There really does not seem to be any good reason, however, why the Yukon should not enjoy the use of a fine harbor on the always open Pacific, at Lynn Canal or elsewhere, under the American flag. This country will be glad to afford it all possible facilities for its growing commerce. For many years one of the

Queens has paid into the treasury of the great city the last four years close to \$200,000, and has expended upon it in return less than half that sum, all told. We of Queens do not ask for charity in this subway matter. All we ask is honest dealing and decent treatment—not to have insult added to injury. We have paid for this improvement. As President Connolly stated in the board meeting of Thursday: "Queens has been taxed for transit; we are entitled to transit, and we want it."

TAXPAYER OF QUEENS.

Woodhaven, Long Island, Jan. 20, 1912.

USELESS OPERA SEATS.

Sir: Is it not contrary to the rules of the New York Fire Department to allow crowding in the aisles of theatres and other places of amusements? If so, there was most flagrant disobedience of this regulation on Saturday afternoon last in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Our seats were in the dress circle on the right hand side, from where, obviously, there was a limited view of the stage. But even this one-sided glimpse was entirely eclipsed by the behavior of those in front of us. Not only did many of the seat-holders stand in their places during most of the performance, but those persons, mostly women, who had paid for orchestra tickets only, crowded into the aisles between the aisles of seats and along the exit passageways, completely blocking entrance or exit, and formed a barrier between seat-holders in the rear and the stage. The ushers were appealed to, but after one ineffectual attempt to clear the aisles and make seat-holders sit down gave up the attempt.

Such abuse of theatre rights as well as personal discourtesy and lack of consideration for others should be brought to the attention of the theatre house management and the local fire department. E. F. Jamaica, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1912.

TEACHERS OVER TWENTY-EIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune: There will be many manly men and womanly women who will wish to express an opinion on the subject of woman teachers, especially the woman over twenty-eight. As the motto is "I have always tried to get on sympathetically with kind helpers, for what matter is not thankful for the help of the unmarried women, be they teacher, friend or sister?"

I have found these women teachers, with a few exceptions, doing their duty faithfully and efficiently. The exceptions were young women whose minds were elsewhere, and a few who should never have been teachers. I don't see over twenty-eight. I think I don't reach her zenith till she has passed her thirtieth year. The fact that it is her life work makes her a consecrated worker.

Penitence? Why not? They are the soldiers of the Lord. First—A woman is not a "failure" who does not marry. Her life may be, and often is, more unselfish and far-reaching than that of a man. Second—The life of the teacher is hard. Let us not make it harder by insult and lack of appreciation.

Third—Teaching is not so unprotected as some other things that women have to do, and certainly the older woman has the advantage there. Fourth—Teachers as a class grow more particular about their attire of dress and conduct as they grow older.

Fifth—it is well for growing boys to have a good man's influence, but they also need the guidance of a good woman. They should learn not only "fight between man and man," but honor between man and woman. MOTHER.

New York, Jan. 19, 1912.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune: In your column the other day I encountered the letter headed "A Veteran's Tribute," and read with interest natural to another "veteran" of the Civil War (not in the way of taking and maiming life, however, but as an attaché of the United States Sanitary Commission in "Medieval German Mysticism" in the Harvard Theological Review: "Behold, dear friends, if you should spend all the years in running from church to church, thus must look for and receive help from within, or thou wilt never come to any good; however thou mayest seek and inquire, thou must also be willing to be tormented without succor from the outward help of any creature. I tell you, children, that the very holiest man I ever saw in outward conduct and inward life had never heard of more than five sermons in all his days. Let the common people run about and hear all they can, that they may not fall into despair or unbelief; but know that all who would be God's, inwardly and outwardly, turn to themselves and retire within."

These sectional bookcases are fine things. You can start in a small way and add to them as you can afford it. They are also a fine thing for women. They should also have a sectional hat for women.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is mourning in one of the large department stores because of the death of a saleswoman who was probably as well known in New York as any one of the great sisterhood. "Little Ellen," as every one called her, was always retained the name by which she was known when she became an employee of the house thirty-five years ago, was for many years at the head of the glove selling department and had customers by the hundred, who would be served only by her. She knew the sizes of gloves they wore and had many friends among her patrons, for whom she selected holiday times she was always liberally remembered by them, and her death is regretted as much by them as by her associates and employers.

"I don't think I'll go to any more of my wife's parties," said Mr. Cumrox. "Don't you enjoy yourself?" "Yes, only some one always mistakes me for one of the guests and starts making remarks about how I made my money."—Washington Star.

THE "CORNFIELD ROUTE"

Mayor's Characterization of Queens Subway Proves Unpalatable.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: The Tribune of to-day states the case very succinctly when, in referring to Gaynor's "cornfield" outbreak, it says: "It is just such obstruction as his to rapid transit development that has kept Queens a cornfield."

As a matter of fact, the remarks of the Mayor simply confirm the logic of Othello. Trifles light as air, Are to the jealous confirmations strong As proofs of holy writ.

The people of Queens are interested very little in the temperamental frictions and infirmities of the Mayor as a rule, but when those idiosyncrasies take the form of gratuitous vilification of the borough, and to depreciate the value of property that the Mayor's administration has taxed to the limit of endurance, it gets upon our nerves.

It appears to us that a "cornfield" borough that is larger in area than any other of the five comprising the greater city—the territory that in the last analysis the city must look to solve the problem of housing the great numbers of the people and undo the evils of congestion—is not to sturs and reproach from the man its votes helped to elect and whose representative he is supposed to be, but to fair, decent treatment.

It is in exceedingly bad taste for the Mayor to reiterate continuously his old animosity for certain interests in Queens by recalling old scandals of the (Gaynor's) days and lambasting the efforts of men like President Connolly and others, who, irrespective of political affiliations, are striving manfully to produce clean, businesslike conditions throughout the borough. This point is strengthened by the fact that

THE CABINET. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of State will return to-morrow from New York. The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVegh have issued invitations for a dinner on Friday, January 26. The Postmaster General will entertain the President and Mrs. Taft at dinner on Thursday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 20.—The Brazilian Ambassador, has gone to Florida as the representative of his government at the formal opening of the "Over-the-Sea" railroad extension to Key West. Among other diplomats in the party, which also includes members of the House and Senate, are Viscount Benoit d'Azay, French naval attaché, and G. B. Ceccato, Italian commercial delegate.

The Spanish Minister and Señora de Riquelme entertained a large dinner party to-night. The Argentine Minister and Señora Naon entertained a number of guests at breakfast to-day. The Swedish chargé d'affaires and Mme Ekengren entertained at dinner to-night. Señor Don A. Alsara R. de Terroros, Mexican second secretary, has returned to Italy on a special mission, has returned to Count Czernikow de Zastrowitz at Janova, and secretary of the Austrian Embassy, will go to New York the first of the week.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Taft was a guest at an informal dinner to-night with her daughter, Miss Frances Lippitt, and her daughter, Miss Frances Lippitt, as hosts. The guests included Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Miss Ruth Wailes, Herman Huffer, of Baltimore; Henry du Pont, Mr. Jones and Mr. Bull of New York.

Justice and Mrs. Holmes entertained the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhteff and a number of other guests at dinner to-night. One of the largest teas of the day was that with Mme. Christian Hauge as hostess. Diplomats and members of the official society were guests. Mme. Hauge is the widow of the Minister from Norway to this country, and is occupying her home in Massachusetts avenue, which served as a legation for Norway before the death of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison announced the engagement of their daughter, Martha, to Harry A. Williams, of New York. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Harrison is a granddaughter of President Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. John Hay will go to New York to-morrow to meet social engagements. Miss Marion Leutz, daughter of the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard and Mrs. Leutz, who has been the guest of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver for a week, has gone home.

Among the hosts entertaining dinner parties to-night were the dance at the home of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer were Mr. and Mrs. James Marion Johnston and Miss Gladys Hinckley.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond will assist Miss Heath in receiving the guests at the Southern ball on February 5, and the President and Mrs. Taft have accepted a box for the signal for bidding out the rare old lace and jewels of Southern women which see the light of day only at such balls.

Brigadier General John M. Wilson presented his granddaughter, Miss Frances Brooks, to society at a tea this afternoon, when guests from army circles and official and resident society to the number of several hundred were invited. Miss Brooks carried a bouquet sent to her by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who remembers the debut of Miss Brooks under the White House resident Cleveland's first administration, when General Wilson was Marshal of the District. The debutante is the daughter of Colonel J. C. Brooks. She received this afternoon with her aunt, Miss Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman will go to Augusta, Ga., the last of this month to spend the spring.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot went to New York to-day to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

To a season just about to wane there comes this week a revival of brilliancy in the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, who arrive here to-morrow morning from Canada to spend three days in New York with Ambassador and Mrs. Whiteley Reid at their house in Madison avenue. Known in this country for their American sympathies and predilections, King Edward's only surviving brother, his consort and his daughter are certain to receive a particularly warm welcome from the part of society with many of the members of which they are already acquainted. This is particularly the case with Princess Patricia, who has numerous American friends whom she has come to know in England and looks forward to meet again on this side of the water. The royal visit, although of a purely private and wholly unofficial character, will nevertheless lead to a considerable amount of entertaining, and until the Duke and the Duchess and the Princess leave New York to return to Ottawa on Thursday afternoon they will to a great extent monopolize the attention and interest of New York society.

Several months have elapsed since the visit was first arranged. But the secret was well kept, and only six or seven days ago the matter became known. It led to a considerable number of changes in the programme of entertainments that had been arranged for this week, and several dances, as well as numerous dinners, have disappeared from the schedule.

The Duke and Duchess, who arrive here to-morrow morning with Princess Patricia, Miss Pelly, who has been for many years the lady-in-waiting to the Duchess, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther and Captain Beaupré, of the Duke's staff, will be welcomed by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid on their arrival and will proceed with them to their house in Madison avenue. A small party has been invited to meet the royal guests at luncheon, and to-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Reid will give a dinner, followed by a musical, for which a number of additional invitations have been issued.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Reid have another luncheon and dinner for the Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia, the dinner being followed by a dance. The dinner plans for luncheon on Wednesday will not be settled until after the Duke's arrival, and in the evening the royal party will attend a dinner given by Mrs. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Nothing is settled as yet with regard to luncheon on Thursday, and the royal party will depart early in the evening on the return to Ottawa, the Duke's duties as Governor General of the Dominion preventing him from remaining any longer.

As in London, so in New York, Sunday is becoming a favorite day for the dispensation of hospitality. Thus Mrs. W. K.

People and Social Incidents.

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Among the hosts entertaining dinner parties to-night were the dance at the home of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer were Mr. and Mrs. James Marion Johnston and Miss Gladys Hinckley.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond will assist Miss Heath in receiving the guests at the Southern ball on February 5, and the President and Mrs. Taft have accepted a box for the signal for bidding out the rare old lace and jewels of Southern women which see the light of day only at such balls.

Brigadier General John M. Wilson presented his granddaughter, Miss Frances Brooks, to society at a tea this afternoon, when guests from army circles and official and resident society to the number of several hundred were invited. Miss Brooks carried a bouquet sent to her by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who remembers the debut of Miss Brooks under the White House resident Cleveland's first administration, when General Wilson was Marshal of the District. The debutante is the daughter of Colonel J. C. Brooks. She received this afternoon with her aunt, Miss Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman will go to Augusta, Ga., the last of this month to spend the spring.

Mrs. James W. Pinchot went to New York to-day to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

To a season just about to wane there comes this week a revival of brilliancy in the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, who arrive here to-morrow morning from Canada to spend three days in New York with Ambassador and Mrs. Whiteley Reid at their house in Madison avenue. Known in this country for their American sympathies and predilections, King Edward's only surviving brother, his consort and his daughter are certain to receive a particularly warm welcome from the part of society with many of the members of which they are already acquainted. This is particularly the case with Princess Patricia, who has numerous American friends whom she has come to know in England and looks forward to meet again on this side of the water. The royal visit, although of a purely private and wholly unofficial character, will nevertheless lead to a considerable amount of entertaining, and until the Duke and the Duchess and the Princess leave New York to return to Ottawa on Thursday afternoon they will to a great extent monopolize the attention and interest of New York society.

Several months have elapsed since the visit was first arranged. But the secret was well kept, and only six or seven days ago the matter became known. It led to a considerable number of changes in the programme of entertainments that had been arranged for this week, and several dances, as well as numerous dinners, have disappeared from the schedule.

The Duke and Duchess, who arrive here to-morrow morning with Princess Patricia, Miss Pelly, who has been for many years the lady-in-waiting to the Duchess, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther and Captain Beaupré, of the Duke's staff, will be welcomed by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid on their arrival and will proceed with them to their house in Madison avenue. A small party has been invited to meet the royal guests at luncheon, and to-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Reid will give a dinner, followed by a musical, for which a number of additional invitations have been issued.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Reid have another luncheon and dinner for the Duke and Duchess and Princess Patricia, the dinner being followed by a dance. The dinner plans for luncheon on Wednesday will not be settled until after the Duke's arrival, and in the evening the royal party will attend a dinner given by Mrs. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Nothing is settled as yet with regard to luncheon on Thursday, and the royal party will depart early in the evening on the return to Ottawa, the Duke's duties as Governor General of the Dominion preventing him from remaining any longer.

As in London, so in New York, Sunday is becoming a favorite day for the dispensation of hospitality. Thus Mrs. W. K.

People and Social Incidents.

Vanderbilt, sr., has a musical this afternoon at her house in Fifth avenue, while Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who has a party to-night at her house, which will include a performance of a one-act play entitled "