New York Tribune.

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RESPONSIBILITY.

The judicious and constitutional policy of the administration toward Mexico is clear. It is to afford protection and relief so far as possible to imperilled and distressed American citizens at the scene of war; to put and keep the army and navy in readiness for any contingency; to offer its benevolent influence and its mediatorial services for the settlement of the unhappy strife, if they are desired, and to remit to Congress all responsibility for and initiative in further action, if unfortunately any shall be needed. These duties, which the administration is already performing with efficiency and discretion, have always been regarded as its proper work, and have been undertaken in former years in various countries which have suffered disturbance. There is nothing in them to provoke suspicion, resentment or criticism.

Intervention, which we should deprecate to the uttermost, would be an altogether different matter, for which responsibility must rest directly upon Congress. For under the Constitution the declaring of war is an exclusively Congressional function. And intervention would be war. Let there be no mistake about that, in either Mexico or the United States. However glibly and lightly some may talk of it, there can be little doubt that the first formal act of intervention by the United States in Mexican affairs would be the signal for a resolute union of all the Mexican factions against us. The very men who are now fighting each other like devils would join forces against the invader. We should be waging a war of conquest against the whole Mexican people in a land more than one-fourth as large as our own and one of the most difficult in the world for campaigning purposes. He must be a madman who would welcome such a prospect, or who would accept it save under inevitable necessity.

At present no such necessity appears. If Americans are in peril in the City of Mexico they should be helped, if necessary, to withdraw to places of safety. If their property is damaged or destroyed the Mexican government will be responsible for it. And precisely the same is to be said concerning the citizens or subjects of European powers. They have as yet no cause for intervening themselves or for demanding as an alternative that we shall intervene. In our own Civil War many Europeans were imperilled and suffered destruction of property, but there was no intervention. In 1871 there was civil war in Paris, compared with which the fighting in Mexico is child's play, and there were Americans and other foreigners in that city, with much property, but nobody challenged the right of the Thiers government to re-establish its authority without external meddling. The fact that an insurrection has broken out in the Mexican capital and has not been suppressed within a week is no ground for precipitately declaring war against the Mexican Republic.

It would, however, be impossible for the rival Mexican leaders to realize too deeply their responsibility in the eyes of the world for the condition of their country and its capital. Only a little time ago Mexico was joining with the United States on equal terms as a moral sponsor for the constitutional order and tranquillity of the smaller Central American states; and to-day she is in at least as bad a plight as any of them has been in for many years. Neither Madero nor Diaz, nor Orozco nor Zapata, nor any Mexican outside of bedlam, can desire to have his country put back to where it was in the days between Santa Ana and Juarez, or to force upon the United States the abhorrent compulsion of intervening in the domestic affairs of their fatherland.

EVOLUTION.

The faith once delivered to the Progressive saints is a mutable one. By infallible decree a few months ago the recall of judicial decisions was pronounced orthodox, while the recall of judges themselves was declared heretical. By equally infallible decree on Wednesday night the recall of judges was pronounced not only a true doctrine but one necessary to salvation.

So the body of divinity grows. The recall of decisions was at first restricted to state decisions declaring laws for social and industrial welfare void on constitutional grounds. Now it is extended to the federal courts—to which earlier it was declared to be manifestly inapplicable—and to all sorts of decisions. No doubt the doctrine of the recall of judges, too, will soon be extended to the federal courts. Progressive doctrine is a progressive science, but at each stage of its progress its particular tenets of the moment are infallibly, eternally and exclusively true, and cursed is he who would add one jot or tittle to the creed. But infallibility itself can, of course, add new infallible articles contradictory to what was infallible before. It is the province of infallibility to find the fallibility of the infallible.

OBEY THE LAW!

The railroad firemen are willing to have the pending wage dispute arbitrated in the way the law provides. It would be well for the railroads to accept the legal method of arbitration lest they be held responsible by the public for the disaster to the country that a strike would cause. The Erdman act may not be perfect. We might wish, with the railroads, that it provided for more than three arbitrators. But it is the law. It has been on the statute books several years and its operation has given enormous satisfaction to the country. Grave disputes, even as grave as this one, have been settled under it.

Had the railroads had any really serious reason to object to the smallness of the commission for which the Erdman act provides they might have procured its amendment. But the law has been left as it was. It supplies the legal system for protecting the public from the consequences of such a dispute as the one which has now reached a critical point between the railroads and their firemen. Because there might be a better one is an insufficient excuse for declining to make use of the system that exists, when the consequence of such a refusal would be a paralysis of industry and commerce in half the country and an interruption of the food supply of the big Eastern cities.

The firemen have the law on their side. That will be an enormous factor in their favor with the public that would suffer from the losses and inconveniences of a strike. They have done all that the law of the country asks them to do to save the public from the consequences of an industrial battle. They have asked for mediation by the federal authorities. They are willing to abide by an arbitration such as the federal law provides in case of disputes like this. That is an unimpeachable attitude.

The railroads cannot afford to assume an attitude which, in comparison, is lawless. They cannot afford to go before the public and say: "We "were not willing to abide by the law "which you have made for the settle-"ment of such controversies as this, "while our employes were willing."

They say that the public is not sufficiently represented on a board of arbitration constituted under the Erdman act. That is the public's affair. When it made that law it said that it would be content with one representative to one representative each for the railroads and their workers.

Aside from their unwillingness to abide by the law for the arbitration of disputes between their workers and themselves the attitude of the railroads has been correct. It has been conciliatory. It has shown regard for the public. We believe that the railroads are honestly desirous of avoiding a strike. And for that reason we urge upon them with all the more emphasis the necessity of abandoning their opposition to the legal method of settling this dispute.

If arbitration under the Erdman act should go heavily against them they would be in all the better position to ask that freight rates be increased to enable them to pay the increase in wages, because of what they would have done to save the public from a strike. If wages were greatly increased the public would have to bear the responsibility, for the thing would be done to save the public from loss through a strike, and done in accordance with the law that the public has made. And rates ought to be raised if wages are to be much increased.

BLAZING THE WAY.

At the Progressive party's Lincoln Day dinner Colonel Roosevelt said: "The Progressive party has come to "stay; it will amalgamate with neither "of the two old parties, both of which "are boss controlled and privilege rid-"den." Nevertheless, in the first state to hold a Republican nominating convention in 1913 there have been encouraging signs of a reunion of those who voted last fall for Mr. Taft and those who voted for Colonel Roosevelt. At the Republican convention held at Lansing, Mich., on Tuesday the permanent chairman chosen, Senator F. W. James, was a supporter of the Progressive national ticket, and the plea he made for a dismissal of past differences and a reorganization of the party was received by the delegates with genuine enthusiasm.

Michigan is to elect next spring two justices of the Supreme Court, two University Regents, three members of the State Board of Agriculture, a Highway Commissioner and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Although Colonel Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality of 62,340 over Mr. Taft, all the state officers elected, except the Governor, were Republicans, and the Legislature chosen was strongly Republican in both branches. The division in the Republican party did not go deep, and it is probable that the state ticket named this week will be elected without organized opposition on the part of the Progressive party.

Michigan has shown how readily the Republican party can be reorganized locally. It has also pointed the way to a successful national reorganization. According to the Detroit newspapers, the convention adopted a resolution urging the Republican National Committee to call a national convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in national nominating conventions and eliminating the "rotten borough" Southern vote. The Tribune has advocated prompt action to overcome the faults in the existing system of party government, and it is gratifying to find the first Republican state convention to meet since the election of 1912 echoing the demand for fairer representation.

It is plain that if the Republican party is to regain the ground lost last year it must begin by suppressing the scandal of Southern over-representation. One Republican vote in the South ought not to count as much as twenty, or forty, or sixty votes in the North. Mississippi, casting 1,597 votes, should not have twenty delegates in a Republican national convention, when New York, casting 455,428 votes, has only ninety delegates. The Republican party will win back most of the voters who strayed from its fold last fall if it can convince them that they are to have a voice in its councils proportionate to their numbers. Michigan stood by the old order at Chicago last year, but its Republican leaders are intelligent enough to see that the time has come for a new order, based upon equalized representation and fuller popular control.

THE SPENDERS.

The Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives are becoming panic-stricken as they figure up the cost of the reckless legislation which they have encouraged. Mr. Fitzgerald has ascertained that the much heralded Democratic programme of "economy" will probably result in appropriations for the next fiscal year of $1,164,000,000—$124,000,000 more than the high record for 1909-'10, just before the Taft administration began to check federal expenditure by rational retrenchments. The appropriations for this year were only $1,013,000,000, so that the Democrats in the House are preparing to force on the country an increased tax burden of $145,000,000.

The excuse commonly given for this riot of extravagance is that Congress can now raise $100,000,000 by taxing incomes, and Democratic Representatives are anxious to spend the $100,000,000 even before it is levied and collected. But these statesmen forget that from the $100,000,000 must be deducted the present excise-income tax of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Moreover, if the revenue from incomes is spent before it is raised Democratic promises to remove taxes on sugar and other necessaries of consumption cannot be redeemed, since the Treasury will need every dollar it now gets from customs, and more, too, if the government's annual expenditure is to be increased at one stroke by $145,000,000.

There are, of course, a few genuine economists in the House who take Democratic professions on that score seriously. But the average Democrat is a lover of "the old flag and an appropriation" and cares little what else happens if he can only get a generous share of public building and river and harbor appropriations. The leaders opened the door to reckless expenditure when they allowed the Sherwood pension bill to pass last year. After that they could not consistently condemn anybody who wanted to create new liabilities on the Treasury. If the power granted by the income tax amendment is to be made use of merely to supply funds for riotous living the people of the ratifying states will have cause to regret their faith in the good intentions of Congress. It will be a melancholy travesty on the arguments made in behalf of the income tax if the Democratic leaders take the gift of a new taxing power as a license for doubling the size and capacity of the legislative "pork barrel."

THE INSISTENT SOLICITOR.

The unescapable telephone ring does not surpass in insistent ubiquity the ready letter writers for miscellaneous charities. No doubt thousands of citizens of this city whose names have found their way to what seems to be a common list of the supposedly philanthropic receive each week scores of appeals for various causes, and would, if they gave what was asked for, use up their entire incomes. They may often wonder how the charities can stand the enormous printing and postage bills, and if they get enough by such miscellaneous advertising addressed to persons most of whom have no relation to their enterprises to pay for the expense. At the same time they realize that, while some of these institutions and committees probably exist chiefly to furnish a comfortable living for a secretary or investigator, most of them do good work and deserve the support of the community. Each one seems to have its own constituency, and probably most of the thousands on the common mailing list have a few charities to which they give not merely money but interest. Few persons on the list are able to help them all, but so long as the solicitors realize this, and consider themselves as advertisers seeking to attract attention rather than human telephone bells clamoring response as a right, the appeals are taken in good part and unquestionably bring large and widely distributed returns.

But there is a growing disposition on the part of solicitors to assume a peremptory air which bodes no good to circularizing for charity. It is not so much the insistence on contributions which irritates as the rather insolent assumption of a right to receive a formal refusal if the contribution is not to be forthcoming. It used to be considered courteous for a person who solicited a reply to an uninvited letter to send a return envelope. Some of these money raisers have changed the rules, and with a grand air of superior manners hold you up at the point of a pen to treat their circulars as intimate personal correspondence calling for the courtesy of a reply at your expense. We are all used to the tickets in an unstamped envelope which we are to return or pay for. The little blank subscription book which should be returned, whether any subscription is made or not, is also familiar, as well as the reproachful letter asking for it if it does not go back promptly. But a new emphasis of insistence is now developing.

Mr. Treasurer of the Pathfinders to Virtue sends out a circular. If you don't happen to be interested, or do happen to be strapped, it finds its way with a hundred others to the waste basket. Next week comes an indignant letter from the secretary saying that Mr. Treasurer brought this matter to your attention ten days ago and has not received the courtesy of a reply. Mr. Secretary wishes to say on behalf of Mr. Treasurer that Mr. Treasurer expects from you the courtesy of a reply. You will therefore please answer this letter within two days, and if possible send with it a contribution. Mr. Treasurer may be a friend of yours. If so, you are tempted to write and ask him if, being a man of large business cares, he answers every circular of the hundreds he doubtless gets every day on behalf of things which he knows nothing about. If he does, it must be because he can afford to keep more secretaries than you can. Probably, however, you resist the impulse, and merely change indifference to that charity into positive determination not to aid it because of its impudence.

And therein is the moral of this tale. Overinsistence defeats itself. Too much zeal on the part of young secretaries is as dangerous as too much zeal in diplomats. Energy and business system in raising funds are highly desirable, but equally desirable is a realization that the receipt of and favorable response to circulars are not the whole duty of man.

NEW YORK'S OPINION.

The almost unanimous vote of the Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Root bill to repeal the provision of law exempting coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls is an impressive demonstration of the opinion of the business community on this subject. It is all the more impressive because the vote was taken after a thorough debate in which the arguments for exemption were presented in a way to appeal especially to business men.

Practically the only excuse offered for discrimination is a business excuse; yet these merchants and others who are most particularly interested in getting the benefits which free passage through the canal is supposed to give either do not believe that those benefits will in practice be secured by the measure, or are unselfishly of the opinion that such gain is of no moment compared with the nation's reputation for good faith and its cordial relations with other countries. Lawmakers from other states must see clearly that Senator Root rather than Senator O'Gorman represents the sober sense of New York on the canal tolls question.

The attitude of the Progressive party is now clear. It will be for fusion if——

Some advocates of a made-to-order independent government for the Philippines are able to see how ill fitting made-to-order self-government may be—in Mexico.

Great is the force of habit. Even "The Playboy of the Western World" can be presented nowadays without inciting a patriotic shower of XXX storage eggs.

Assemblyman Cuvillier takes the advocates of equality of the sexes with extreme literalness. He wants the suffrage amendment to be accompanied by one for full equality of the sexes in personal, civil and property rights, which would abolish all women's special privileges.

This time the grand jury mountain goes to Mahomet.

Park Commissioner Stover wants to drive the mosquitoes from the park lakes. Can't he get them clean enough to support some schools of larva eating fish?

Accordeon pleated coats for men are predicted. Will the next fashion be accordeon pleated trousers?

Police Commissioner Waldo wants to go and fight in Mexico? Send the news to Madero and Diaz and get them bidding for his services.

Meanwhile, when will General Murphy capture the Ciudadela occupied by General Sulzer?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Chicago Literary Monthly" is to be the name of the new magazine projected by students of the University of Chicago, and it is the intention of the editors to have it represent both the undergraduates and the students actively engaged in graduate work. The magazine will have departments devoted to fiction, essays and poetry, to editorial comment, to book reviews and appreciations of the artistic sides of the university's life, such as music and dramatics, and to special articles by or about distinguished visitors and speakers at the university. The size of the magazine is thirty-two pages and the first issue will appear in March.

"She says she went abroad to finish her education. I wonder if she learned much."

"She told me she had six new ways to fix her hair."—Judge.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Little maiden oft one sees—
When some boy his sex disgraces,
Doing all he can to tease—
Take revenge by making faces.

At this art she's so expert
That the boy is shamed completely;
And to show he is not hurt
Calls her names most indiscreetly.

Actions such as these, in truth,
Can't be lightly disregarded;
Habits learnt in early youth,
Are not readily discarded.

Full grown women, through the land,
Still engage, in public places,
With a powder puff in hand,
In the art of making faces.

Full grown men, too, oft in play,
Call such names as "love" and "honey,"
And thereafter have to pay
Damages or alimony.

G. B. M.

"How are you getting on in society?"

"Pretty well," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I am much more at home in my own house than I used to be. When we have a reception now people very seldom drag me up and try to introduce me to my wife and daughters."—Washington Star.

A woman in an electric car at Malmö, Sweden, was bending down to take up her baby, when her hatpin ran into the infant's eye, destroying the sight. Since the accident the Swedish authorities have issued an order that streetcar conductors are to be provided with hatpin protectors, made of rubber, which will be sold for a cent. Every woman whose hatpin is unprotected will have to buy a hatpin protector or leave the car.

"The cook threatens to leave to-morrow."

"We must interest her."

"How can we interest her?"

"I'll have a new set of china sent home."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MILK CONFERENCE IMPORTANT

Committee Denies That Results Were Indefinite.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Last week delegates appointed by the Governors of eight New England and Middle States met in this city and took action of far-reaching importance both to milk consumers and milk producers. My attention has been called to the fact that owing to the technical nature of the discussion the purposes and outcome of the conference have been misunderstood in some quarters. Even on the editorial page of one newspaper I have just seen the results of the meeting characterized as "nothing definite." I beg leave to clear up this misapprehension.

In the first place, the resolutions of the conference have been considered "definite" enough so that the committee has already received assurances from five states that the findings will be made the basis of legislation in the immediate future. In fact, in one state a legislative commission having the drafting of a milk bill in hand suspended its hearings until after the conference in order to have available the information and suggestions brought out by it.

Briefly stated, the conference voted to recommend uniform laws in the various states, so far as local conditions permit, emphasizing the following points:

That responsibility for inspection of the entire business of milk production be placed with the state.

That herds, buildings and equipment and methods of production be registered, classified and graded by the state authorities.

That to local authorities should be left the responsibility for inspecting and regulating the distribution of milk after it reaches their jurisdiction, and that milk should be classified and graded by local authorities.

That only such tuberculous cattle should be destroyed as show physical signs of general tuberculosis, and that only the original owners should be reimbursed by the state for cattle destroyed by it.

That tuberculous cattle should be branded at the discretion of the state authorities, and means taken to quarantine those not destroyed and regulate their transference, as well as to make their products safe for use.

The resolutions as passed provided for the details of these recommendations.

Now, those resolutions are "definite" and important to the extent that they will undoubtedly come up for debate in the legislatures in eight states during the coming year, and, we hope, will in substance be incorporated into laws by them.

The men who drafted these resolutions were, it is fair to assume from the manner of selection, considered authorities by their states both from the point of view of public health and the commercial interests back of milk production. They were sent by their Governors with instructions to glean information for use in drafting legislation.

The recommendations adopted were based on the findings of the National Commission on Milk Standards, which were considered "definite" enough and of enough importance for the Congress of the United States to order 75,000 copies printed and distributed by the government. This commission was appointed following a conference called by the New York Milk Committee in 1910, at which a prominent member of the Milk Committee pointed out the utter inadequacy of present state inspection. In three of these states—Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania—supplying nearly one-tenth of New York City's milk supply, there was at that time no state inspection at all.

These resolutions are in no way a criticism of local health regulations. They merely aim to supplant city control of distribution. Uniform state laws based on these provisions would eventually rid communities like New York City of the vast expense of inspecting dairies and farms in half a dozen states. They would protect smaller communities from becoming a dumping ground for inferior milk turned away by larger cities. They would free the milk producers from the annoyance of the present duplication and irregularity of inspection and eventually raise the standard of our dairy herds.

I submit, therefore, that it is a great mistake to call "indefinite" and "unimportant" these findings, which for the first time lay open the way to uniform state control of the milk supply, which leading authorities agree is the best ultimate solution of the problem.

THE NEW YORK MILK COMMITTEE,
PAUL E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 13, 1913.

THE NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL

A Guardsman Disagrees with General Butt.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I beg to reply to the letter of Brigadier General Butt in to-day's issue in regard to the national guard pay bill. I will try to take an unbiassed view, but as to paying the men according to their marksmanship, I regret to say that I think it a poor idea. In the first place, the national guardsman once or twice a month is allowed to go to the rifle range and has fourteen shots, a total of twenty-eight. If he desires more he must pay for them. How, then, is a man with poor sight or the slight of the average young man, and also unsteady nerves, going to qualify? It would cause unrest and jealousy among the men, as one man with a steadier hand and clearer eye would be getting what another ten could not secure unless they wanted to pay their salaries away by purchasing shot from the government.

He also says that the state builds armories which are military clubs. How many national guardsmen make the armories their clubs? If they do, it is for a game of cards or for athletics, and what is the percentage? If the guardsman who cannot become a marksman is useless and an incumbrance, why not try and educate him and teach him to shoot, instead of all drills and flank movements? Will that enable him to shoot straight in case of war or strike duty? If the men higher up in the guard would investigate, they would find out that at the last range firing not 1 per cent qualified. At this rate thirty or forty men in a regiment would be paid, and the other 950 would be figureheads, just to fill in at a review.

The national guard has been a joke for a good many people, the men being called such names as "tin soldiers." Why make it still harder for the men, who are trying to recruit others, by putting up such an idea as the above? When the time comes I and many more believe that they will make just as good a showing if they are paid or unpaid for drills or marksmanship, but they do need to be taught to shoot. N. G. N. Y.

New York, Feb. 11, 1913.

WHERE NOON MASS IS SUNG

Three Churches and St. Patrick's Cathedral Hold Midday Service.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Would you kindly publish the names of the Roman Catholic churches that have mass celebrated at the noon hour? Business takes me to different parts of the city, and in passing the Church of St. Francis of Assisi I found mass being celebrated there at noon today.

I know this would be an item of news to many of the Catholic readers of The Tribune, as it was to me, and I was told that several of the churches had mass at that hour. If you would be kind enough to publish their names I am sure it would be appreciated by many who have not the time to find out for themselves.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1913.

The Catholic churches holding mass at 12:15 p. m., in addition to St. Francis of Assisi, at No. 139 West 31st street, are St. Andrew's, Duane street and City Hall Place; St. Francis de Sales, No. 139 East 96th street, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth avenue and 50th street.

A WOMAN SENATOR'S SPEECH

Vigorous Reply to a Charge Made in the Colorado Legislature.

From The Rocky Mountain News (Denver).

The speaker has an advantage over the writer in that intense feeling, given verbal expression, oftentimes results in positive inspiration. We cannot but feel that Senator Helen Ring Robinson spoke better than she knew in her answer to Senator Hecker's charge against the womanhood of Colorado, and that out of her indignation she gave oratory a new classic while only intending a defence. Her conclusion is susceptible of no improvement:

"Mr. President: The women of Colorado need no defence from me. I have lived among them for twenty years. I am proud of the friendship of many women toilers. And I protest that the women of Colorado are surpassed by none in all true womanly qualities—and that many of them have in addition a breadth of vision, a range of sympathies far less general among their sisters of Europe or their sisters of the East, the result, I believe, Mr. President, of that equality of citizenship which has been theirs for nearly twenty years.

"There may be one place in all Denver, Mr. President, where the statement which he makes is true. It may indeed be that in the Street of Forbidden Things, in the red purlieus of lost souls and ruined bodies—it may be that here prostitute women do indeed drink more cocktails and highballs than even the men, their companions.

"But, Mr. President, however that may be, I protest that if the Senator from the 1st garners his information from the murk and slime of such places he has no right to spread such information over the records of this honorable body. He has no right to use it as a means of libelling my sisters and your wives and daughters. He has no right thus to spread broadcast such a wanton attack upon the womanhood of Colorado."

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Dinner Dance Starts St. Valentine's Celebration.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler started the festivities incidental to St. Valentine's Day with a dinner dance last night at Sherry's. Her threescore guests at dinner consisted entirely of young people, friends of her son, James Couper Lord, and more came in for the dancing afterward in the Marble Room.

Another entertainment in honor of St. Valentine will be the annual kettledrum this afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and the organizers of the fete, who include Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. Turner Atterbury, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff and Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, have organized a very attractive programme for the entertainment of the grown-up people and children who invariably attend this regular St. Valentine festival.

This evening another of the dances of the series known as the Friday Junior Cotillons, for girls who are to make their debut twelve months hence, will take place at Sherry's. The patronesses are Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Charles F. Bates, Mrs. Walter Camp and others.

Dinners will be given to-night by Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell at her house in East 62d street, and by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at her house in Fifth avenue.

Mrs. William Manice holds a reception this afternoon at her house, in West 53d street, for Miss Terry.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson will receive at the Plaza this morning the Lenten Sewing Class, which works for the Loretto Mission, and whose members include Mrs. Louise Iselin, Mrs. John Duncan Emmet and others.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons arrives in town to-day from the South.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and the Misses Townsend are booked to sail for Bermuda on Saturday week.

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, with her daughters, Miss Marjory and Miss Florence Blair, will sail for Europe on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies have arrived in ——— from their place at Islip, Long Island, and are at the Vanderbilt for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. John H. Watkins has invitations out for a dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who arrived in town the day before yesterday, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet at their home in Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Edson Bradley arrived in town yesterday and returns to her home in Washington to-morrow. She is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, at the latter's house in Madison avenue.

Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne is now established at her new house in Park avenue, where she has been giving a series of small dinners.

The British Ambassador arrived in town yesterday from Washington and is staying with John L. Cadwalader at his house in East 56th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis, followed by an illustrated lecture on Versailles by M. de Fouquieres. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Paul Morton and Miss Anne Morgan. The other guests were Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Julia Breitung, Harry Sands and R. Lambert, of Paris; Herr Reimers, who later sang several selections; Sidney D. Ripley, Oliver De Lancey Coster and Captain Hall, of London. A few additional guests came in afterward for the lecture and musical, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Moncure Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams, of East 76th street, gave a dinner of forty last night in the banquet room at Sherry's.

Other dinners of last evening were those given by Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, in West 54th street, and by Miss Susan Parish at her house, in West 48th street.

A subscription bridge party will be held this afternoon at Sherry's by Mrs. Louis F. Bishop and Mrs. Dayton.

Mrs. Henry Sanford has arrived in town from Ridgefield, Conn., and is at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy K. Hudson are in the city for a few days from their country place at Syosset, Long Island. They are staying with Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Hudson at the Hotel Gotham.

The sewing class organized by Miss Leary held its second meeting of the season yesterday morning at her residence, on Fifth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris are in town and are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Goodwin have gone to Palm Beach for the rest of the month.

WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, February 13.

At the White House.

President and Mrs. Taft were entertained at dinner to-night by Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the New National Theatre this afternoon for the Philadelphia Symphony concert, and had with her Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Mrs. Bernard P. Mimmack, Miss Catherine Anderson and Miss Taft.

Miss Taft was entertained at dinner to-night by Mr. and Mrs. George Howard.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce went to New York to-day to meet social engagements.

Mme. de Peretti de la Rocca, wife of the counsellor of the French Embassy, was hostess at a tea this afternoon, receiving visitors from the diplomatic corps and resident and official society. Mrs. Howard Chase and Mlle. de la Garde poured tea.

Yuan Ko-shuan, Chinese attaché, has been detached from the legation in Washington and sent to a new post. Lu Ping Tien, interpreter, has also been detached. It is no longer necessary to keep an interpreter here, as the minister and his family have mastered English.

In Washington Society.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, who entertained the President and Mrs. Taft at dinner to-day, asked to meet them Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane, Senator and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, sr., Mrs. Richard M. Townsend, Count and Countess de Chambrun, Miss Mary Gwynne, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers, Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Maud Wetmore.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock entertained at dinner to-night complimentary to her house guests, Judge and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, of New York. Her other guests were Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Justice and Mrs. Horace H. Lurton, the Attorney General, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Senator du Pont, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Dimock Hutchinson, Mrs. Darragh, of New York; Miss Mary Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Brigadier General Crozier and Rear Admiral O'Neill.

The New National Theatre was filled this afternoon with a fashionable audience to hear the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were guests in the box of Mrs. John E. Reyburn, who entertained Miss Eleanor Reyburn, the Swedish Minister, Colonel John Biddle and General Crozier. Others entertaining parties were Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mme. Leopold Stokowski, of Philadelphia; Mme. Havenith, wife of the Belgian Minister; Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Miss May Williams and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, of Philadelphia. Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and Mrs. Andrew Wheeler also came from Philadelphia for the affair.

Almost the entire younger element of the diplomatic corps and a hundred or more young members of official and resident society attended to-day the first of a series of skating teas to be given at the Arcade in Lent. Flags and palms and music gave a gay air to the place, and small tables were placed along the pavilion, where the older members of society rested and sipped tea. Viscountess Benoist d'Azy and Mrs. George Howard received the guests.

The ladies' committee of the Washington Riding and Hunt Club has sent out invitations for a series of teas to be given on Friday afternoons at the clubhouse. During the exhibitions of fancy riding tea will be served on the balconies. The committee is composed of Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, chairman; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. W. Sinclair Bowen, Viscountess de Sibour, Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, Mrs. Cary D. Langhorne, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson.

Mrs. Robert W. Patterson entertained at luncheon to-day.

Miss Patten also entertained at luncheon.

AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Newport, Feb. 13.—Dudley S. Morgan and Philip Potter returned to Newport from New York last evening.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman will open her place on her return from England, where she will be guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Camoys.

Mrs. Arnold Hague has returned to Washington after a visit to Mrs. Ernest Howe.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott has returned from New York.

Maximillan Agassiz was here to-day transferring ownership of his schooner yacht, the Kirins, to Edward M. Padelford, of Washington. Mr. Padelford will change the name to Shanadoah, and Mr. Agassiz will name his new schooner the Kirins when it is launched, in May, at Boston. Mr. Agassiz was the guest of Roland King.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Stuart Duncan, of New York, were here to-day, arranging for improvements to their summer homes.