New York Tribune.

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PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

France has done well. She was confronted with something like an embarrassment of riches. Among the candidates who were voted for at Versailles yesterday there were at least half a dozen men of the first rank, any one of whom would make a President to whose hands the welfare of the republic might safely be intrusted. Among them the National Assembly selected a man of whom it may confidently be said that he is second to no other in the promise of useful service. There were older men on the list, with longer and more varied experience, and one or two who had in recent years attracted more attention from the world at large by their participation in sensational incidents. But in an averaging of all the qualities which are essential to the highest usefulness in the Presidential office it is not invidious to say that not one outranked this distinguished member of a distinguished family, in the prime of his life and powers and supremely devoted to and expert in the particular forms of public service of which France to-day stands most in need.

It is a far cry back to Gambetta's time; yet the fact is that the chief issue in this electoral contest was similar to that over which the great Tribune waged some of his hottest battles. In those days it was the question of *scrutin d'arrondissement* or *scrutin de liste*. Now it is called proportional representation, but there is greater difference in name than in substance. The system of *scrutin d'arrondissement* which now prevails, under which each Deputy is elected from a single district, has confessedly fallen into gross misuse. It is a prolific source of bartering of votes; besides which it affords no minority representation. For a number of years a strong demand has been arising for electoral reform through the adoption of a *scrutin de liste* scheme, under which Deputies shall be chosen on general tickets in large districts, with a provision for adequate minority representation. With this great reform Raymond Poincaré has been conspicuously associated, and it was some time ago recognized that his election to the Presidency would be a sure harbinger of the adoption of the system which he has been advocating.

Another highly significant feature of the case, which is to be regarded as of favorable omen to the republic, is the intention of Mr. Poincaré and his supporters to enhance, so far as it may be done legitimately, the importance of the Presidential office. It is well known that thus far some important prerogatives of the Presidency have been left in abeyance. Perhaps this was prudent. In the cases of some of Mr. Poincaré's predecessors, at any rate, the full exercise of them would have aroused apprehension, if, indeed, it would not have been fraught with peril. But the republic has "found itself." It has outgrown its nervousness at the fancied spectre of monarchical restoration. It can now safely permit the Chief of State to be more than an amiable figurehead. That does not mean that the Prime Minister is to be degraded or the ministerial system is to be abandoned; but it does mean that the President is to be the real power in the state that the founders of the republic intended him to be, so that the high abilities of a statesman like Mr. Poincaré will not be laid upon the shelf but will continue to be actively utilized for the welfare of the nation.

THE AUTO ORDINANCE.

Mayor Gaynor may be right in holding that a straight-cut limitation of the speed of automobiles, when driven within the city limits, would be difficult to enforce. He has suggested that the Board of Aldermen modify the Folks ordinance so as to make negligence in operation the primary offence and to put the burden of proof of non-negligence on a driver running more than fifteen miles an hour. However the technical details of the ordinance may be arranged, it is obvious that on most city streets a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour is dangerous. Where there is congestion even a lower rate would be desirable. The chief point is to accustom automobile drivers to greater self-restraint.

It is not so much absolute speed which endangers life and limb as too great speed for the traffic conditions encountered. In a large percentage of accidents pedestrians are taken unawares, and it makes little difference to them whether the car is running twenty miles an hour or only ten. The limitation to ten miles in the neighborhood of schoolhouses is doubtless a wise precaution, and the provision of the ordinance that automobiles must stop in the rear of streetcars taking on or letting off passengers is also highly commendable. It is the driver who thinks he has a monopoly on the use of the streets who does most of the damage. He expects passengers getting off a car to look out for themselves, where as getting off a car safely is enough to occupy the attention of all except the most alert.

It might be well enough to shift the stress of the ordinance from speed to negligence and to make speed a corroboration of the charge of negligence rather than a misdemeanor in itself. What the public suffers from is lack of care on the part of drivers and the dulling of a sense of consideration for others which fast driving usually causes. Speeders need to be educated to a proper realization of their unfair attitude toward the rest of mankind.

ANTI-COCAINE BILLS.

The anti-cocaine bill of Assistant District Attorney Delehanty springs from The Tribune's recent exposure of the dealing in this drug and of the failure of the present law to restrict the traffic. One of the chief reasons for the failure of the present law has been shown to be the inadequacy of its penalty for selling the drug or having it in possession. A few months' sentence is little or no deterrent to the street venders of cocaine. They have no business to be ruined by conviction, as reputable druggists have. And they have no character to lose from a term in jail. At the end of their confinement they are ready to resume the traffic where they left off.

This bill drafted by Mr. Delehanty makes a long sentence possible and relieves the police of the necessity of proving that cocaine was sold or offered for sale. Mere possession constitutes the offence. And the proof of possession is made easier by the prohibition of the sale of the drug in any other form than a dilute solution, which, in any quantity, is not easily concealed. This solution also will not suit the purposes of the modern snuffers of "coke."

The bill if enacted would greatly restrict the use of and traffic in the drug in the underworld. The police would have little excuse for not enforcing such a law as this would be, for it would place no difficult detective work upon them for the uncovering of an offence for which only a short sentence could be inflicted. By passing this bill, supplemented by or combined with the proposal of Mr. Towns, upon which The Tribune has already commented, the Legislature has an opportunity to put upon the statute books legislation which would cut down the traffic and check the recruiting of the underworld with new drug fiends created by the careless physician's prescription.

THE "INAUGURAL BALL."

President-elect Wilson struck a telling blow for simplicity in inaugurations when he advised dispensing with the "inaugural ball." That "ball" has been one of the least creditable features of the inauguration celebration, having deteriorated into a mere money making device, to which the incoming President and his family are asked to give their sanction by appearing as guests. The conditions surrounding their appearance are such as to take the big function in the Pension Building out of the class of genuine social festivities in which all participants have a proper share, and to catalogue it as a mere indoor exhibition for profit. The "ball" is not a ball in the sense understood by strangers who go to Washington and part with their money to get inside the Pension Building. It is merely a specious device for inducing several thousand people to contribute without adequate return to the general expenses of the inauguration.

The inauguration committee persuades Congress to give the use of the Pension Building free, and then proceeds to use it for the miscellaneous promenade of March 4 and for a series of concerts on the days following. The fund thus raised enables the local interests which benefit directly from the inauguration rush to escape paying their fair share of the cost of the entertainment offered to visitors. The work of the Pension Bureau is also interrupted for two weeks, causing a loss to the government of about $95,000. If the people of Washington cannot afford to give a real ball at their own expense in honor of the President and of the strangers in town it would be better to cut out that feature of the celebration entirely. A couple of band concerts would do as well, and the shoddiness of the old-fashioned for-revenue-only entertainment in the Pension Building would cease to offend those who believe that the inauguration of a President should be attended at every step by absolute simplicity and dignity.

Other amendments might profitably be made in the order of exercises. The Senate chamber is much too small to accommodate those who are invited to see the new President sworn in, and the practice of delivering the inaugural address from the north portico of the Capitol, however inclement the weather, is irrational and inappropriate. The whole ceremonial needs to be condensed. Governor Wilson has courageously snipped off one superfluous chapter. He will have the support of public opinion in trying to modify at other points an unsatisfactory and badly adjusted programme.

THE "PERFECT LADY."

The suffragettes boast that one of their number "drove the last nail into the coffin of the 'perfect lady'" the other day. We ourselves are too progressive to weep much over the disappearance of a type, whether she was, as the driver of the coffin nail said, "a survival from the age of crinoline," or not; but why should the "perfect lady" thus perish and leave the perfect gentleman to a lonely widowhood? And was there ever a "perfect gentleman," except in the vocabularies of those who must say "most unique" in order to be sure they have been sufficiently emphatic?

Was it chivalry slew the term "lady"—chivalry which denied that any word which might be applied to any members of the sex was too good to apply to all the sex? Or was it the changing ideals of the sex itself? At any rate, the word "lady" was doomed when it had to reinforce itself with the word "perfect." A vocable that cannot stand alone soon falls. When we see the word "gentleman" compelled to lean for support upon an adjective we shall fear for another type, also, which now is a sturdy survival, but melancholy, bereft of its mate. Who knows when it, too, will be swept aside as the last obstacle to progress?

THE BRANDT PARDON.

The pardon of Brandt was the only way out of a situation that the public could not regard otherwise than with misgivings. The courts were powerless to give relief, since the right of appeal had expired and it was held that the writ of habeas corpus was not a proper one on which to review the case. The sentence of thirty years was everywhere felt to be excessive for a first offence, and the only reason alleged for refusal of a pardon last year was that the prisoner had added to his original offence by atrocious slanders and libels invented for the purpose of gaining sympathy and a release from jail.

This he now admits having done, and it is impossible not to feel utter contempt for him, but it is better that even a worthless scoundrel should be set free than that any doubt or suspicion should attach to the processes of justice. Brandt was never tried and convicted on account of his lies, and to keep him in jail on account of them was arbitrary, if he was originally innocent of the offence for which he was convicted, or if he had already paid an adequate penalty for that offence. It is easy to sympathize with Governor Dix in his refusal to interfere in behalf of such a creature as Brandt now confesses himself to have been. But this refusal of Governor Dix to exercise clemency, like most of his acts of clemency, was governed rather by sentiment than by reason—by the natural sentiment of loathing for a person who would resort to such foul means to get himself released as Brandt employed.

Governor Sulzer has pursued a sounder course and addressed himself to the real issue—whether or not justice was done in the first instance. That issue could not be permanently kept in the background by any revelations of Brandt's character. The Governor's action has secured the retraction of Brandt's abominable slanders and the withdrawal of opposition to his release.

The pardon tells the story of how sensitive the public conscience is about the doing of justice. Even by infamous and hateful conduct a man cannot keep himself in jail if there is a doubt that he was rightly put there in the first place.

THE BRONX REFERENDUM.

Doubtless the constitutionality of the act creating the County of The Bronx will have to be determined finally by the Court of Appeals. Possibly yesterday's decision of the Appellate Division, by a vote of three to two declaring the act invalid, may be reversed. That ruling, however, is so far in harmony with what was long settled law in this state that it is likely to stand unless the referendum has become constitutional by mere force of agitation without final adoption.

The act creating the County of The Bronx was made contingent on the approval of the separate county scheme by the people in The Bronx. Yet as long ago as 1853 the Court of Appeals held that not only the power but the responsibility of legislation was imposed on the Legislature, and it could not submit a measure to popular vote except one for the contraction of debt, specially provided for by the constitution. This did not prevent the testing of popular sentiment to aid the Legislature in determining subsequent action, but it did prevent the delegation of power by making the enactment of a bill dependent on the contingency of a popular vote. Justices Scott and Dowling, who dissent from the Bronx decision, seem to think this rule has been modified, but it has been pretty uniformly followed down to recent years, and the majority of the Appellate Division evidently still believe that legislation by referendum is not yet incorporated into our constitution.

HOME RULE.

"If it were done when 'tis done" is the reflection which will inevitably come to mind at contemplation of the Home Rule bill which has been adopted by the British House of Commons and which, despite the delay which its rejection by the House of Lords will cause, may not improbably become law in the near future. There is no doubt that some radical change is desirable if not essential in the method of governing Ireland, and while a large part of the United Kingdom is resolutely opposed to the present scheme, another large part, comprising many of the most intelligent, thoughtful and patriotic citizens, is equally resolute in advocating it and in regarding it as the best possible method of settling the age-long controversy.

The question arises, however, whether it will prove to be a final settlement. Mr. Redmond in a speech of singular power and beauty protests that it will. But Mr. William O'Brien, who speaks for a considerable part of the Irish people and who is not unworthy to rank with Mr. Redmond himself as an exponent of Irish opinion, declares that it will not. Moreover, it is obvious that the measure falls far short of the ideal of Home Rule which Parnell set up and which he declared was never to be forsaken, and Mr. Redmond himself has in the not remote past committed himself and his party to accepting as a finality nothing less than the fullest measure of Parnell's demands. It would be a welcome consummation to have the Anglo-Irish controversy forever settled on a satisfactory basis; but it would be unspeakably disappointing to have a Home Rule bill which purported to make such a settlement prove to be a mere stepping stone to renewed and still more violent conflicts.

There are, besides the general ground which we have suggested, two specific reasons for fearing that the settlement now essayed might not prove final. One is the financial arrangement, which has not been regarded with entire confidence by anybody and which is pretty generally looked upon as of dubious practicability. Yet it is obviously of unsurpassed importance. The other is the question of Ulster. If we discount heavily the extreme utterances and threats which have been made of armed resistance and what not, there remains the indisputable fact that the new arrangement would be regarded with profound aversion by something like one-fifth of the people of Ireland, including many of the most intelligent, thrifty and resolute. It would certainly be unsatisfactory to have Ulster maintaining toward autonomous Ireland the attitude which Ireland has been maintaining toward the United Kingdom. These are some of the considerations which cause men to wonder if Home Rule really would be achieved if the bill were enacted.

Is Governor Sulzer's Jeffersonian simplicity to be rivalled in Washington?

Wouldn't a French duel between candidates be more decent at least than the kind of verbal duel between them which this country is sometimes forced to witness?

The public of this city and state would be thoroughly satisfied if the present anti-racetrack gambling laws were left severely alone.

The exclusion of Mylius, the libeller of King George, as an undesirable immigrant will meet with far more general approval than the similar action against Cipriano Castro. The plea that his offence was purely political is not acceptable to reason. His gross charges against King George were directed against him not as a sovereign but as a man; not in his public capacity but in his private relations. On no convincing ground can they be interpreted as merely political. The salutary principle was long ago adopted that murder even of a sovereign is not to be condoned as a political offence. Neither should assassination of private character be thus overlooked.

The Prison Superintendent's recommendation of convict labor on state highways is reinforced by the example of New Jersey, where the system is working satisfactorily.

So they had passenger elevators in ancient Rome! Perhaps Curtius was simply "going down" and alighted safely at the ground floor!

Mayor Gaynor can at least be a candidate for the post of Chief Letter Writer under the next city administration.

If Congress means to starve the Commerce Court to death provision ought at least to be made for the disposal of the business now on the court's calendar. The Senate has shown only a proper concern for the public interest in insisting that the career of the special tribunal created in 1910 shall be brought to an end in a decent and orderly manner.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Until the middle of the seventeenth century," writes Rose M. Bradley in the "English Housewife," "forks were a luxury, treated rather as toys, elegant, with jewelled handles, wherewith the ladies might pick daintily at their sweetmeats." Before the carving fork was introduced paper covers were placed over those portions of the meat which had to be grasped with the left hand. The paper frills sometimes seen nowadays on cutlet bones are said by the author to be a survival of the old custom. After smarting under foreign criticism on their table manners, Englishmen turned to French "Rules of Civility," and others were compiled in England. Readers were warned "not to wipe knife or fork on bread or the cloth, but on napkins." They were also requested "not to pick their teeth at table with knife or fork." "Lady Rich's Closet of Rareties," published in 1653, begs each gentlewoman to "observe to keep her body straight, and lean not by any means with her elbow, nor by ravenous gesture discover a voracious appetite."

INTERFERENCE.

Father was reciting
A speech he had to make.
For days he had been writing
For patriotism's sake.
With noble self-reliance
'Gainst tyrants he rebelled
And uttered fierce defiance—
Just then the baby yelled.

Mother was declaring
That women ought to vote,
Her arguments preparing
All earnestly to quote.
With reasons energetic,
Which could not be dispelled,
She spoke in tones prophetic—
Just then the baby yelled.

They both forgot their speaking
And hastened swiftly there
To that small infant, seeking
To soothe him with their care,
Forgetting the oration
In which they both excelled—
They might have saved the nation
If baby hadn't yelled.

—Washington Star.

A postcard from Shanghai received in New York a few days ago bears an engraved picture of a monument erected recently in that city to Li Hung Chang, who was often spoken of as the Bismarck of China. The sender of the card wrote: "Here you see a monument which, with its pedestal of the conventional form and the figure of heroic size, would attract no great attention in Europe or in America. But it is the first of its kind in China, where temples were formerly erected to the memory of such men as Li Hung Chang. Dress reform, reform in business methods, casting away the sacred queue, all gave warning that the republic was coming. The modern memorial monument is one of the many signs that it will continue."

"Mrs. Wombat has a presentiment that she is going to be rich some day."

"What of it?"

"She keeps harping on that to her husband, and that's what keeps him hustling."—Washington Herald.

Affairs belligerent in the Balkan States have been of so long a time that even the children have had their attention drawn to the small countries which have taken up arms against Turkey and flooded Europe with a sea of trouble. One young man of ten or eleven years recently expressed a brand new thought, germinated by the newspaper accounts of the Balkan bother. "I don't wonder," he said, "that people come to the United States from those outlandish regions beyond the seas. Do you know, dad, that's the part of the world where folks use the Roman system of numeration? Just imagine a kid going to school there and being given this kind of problem: MDVIX is divided by CI how many times? Or, X multiplied by VII minus XIX equals how much? Or, CIV and MVI and DXIX minus MC equals— Say, arithmetic is going to look like a simple one and one are two for me after this!"

"On what do you base your belief that the votes-for-women propaganda has had limited success?"

"The fact that the crusade for the ballot, as yet, has had practically no effect on the fashions."—Buffalo Express.

SYMPHONIC PROPRIETY

Follower of Philharmonic for Fifty Years Defends Stransky's Selections.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having been interested in the Philharmonic Society and its doings for half a century, I deem it my duty to say a few words in reply to the letters of Messrs. Schmitt and Modell. Mr. Schmitt refers to the programmes of the society in the 40's and mentions the performance of the "Wilhelm Tell" overture.

Well, they also had songs and orchestral compositions by Lachner in those days, and the quartet "Soffriva nel Pianto," from the opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," (Sax horns, Mr. Distin and his sons, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. I. Willy.)

Would the present musical audiences be satisfied with these selections, even though they might be an improvement on some of Reger's compositions, such as the one which found a place in a recent Boston Symphony concert? But perhaps my judgment concerning the "Wilhelm Tell" overture is biassed, since it was my misfortune once upon a time to hear it "executed" by eight professional pianists on four pianos.

Now as to Johann Strauss waltzes, I distinctly remember having remarked to my friend Theodore Thomas when he played them at the Central Park garden concerts that I considered them as great in their way as a Beethoven symphony, and Mr. Thomas did not contradict me. Mr. Modell states that notwithstanding his great admiration for Strauss waltzes he "questions the propriety of placing them on regular symphonic programmes." But Mr. Modell forgets that the Philharmonic Society did not perform these compositions in their regular classical Thursday evening concerts, and what could be more enjoyable at one of the Sunday afternoon concerts (which are presumably outside the classical series) than to hear the Blue Danube waltz performed by an orchestra as fine as that of the Philharmonic Society with its present excellent leader, a composition of which no less authority than Brahms wrote in Strauss's autograph album the opening bars and under them the words "Leider nicht von mir Johannes Brahms"?

New York, Jan. 15, 1913. E. N.

A PHILHARMONIC SUGGESTION

Two Classes of Concerts Favored by Music-Lover.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The present discussion about the Philharmonic programmes would be interesting if the question were not so easy of solution.

With the more frequent concerts and the greater demand on the musical library, it must certainly be difficult to maintain the appropriate and dignified standard of earlier years. But why not simplify it all by having two distinct kinds of concerts—one of serious music and the other consisting of that delightful and no longer heard music such as Theodore Thomas played in his "popular concerts"? These were enjoyed twice a week by large audiences, and there are many now who would welcome this form of recreation and relaxation.

Here we had the lovely "Frühling" and "Herzwunden" of Grieg; the "Romeo and Juliet" music of Berlioz; suites of Spanish, Hungarian and Slavonic dances by Moszkowski, Brahms and Dvorak; the "Feramors" ballet music of Rubinstein, Strauss waltzes, scenes by Borodin and his like, and nosts of now dust covered treasures.

Let the officers of the Philharmonic Society study these programmes, or, better still, produce them intact, since Theodore Thomas still stands, as he has been called, the "King of Programme Makers."

A MUSICIAN.

New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

THE PARCEL POST

Farmer Finds It an Aid to Romance, but Not to the Egg Industry.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When the parcel post was first mooted there was no class it was so earnestly desired for as the farmer. Well, now we have got it, and let us see what we can do with it. I will assume that we cannot do much shipping of cotton, corn, wheat or potatoes. This leaves us poultry, butter and eggs. As to the first two, if the city housewife could order a chicken, as she can in France or Germany, and get a chicken every time and not an antiquated hen or rooster, there might be something doing, but she cannot. This reduces us to eggs only, and here follows my brief experience with them by parcel post: I spent $2 in advertising and got orders for eight dozen eggs in four dozen lots at 45 cents a dozen, which was 15 cents a dozen more than I could sell them for here. As figures will not lie, I give the result, as follows:

DR.

Advertising and postage (letters)	$2 16
Boxes as required	48
Postage	56
Time in wrapping each egg	30
One dozen eggs broken	45
Total	$4 01
CR.	
Eight dozen eggs at 45 cents	$3 60
Net loss besides eggs	41
Eggs worth here	$2 40
Out of pocket	$2 81
The same date I sent 80 dozen by express, sold at 30 cents	$9 00
Expressage 35	
Commission 90	1 25
Per dozen, 25½ cents	$7 75

The boxes I mailed them in were such as I have used in sending hundreds about the country with eggs for hatching by express, and have never had an egg broken in them.

Undoubtedly the scheme will be useful to the farmer in many ways. I have made money by it, or, rather, saved. I sent a box of candy to my best girl in December and the postage was 20 cents. I sent a similar one this week for eight cents. But the result will probably be that I shall send two boxes where I sent only one before. FRANK HYDE.

Peekskill, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1913.

THE PEACE CELEBRATION

England and America Have Shown the World the Needlessness of War.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that public interest has been well stirred up, both in England and in America, on the subject of the coming celebration of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain and Canada, and as the "joint resolution" in Congress approving of such a celebration upon December 24, 1914, has been adopted, I beg to inquire through your columns why this date was especially fixed upon?

As I understand my history the Treaty of Ghent between this country and Great Britain terminating the War of 1812 was, it is true, signed at Ghent, Belgium, on December 24, 1814, but the treaty was not ratified until February 17, 1815.

In reference to this treaty I am reminded that on October 27, 1814, at a sumptuous banquet given to the American Commissioners, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and three others, at Ghent, the Mayor of the city offered this timely toast: "Our distinguished guests and fellow members—the American ministers—may they succeed in making an honorable peace to secure the liberty and independence of their country." And well did they do their work, the result of which shall ever be a shining example of how possible it is for two great nations, once bitter enemies, to remain at peace (settling all their differences by treaty or arbitration) for a whole century, and it is a lesson to the world showing the needlessness of war.

J. C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Jan. 12, 1913.

NO LESSON FROM TRIANGLE FIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Whatever may be the merit of the other demands made by the striking garment and clothing workers, the protest of the workers against hazardous workshops and factories is well founded. In New York City many clothing factories are fire and death traps. In some of the old, non-fireproof buildings the stairways are not inclosed in fireproof material; the fire escapes are old, frail and entirely too small; the rooms are heated with stoves, which are not protected in many places; the gas jets are open; rubbish and clippings are collected in non-fireproof receptacles or allowed to accumulate under tables, and no attempt is made to maintain aisles to exits or unobstructed fire escape entrances.

In the new fireproof loft buildings rooms are overcrowded, so that the occupants cannot get out in safety. Many of the new buildings have no means of egress from the bottom of the exterior fire escapes or stairs.

The lessons of the Triangle fire have not been learned by the employers, and the Committee on Safety recommends for serious consideration this demand for better protection of life in the factories of this city. FRANCIS PERKINS,

Executive Secretary, Committee on Safety, No. 165 Broadway.

DISFIGURING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a resident of Riverside Drive, I wish to protest in the most vigorous terms against the large electric advertising structure now in course of erection at 131st street and Riverside Drive. It is the first disfigurement of this nature to our beautiful parkway.

If allowed to remain it will be the entering wedge for the erection of other such hideous structures by persons having an inordinate craving for the almighty dollar and not a vestige of civic pride. J. A. F. CARDIFF, Architect.

New York, Jan. 17, 1913.

JOURNALISM AND THE COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Horace Greeley may or may not have said that a college graduate in a newspaper office is about as useful as a donkey would be. The assertion that he did say it, or words to that effect, is made in and out of print pretty frequently. It seems to me, however, that this sweeping damnation of the college graduate with journalistic aspiration loses much force when considered in connection with Greeley's generous acknowledgment of Henry J. Raymond's services. In his "Recollections of a Busy Life," page 135, Mr. Greeley states: "A cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist I never saw. . . . His services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on The Tribune." Mr. Raymond graduated in 1840 and remained with The Tribune nearly eight years. E. K. VOLZ.

New York, Jan. 16, 1913.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Mrs. Hartshorne Gives Dance at the Ritz for Her Daughter.

Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne gave a large dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, one of the debutantes of the season. The dance was preceded by a number of dinners, among them being one given by Mrs. John Claflin at her residence, in Washington Square North.

On arrival at the Ritz-Carlton the guests were received by Mrs. Hartshorne, in a gown of gold and orchid satin brocade, and her daughter, whose frock was of apricot satin, with a sash of American Beauty red. There was general dancing throughout the evening, and a seated supper was served in the restaurant. The decorations were of Southern smilax, palms and cut flowers.

The guests numbered about three hundred, and included Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Louise Butler, Miss Priscilla Bull, Miss Agnes Claflin, Miss Winifred Chisolm, Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Gertrude Mali, Miss Justine Ingersoll, Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, Miss Louisa Johnson, Miss Elisabeth Kendall, Miss Edith Logan, Miss Margaret Overton, Miss Eleanor Taylor, Miss Nancy Steele, Miss Caro Q. Brown, Miss Marie Tailer, Miss Margaret Trevor, Miss Sara and Miss Dorothy Manice, Louis Hamersley, George G. Haven, jr., Murray Hoffman, William Travers Jerome, jr., Frederic James Dennis, Bryce S. Wing, George H. Warren, jr., James D. Livingston, Francis Roche, Edward Stevens, Amos Schermerhorn, William Baylis, jr., James C. Brown, Henry and Gilbert Darlington and Watson K. Blair.

The second of the Four Dances was held last night at the Home Club, No. 11 East 45th street. The dancing was general throughout the evening, and was followed by a supper at midnight. Among the subscribers are Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, jr., Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, jr., Mrs. Douglas L. Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon S. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. de Rham, Howard A. Plummer, Evander B. Schley, Harold Imbrie and Seton Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, have started for Hot Springs, Va., where they purpose to remain for the next fortnight.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge started yesterday for Washington, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.

St. Thomas's Church will be the scene to-day of the marriage of Miss Mary H. Cunningham to Murray Sargent, of New Haven, Conn. Miss Sarah, Miss Lois and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, sisters of the bride; Miss Evelyn and Miss Genevieve Cunningham, her cousins, will be her attendants. Ziegler Sargent will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be John Sloan, Edmund Rogers, Lee J. Perrin, Henry Holt, Edward Putnam, Leonard Tyler, Paul Mann, Louis Atha, Sidney Sargent and Frank Sulloway. James Cunningham will give his sister away, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will officiate. Afterward the bride's mother, Mrs. James Cunningham, will hold a reception at her house, in East 55th street.

Those invited to attend the wedding to-day of Miss Mazie Livingston Delafield to Edward Ridley Finch at the Riverdale place of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, should take the Broadway express trains from the Grand Central subway station at about 11 o'clock or the Sixth avenue elevated, so as to reach Van Cortlandt at about 11:45, where conveyances will meet the train to convey the guests to Fieldston, the Delafield country seat. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will officiate. Miss Grace and Miss Charlotte Delafield, Miss Frances and Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Miss Charlotte Wyeth and Miss Mary and Miss Charlotte Finch will be in attendance on the bride. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman will be the best man, and the ushers will include Frederick Tanner, Lanier McKee, Herbert L. Bodman, Arthur Ludington, Frederick B. Campbell, Benjamin and Rufus Finch, brothers of the bridegroom, and Benjamin Cable, of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell, who start for California at the end of the month, to remain until April, give a dinner dance to-night at their new country place at Tenafly, N. J. Mrs. Edgar H. Booth is also giving a dinner, and will afterward take her guests to the dance.

Victor Sorchan has returned from Europe.

Another of the Saturday Evening Dances will take place to-night at Delmonico's. Thees dances are managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and terminate before midnight.

The Russian Ambassador arrived in town yesterday from Washington and is at the Ritz.

Anthony J. Drexel, who is due to arrive in the city to-night or early to-morrow, will make his headquarters at the Ritz while in the city.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Dix returned to the city yesterday and are at the St. Regis. A silver cup was presented to Mr. Dix last night by the members of his staff.

WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 17.

At the White House.

Mrs. Taft and her sister, Mrs. Louis T. More, of Cincinnati, who is at the White House, were guests at luncheon to-day of Miss Gwynn.

Miss Taft was the guest at dinner to-night of Mr. and Mrs. Walcott Tuckerman, and to-morrow she will go to Annapolis, accompanied by Miss Gladys Ingalls and others, to attend a dinner and dance to be given by Commander and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Miss Esther Cleveland will be among the guests.

Mrs. More was entertained at dinner to-night by Mrs. William J. Boardman and Miss Boardman.

The Cabinet.

The Misses Meyer went to Annapolis this afternoon, accompanied by Miss Esther Cleveland, to be the guests for the week end of the superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, who gave a large dinner in their honor to-night. Following the dinner the party attended the fancy dress dance given by the officers at the academy.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel occupied a box at the Belasco Theatre to-night to see Faversham in "Julius Cæsar."

In Washington Society.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond received a large contingent of society at her "at home" this afternoon. Mrs. Rockwood Hoar poured tea.

Mrs. William Leon Graves, of New York and Paris, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, for some days, has gone to New York, accompanied by her daughter, to spend ten days or two weeks before sailing for France.

Ex-Speaker Cannon and Miss Helen Cannon have issued invitations for a dinner in honor of the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce on Friday, January 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Miss Alice Vandergrift and George Angus Garrett, of Chicago, whose marriage will occur in St. Thomas's Church to-morrow afternoon. Their guests included Mrs. George T. Summerlin, Miss Esther Denny, Miss Isabelle Mersman, of Chicago; Miss Frances Sullivan and Miss Marion Leutz, of the bridal party, and Newton Perry, Francis Hardy, Charles Cushing Henry, McRee, Howard Logan and Kenneth Edwards, of Chicago. Several other guests joined the wedding party at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, following the dinner, when there was dancing.

The entire Congressional set attended the reception at the Congressional Club this afternoon given for the debutantes of the season whose fathers are in Congress.

Mrs. Samuel F. Emmons entertained at the second of a series of Friday night dances for her daughter, Miss Ogden Jones, having as guests the debutantes of the season and other young persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley will go to New York on Monday to remain for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins entertained at dinner to-night.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. McGowan entertained several guests at dinner to-night.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Jan. 17.—The second dance of the winter was given by the officers of the Narragansett Defence District, at Fort Adams, this evening, in the Post Hall. The committee in charge was composed of Lieutenants Frederick A. Mountford, Roy S. Atwood, Clarence L. Gilbert, Lee R. Watrous, Earl H. Metzger and Cyril A. Phelan. Mrs. Harmon, wife of Colonel Millard F. Harmon; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of Major Thomas C. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Stewart, wife of William F. Stewart, jr., received.

Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy entertained at dinner at Fort Adams this evening.

Miss Marguerite Caperton has recovered from an attack of the grip.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister, who arrived at her Rhode Island avenue home this week, will remain for some time.

It was reported that Captain and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig are considering returning here next summer, after an absence of four seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas will soon be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs here.