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TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914.

It looks bad for Villa. He has hired a lawyer.

Turkey and the dove of peace are not affinities.

The trouble seems to be that Pinchot and Perkins lack propinquity.

But, thank goodness, no witches were burned at Salem last week.

Talking of dull times is a mighty poor way of booming business.

This has undoubtedly been an exciting season for the dove of peace.

That terrific silence in the vicinity of Oyster Bay is almost deafening.

It is to be hoped that red-haired people are never as hot as they look.

Sometimes political enemies bury the hatchet but fail to bury the muckrake.

Mediation may be fatiguing, but it is better than getting your head punched.

We are not suspicious of the Greeks when they come bearing the price of a battleship.

Whatever else we may say about the Japs we must give them credit for persistency.

The proposed settlement of the Mexican situation will be entirely satisfactory—if it will just stay settled.

We have not been able to get at the straight of this cubist art business, and we have given it up in disgust.

Somebody ought to tell Japan that we are not selling our entire navy but just a couple of obsolete vessels.

Really, it looks as if we ought to be thankful that the mediators did not require us to salute the Mexican flag.

The Rockefeller scientists may be stamping out hookworm, but pure laziness seems to be just as prevalent as ever.

There are all kinds of men in the world. A New York man beat his wife because she would not dance the tango with him.

The trouble with Carranza seems to be that he never gets mad until everybody else has forgotten the cause of the offense.

It would be a fine thing if some means could be devised by which the oil interests would have to pay all the indemnities in Mexico.

A more rational explanation is that Eve wanted to leave the Garden of Eden so she could see what the women outside were wearing.

If the question of government ownership of railroads were left to the New Haven stockholders, it would doubtless carry by an overwhelming vote.

You are going to wake up some morning and find that the government is after some of the most eminent men in the country for failure to pay the income tax.

Prospective beneficiaries under the Plaza awards are probably not sitting up nights waiting for payment, in spite of the promise that Congress is about to act on their claims. The mileage question has not yet been definitely disposed of.

Representative Carlin and Senator Swanson have introduced bills providing that use of the grounds near the Washington Monument be granted for the annual Army and Navy football contest. Washington is the logical place for the game, and all interests in the National Capital should rally to the support of the two Virginians in their efforts to bring it here.

If the President of the United States has already committed himself to the appointment of a man outside the District of Columbia as recorder of deeds, home rule advocates may as well acquiesce and close their agitation. The President is merely conforming to precedent a quarter of a century old. The office, however, is purely a District office, and efforts should be made to incorporate such provision into law.

Congress has attempted much but it has failed to enact into law the appropriation bills providing for the conduct of the various departments of the government during the ensuing fiscal year, which begins tomorrow. Subterfuges must, of course, be adopted, but how will the country regard a legislative body that has spent its time chasing rainbows and neglecting the plain duties, to perform which it was placed in power.

The city of Quincy, Mass., is to do honor to Edward A. Gisburne, the young marine who graduated from Technical High School, of this city, and who lost a leg in the taking of Vera Cruz. The lad was one of six commended by the Secretary of the Navy for heroism in attempting to save wounded companions. The plucky spirit displayed in his letters to his relatives here while he was in the hospital will be remembered by the people of Washington. It looks as if Quincy is cheating Washington of the honor of paying tribute to this brave young American.

A Statesman's Confession.

The people of the Forty-first Congressional district of the State of New York will do well to carefully watch every vote in the House of Representatives of Charles Bennett Smith, Democrat, whom they voted into office for the first time in 1912 by "nearly 6,000 votes more than those received by Hon. George Davis, Republican," as he tells it in the Congressional Directory. By his own confession he has already, in his brief career in the House, voted once in a way which he is convinced will incur the displeasure of his constituents when they learn of it. He admits he knew he was doing wrong all the time, though he fails to tell why he fell from grace. He does, however, solemnly proclaim that he will never do wrong again—never, that is, unless he is properly compensated.

But let us be exact as to facts. Yesterday Representative Smith—Charles Bennett Smith—escorted to the White House one James A. Ross, colored, of New York, whom he is desirous should be appointed by President Wilson as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, purely a local office, in spite of the fact that by precedent it has become recognized as a political reward. Departing from the White House, Representative Charles Bennett Smith, it appears, was not wholly satisfied that the President had been convinced of the priority of the claims of the brand-new Representative from the Forty-first district of New York, whereupon he delivered himself of the following:

If the people of Washington want to make this an issue, I am prepared to meet them. I have been friendly to the District. I supported the half-and-half principle of taxation. I did so on my own initiative as the people of my district have thus far shown no interest in the matter. But that is because they don't know anything about it. I am sure, however, that if I told them that the Federal government was paying half the expenses of running the city of Washington they would either insist that Buffalo be given like advantages or the practice here be abolished. The same applies to the voters throughout New York, and among the constituents of other Congressmen from other States. I am sure, in other words, that it would not take much to upset this half-and-half principle. I am saying this just to convince the gentlemen in the District that if they intend making an issue about this simple matter of patronage they are going to lose a lot of valuable friends.

Read it over, voters of the Forty-first Congressional district of New York. Your Representative, Mr. Charles Bennett Smith, has voted for something he is sure you won't approve when he confesses; and really he is going to confess unless the President of the United States appoints his friend Ross recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. He insinuates that the people of Washington are seeking to prevent the appointment of Ross, manifesting shameful ingratitude for his vote sustaining the organic act of the District of Columbia of 1878, in which he does not believe, and in which he imagines his constituents will not concur.

Mr. Charles Bennett Smith will probably go before his constituents for re-election this autumn. Perhaps they will be disposed to ask answers to the following questions:

Why did you vote to maintain the organic act of the District of Columbia, in successful operation since 1878?

Why did you assume that the people of the District of Columbia were opposed to the appointment of Ross as recorder of deeds?

Why did the refusal of the President of the United States to appoint Ross make reprehensible your vote to sustain the organic act of the District of Columbia of 1878?

Why do you assume that your constituents are opposed to the present law governing the relations of the Federal government and the government of the District of Columbia?

Why do you expect re-election to Congress?

Problem for Prohibitionists.

The prohibition constitutional amendment in West Virginia will become effective July 1, and it is estimated that the loss of revenue to the State will amount to $615,734 a year, while it will also cause a loss of large revenues to the cities of the State which are now under the license law. In this emergency the cities of West Virginia are preparing to tax everything that is taxable and increase taxes on articles and privileges already taxed, to make up the deficit in their revenues. The State legislature will also have to authorize new taxes to make up the deficit in the State treasury.

The problem is an embarrassing one in the present depressed condition of business, and the authorities of West Virginia, State and municipal, also have to consider ways and means to make prohibition prohibit. The new constitutional amendment does not prohibit the use of liquors nor the shipment of liquors into the State, provided they are personally received by the consignee, who must attach his signature to the receipt. Nor does the law prohibit a man from treating his friends in his own home, but the interpretation of the word "reasonable" in such treatment must be made by the authorities.

The most embarrassing feature in the enforcement of the law will be to keep track of the bootleggers and the moonshiners. These have been the worst accompaniments of prohibition, and they have made the law a dead letter in several States. The United States internal revenue officers have found it impossible to prevent the illicit traffic in prohibition States because they had no support from the local authorities either State or municipal. It is to be hoped that West Virginia will not add another chapter to the farcical effort to prohibit the legitimate sale of liquors and then protect the bootleggers and moonshiners in their violation of the law and the constitution. It is so much easier to make a law than to enforce it, and it is now up to the prohibitionists to see that prohibition prohibits in West Virginia before they ask the Congress to follow their advice and make prohibition national by constitutional amendment.

Lieut. Porte's Chances.

Now we have a German aviation record of twenty-one hours and forty-nine minutes in the air without alighting, against the previous high record of eighteen hours and ten minutes made only last week. The America, with Lieut. Porte, should hardly need as much as twenty-one hours to accomplish its flight to the Azores. The nearly twenty-two hours now of record bring the undertaking more certainly than ever within the bounds of possibility.—New York World.

Wastefulness.

The average wheat production per acre in Minnesota is about thirteen bushels. In Denmark it is thirty-eight; in Holland, thirty-four; in England, thirty-two bushels. Politicians talk of the conservation of national resources. What of the conservation of soil values, the greatest asset the nation has? And what of the wastefulness which extracts from the soil but one-third of the riches it is capable of bearing? The prodigality of Congress, the wanton carelessness of cities, the improvidence of our spendthrifts are of minimum importance compared with the agricultural waste in potential yields and the strange madness that changes annually thousands of prospectively good farmers into mediocre and sallow flat dwellers.—Public Ledger.

The American Indian.

By EDWARD S. CURTIS.

Mr. Charles Dawson, in discovering the "Sussex man" and accompanying flints, aroused the whole civilized world; and with the skull restored, scientists the world ever began to make their deductions. Even with their learned conclusions before us, however, it is a tax upon the imagination to form a picture of the "Sussex man" as he lived the hypothetical 450,000 years ago.

With concentration we gaze upon the skull, touch the flints and try to force our minds back into the hazy dawn of life, expressed only in geological terms—miocene, pliocene and pleistocene. We try but with little success to form a picture of the "Sussex man," of his mate, his children, his home—a literal picture of the people and of the environment where they wandered contemporary with the strange animals of those remote geological periods.

What is true of man in his earlier types applies to all anthropological records. We value the skull, the skeleton, the artifacts, the clothing; but beyond these we want the documentary picture of the people and their home land—a picture that will show the soul of the people. In the study of primitive man the interest is more in his psychology than in his economics, more in his songs and prayers than in his implements. In fact, we study his implements that we may get light upon his mental processes.

I desire to add my plea to that of others for prompt work by all of those who would gather first-hand knowledge from the North American Indian. Many take issue with the thought that the Indian is a "vanishing race." As far as the ethnologist is concerned, this race is not only vanishing but has almost vanished. We are now working late in the afternoon of the last day. Each month some old patriarch dies, and with him goes a store of knowledge and there is nothing to take its place. Each year the change in the life is more noticeable and the gathering of material more difficult. What is to be done in the field as far as original research is concerned must be done in the next few years.

In gathering the lore of the Indian one hears only of yesterday. His thoughts are no longer of the present, for today is but a living death and the hopelessness of tomorrow permeates his very being. If the narrator is nearing the end of his days, he lives over and over again the life when his tribe as a tribe flourished—the time when his people were truly monarchs; if he is a young man and a true Indian, he is a living regret that he is not of the time of the supremacy of his people—when to be an Indian was to be a man.

We have all heard voiced many times that the greatest blot upon the history of the United States is our treatment of the Indian. Having spent a good part of my working lifetime around the camp and council fire, I can only say like the Indian, "Aye! Aye!" to this.

Yet our strong sympathy for the Indian must not blind us to the fact that the change that has come has been necessitated by the expansion of the white population, and for once at least nature's laws have been the cause of a grievous wrong.

No one will deny, however, that the inevitable transformation of the Indian's life has been made infinitely harder by the white man's cupidity. Not only have we been unfair to the Indian; but as a nation rightly and proudly giving considerable study to man, we have also neglected a very great opportunity.

Much has been done, it is true—ethnological research of importance has been conducted during recent years—yet a vast amount remains to be done. The American Indians possess many noble traits which were no doubt not common to the average primitive man of the same state of development. By some strange chance the precursors of this branch of the human race were held for ages in the grip of darkness, perhaps due to isolation, perhaps an instance of retrogression. Possibly time will throw light upon the cause.

This, however, is certain; the American Indian has afforded advanced science in an age of civilization an excellent opportunity to study primitive man at a most interesting period. Geologically speaking, that period is the one immediately following the acquisition of implements—the period when he was yet awkward in the use of such tools as his sluggishly inventive brain had evolved, and before the inventive faculty had yet fully awakened to the fact that successful existence depended upon reason more than upon instinct.

Again, the students of the world are searching and analyzing the earliest of the known scriptures, the "Vedas," for insight into primitive religious thought, belief and practice, and here in the United States we have a living "Veda," a great people possessing primitive beliefs and practices.

As a nation we have not given even a small fraction of the attention to this subject which it deserves. Financial support has been lacking. Also men with the ability to do justice to the task have turned their attention in other directions. It is not, however, altogether too late. Let us trust that there will come an awakening and that the utmost will be made of the last of this opportunity.

Contrariness.

A night and a day guard have been placed over a young man for fear he will marry a girl missionary. A good many parents would think themselves lucky in a case like this if the worst came to worst and the boy did marry her. Matrimony is not always a fellow's finish. Sometimes it does the beast good. There are some youths that even a missionary could not save, but the right girl can often work miracles with mighty poor material.—Los Angeles Times.

New Terror to Englishmen.

A new terror has been added to the many under which mere men labor in England under the rising tide of militant suffragism. A wealthy suffragette of London has altered her will, disinheriting her son and making her voteless daughter sole heir. Other women of like persuasion are said to be contemplating similar action. As a means of coercion the plan would be effective only by halves. Commoners might be terrorized, but the members of the House of Lords almost universally hold their estates by entail in favor of the eldest male heir. Their younger sons do not inherit anything but temperamental and other defects, anyhow.—Philadelphia Record.

France's Birth Rate.

In France last year births exceeded deaths by but 41,901. This is a bad showing, but is far from being the worst France has made in recent years. In 1907 there were 19,071 more deaths than births, and this record was passed in 1901, when there were 742,114 births and 776,983 deaths. The vital statistics of France are full of gloomy suggestions to French publicists, whose sentiments are voiced by the Temps in remarking that the population increase in Germany in 1913 was twenty times that of France. The significance of this comment becomes apparent when we remember that Germany's army expansion forced France to return to the three-year service system. Germany has a surplus of recruits every year, whereas France is compelled to increase length of service because it cannot command an increase of recruit supply.—Boston Transcript.

Political Procession.

By F. R. G.

New York Republicans hold their primaries so late this year that the voters will be much encouraged by reports from other States, many of which promise a worse Progressive slump than that which gave distress to the Pinchot soul in Pennsylvania. The New York primary day is September 15, and more than a month ahead of that date Ohio will have spoken with probably more emphatic repudiation of Progressive candidates than the Penrose organization handed to the Roosevelt rebels in the Keystone State last month.

Republican members of Congress from New York are indicating much interest in the August 11 primaries out Ohio way, hoping the result will be of value in the Empire State campaign. It happens that New York members have but few Ohio Republican colleagues from whom they can gain information or receive assurances of a getting back to the old form. Only three Republicans are on the roll from Ohio just now, and one of the three—Willis—is away most of the time running for governor. Fess and Switzer, the other two lonesome Republicans are faithful enough in attendance upon Congressional duties, but not much inclined to prediction. They have some new counties in their districts out home that need attention, but both members are confident enough about re-election.

Senator Burton is not asking a second term, and is keeping out of the contest with supremely good taste and some acrimony, but he counts himself no less a good Republican and hopeful of a return to the good old days of a majority delegation in the House. Burton was a big figure in the House, and there may be a demand for him to run again in his old district, now represented by a Democrat. There would be no loss of dignity, and with a Republican House he would make a quick jump to high place, if not leadership.

Senator Penrose's return has been followed by a daily convocation of the righteous also the repentant ones from Pennsylvania, and each evening sees a quiet gathering of the old guard from all sections of the State.

The big Senator's way of discussing what some nervous people are pleased to call a "situation" in Pennsylvania must have a mighty clever effect on those of his remarkable organization who drop in to talk things over rather than waste money on postage.

The personal interview rather than the postage stamp method has long been preferred in Pennsylvania Republican politics. Away back in Quay's time the dictum was "don't write—send a man," and the Penrose method has been along the same lines. From now on each day will see some one of power and pull in the State adding to the Penrose knowledge of things and receiving a few words of instruction and also commendation.

Since the late primary and the Penrose victory there has been no let up in the activity, with Progressives and Democrats despondent, not even cheered by the promised Roosevelt appearance at Pittsburgh.

The original plan was for Roosevelt to make a whirlwind speaking tour of two week's duration throughout the State, thus early in the campaign and another trip before election, but all that has been vetoed by the doctor and the Pinchot-Flynn contingent.

SHAMROCK IV WINS AGAIN.

Torquay, England, June 29.—The challenging yacht Shamrock IV won another easy race today, beating the Shamrock III so badly that the latter gave up half a mile from the finish. The Shamrock IV was fitted with cutter rigging and proved her speed in a light wind.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

(Written Expressly for The Herald.)
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

MISTER BEE.

(Copyright, 1914.)

Old Mister BEE
Comes breezily
All the smiling meadows over,
Spreading kisses here and there,
Laughing with the flowers fair—
Gay flirtations rover!
Wonder if the rumor's true
Mister BEE'S the fellow who
Put the LOVER in the Clover?

HISTORY BUILDERS.

How a Prospector Completed a Million-dollar Sale.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"In my somewhat varied and prolonged experience in the mining sections of the Northwest I had a good opportunity to cultivate an extremely interesting association with the late James F. Wardner," said William H. Alexander—who is prominently identified with mining industries of the United States—to me at a time when he was describing some of the early experiences of those who were prospecting for mining properties in the Northwest. "James F. Wardner should have been one of the richest of all the Americans who gained great fortunes in the discovery, promotion, or development of mining property. He was a true adventurer, however, seeking excitement not so much from the accumulation of riches as from success in searching for and promoting mining properties.

"Wardner founded and built up the town of Wardner, British Columbia, and afterward established a mining town of the same name located in Idaho. There Wardner took hold of a mining property which was not thought to be very valuable. He sold that property for $1,000,000, or at least his own interest in it. I suppose that if he had waited a little while until the property was fully developed he could have sold his interest for four or five times that amount. It became known as the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, and under scientific development gained a worldwide reputation as the largest lead-producing mine operated anywhere in the world.

"Wardner was paid $1,000,000, represented by a certified check drawn upon a bank in Idaho, with which those who wanted to secure this property had made a deposit of considerably more than $1,000,000. This check was the first one for $1,000,000 that had ever passed through an Idaho bank.

"After this check had been paid over to Wardner, the promoters who had made the purchase of him became frightened. They were fearful lest they had paid many times too much for the property. So they sought Wardner again on the evening of the day in which the transaction was completed. They called upon him shortly before midnight. They actually caused him to be awakened so that he might come out and meet them.

"They said to him that upon second thought they were disposed to take advantage of his proposition that if they were not satisfied with the purchase the contract might be cancelled.

"'All right,' said Wardner, 'but it is too late now to resume negotiations. Suppose you call around to see me about 9 or 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Then I will talk the matter over with you.'

"They told Wardner that they would be at his house—which was nothing more than a shack—about 10 o'clock the next morning. Then they went away.

"As soon as they were gone, Wardner saddled his horse and rode as rapidly as he could into the town where the bank which had certified the check for $1,000,000 was situated. Shortly after sunrise, he found there some one with whom he negotiated the check. This man was an innocent third party. He took the check in good faith. Having accomplished this, Wardner rode back to his shanty, and there met the men who had the day before given him the check for $1,000,000. He told them that he feared they were too late, for he had as soon as possible after he had received the check turned it over for a valuable consideration to a third party in whose possession the check then was, unless he had already cashed it at the bank.

"The mining speculators went away in much distress of mind. But in a short time they were very glad that they had secured Wardner's interest for $1,000,000, for the mine proved on examination to be worth a great deal more than they had paid for it. The understanding was that they or those whom they represented gained a great profit upon this transaction, but Wardner did not care. He took his money and went away to British Columbia in search of new adventure."

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Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell of "Hearing Lincoln Speak, but Not Seeing Him."

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

June 30, 1864—Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, Resigned His Office, and His Resignation Was Accepted by President Lincoln—Disturbed Official Life of the Great Finance Minister of the War.

Fifty years ago today Salmon P. Chase, who had been Secretary of the Treasury since the beginning of the war, resigned his office, and his resignation was accepted by President Lincoln, much to Mr. Chase's surprise.

This was the culmination of a disturbed official life for Mr. Chase as finance minister of the war. So strong was the ambition of the able Ohio statesman whom Lincoln had chosen to finance the war that he had aspired to control the President, and to make his own way to the Presidency.

Lincoln had curbed Secretary Chase's ambitions, and had secured the service of his great abilities to the fullest, while at the same time reconciling Mr. Chase outwardly at least, to another ambitious member of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Seward.

The two men represented opposite views, which each sought to impress upon the President. Mr. Seward had been a Whig, and governor of New York, and was known as a conservative. He had feared Lincoln would go too far and too fast in matters of abolition. Mr. Chase had been a Democrat and governor of Ohio, and was a radical. He feared Lincoln was too slow to accomplish the work of abolition.

The ambitions of these two distinguished men to control the administration had called for a test of strength with Lincoln, and Lincoln had won.

The President, however, found it more difficult to control Mr. Chase in other ways. Secretary Chase believed he should have full control of appointments in his department. In those times patronage was the basis of the President's party power, and Lincoln used it freely. While he did not dictate Secretary Chase's appointments, he sought to avoid making some that were not likely to be popular, and to remove officials who proved unfit.

Lincoln's Firm Stand.

This course brought the President and the Secretary of the Treasury into strong opposition in one case, in which a collector of customs in a Pacific Coast city proved unpopular. Mr. Chase had sent in his resignation on learning that Lincoln intended to remove the man from office.

Lincoln returned the resignation, and asked Secretary Chase to remain at his post. With this triumph scored, Secretary Chase followed a similar course in regard to the appointment of an assistant treasurer at New York, and Lincoln, seeing that to surrender the point was to surrender his powers as President to the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, with regret accepted Mr. Chase's second resignation.

The first intimation Secretary Chase had that he was out of office was when he heard the name of an appointee to his place announced in a Senate committee room, where he was engaged in arranging for some legislation affecting the Treasury Department.

The name was that of ex-Gov. David Tod, of Ohio. It was not confirmed, and a few days later Senator William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, was named. He was promptly confirmed.

Chase "One and a Half."

In saying farewell to Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury, President Lincoln did not lose sight of Mr. Chase's great abilities, as he showed a few months later, when he appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Lincoln's breadth of character was never better shown than in this act, in keeping with a remark he had once made of the great financial secretary with whom he had experienced constant friction since the war began: "Of all the great men I have known, Chase is equal to about one and a half."

Secretary Chase indeed had shown himself great in bearing the colossal burden of securing the millions needed for financing the war. When he left office as Secretary of the Treasury the war was costing $4,000,000 a day, but money to pay the bills was more easily to be obtained then than it had been in the first few months of the struggle.

Looking back at the achievements of Secretary Chase, the student will find that he missed being a commanding figure by the unrelieved seriousness of his character. He had no sense of humor. He was burdened with the weight of his own responsibilities. He was an avowed candidate for the nomination to the Presidency in 1864. When the States went solidly for Lincoln, and the public smiled, Chase was deeply hurt.

This seriousness of character was traceable to his antecedents and struggles in early life. A native of Cornish, N. H., of grim old New England stock, he had come up through the hard life of a farmer's boy, a self-supporting student at Dartmouth College, a poor master of a private school in Washington, and a struggling young attorney in Cincinnati. It was in Ohio Mr. Chase found the road to national importance as a lawyer and in politics. When Lincoln chose him for his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase was a member of the National Senate.

Tomorrow: Sherman's Military Railroads.

(Copyright, 1914.)

Doings of Society

Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman were hosts last evening at a large and brilliant reception and dance at their home, Altha Hall, just across the river in Virginia.

For the majority of the 300 guests who made the trip by motor, every feature of the evening was perfect, while even those less fortunate who journeyed across the bridge and along the Virginia highway by trolley, felt amply repaid for the journey by the charming hospitality of the Nevada hosts in the old-time Virginia home they have just leased.

For the older guests the occasion was a reception participated in by the entire Congressional and administration circle. For one hundred or more young people, the charm of the evening was a dance on the lawn, at which Miss Genevieve Walsh, debutante daughter of the Senator from Montana, was the guest of honor.

Two sets of invitations were issued. One, simply an at home card, went to the contemporaries of the hosts, and the second for the younger set, bearing the word "Dancing" and "To Meet Miss Genevieve Walsh," all duly engraved.

The extensive grounds were lighted by Japanese lantern and tiny electric lamps. A section of the Marine Band furnished the music, and a Washington caterer supplemented the work of the already famous cook of the Pittman household.

The large company invited to assist in the reception included the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. Swanson, Senator and Mrs. Reid, Senator and Mrs. Thomas, Senator and Mrs. Ollie James, Senator and Mrs. Walsh, General and Mrs. Wotherspoon, General and Mrs. Albert Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Folk, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Marye, Commissioner of the Land Office and Mrs. Tallman and Maj. and Mrs. Durwood Connor.

In addition to Miss Genevieve Walsh, who looked particularly smart in a dancing frock of white lace, with tunic of pale blue taffeta, the younger belles present included Miss Genevieve Clark, the daughter of the Speaker; Miss Lucy Burleson, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Agnes O'Gorman and Miss Alma Perkins.

Mrs. Walsh and Miss Walsh will go to New York on Thursday, to sail on Saturday for Europe.

Representative George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, who has been residing at the Hotel Powhatan for the past session, leave tomorrow for New York, and is sailing on Wednesday for an extended trip abroad.

The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Alfredo Alverez Calderon, son of the former Minister from Peru, to Miss Mary Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wells, of Lima, is of particular interest in Washington where the bridegroom passed most of his childhood, and later occupied a post in the diplomatic service.

Miss Wells is a young woman of many attractions, the daughter of an English family settled in Lima.

Through her mother she is Spanish and has all the charm of the women of that nation. Mr. Calderon retired from diplomacy some years ago and is now established in the practice of law in his native city, where he and his bride will reside.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. John W. Davis left yesterday for Boston. They will sail from there today on the Carmania for a month's trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shank, of Cleveland, Ohio, are making a brief visit in Washington, and are guests at the Hotel Powhatan.

Col. and Mrs. Louis Seibert and Miss Seibert left yesterday to pass the summer at Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. O'Gorman and her daughters, who intended sailing for Europe in July, have cancelled their passage.

They will leave on Thursday for White Sulphur Springs where they have taken a cottage. Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman are at the Highlands.

Mrs. A. D. Gur will leave Washington on July 1, and will spend the summer in Ossining-on-Hudson and Hoosier Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany and her attractive young granddaughter, Miss Helen Parker, have joined the Washington contingent at Cazenovia, N. Y., where they will remain the rest of the summer.

Mrs. R. C. Selmmell, formerly of Washington, but now residing at Salt Lake City, Utah, is in Washington, visiting some friends. During her stay here she is a guest at the Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. William D. Wrightson has arrived from Shreveport, La., to pass some time with her parents, the Surgeon General and Mrs. Gorgas at the Highlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe have closed their M street residence to pass the summer at the Hot Springs of Virginia. They will occupy the cottage of Mrs. Howe's mother, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, the latter formerly Miss Daisy Wilson, will pass the summer at Newport.

Dr. Searle Harris, of Mobile, Ala., accompanied by his wife and daughter, is making a brief stay at the Hotel Powhatan. Dr. Harris has been attending the American Medical Association convention at Atlantic City, and is en route home.

Mrs. Daniel T. Moore has arrived at Lenox, where she is located at the Hotel Aspinwall for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. William F. Dennis and her daughter, Mrs. Nelson Ricker, left Washington Saturday for Atlantic City. They will pass several weeks at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Mrs. Charles McFee has gone to Atlantic City where she will pass the summer at the Dennis.

Lieut. Commander D. Pratt Mannix, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mannix have taken apartments at the Chelsea, Atlantic City, where Mrs. Mannix and children will pass the summer.

Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, who is pleasantly remembered as one of last winter's all-season residents of Washington, is now being extensively entertained in the Genesee Valley, New York. Mrs. Rowland is the guest of Mrs. Winthrop Chandler at the latter's place, Sweet Brier Farm.

Mrs. George Deering and her daughter, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, left town yesterday for the summer. They will make a short stay in New York, then go to East Gloucester, Mass., to remain through the season.

Miss Ramona Lefevre, sister of the secretary of the Panama Legation, leaves today for Europe, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. M. O de Lewis. Miss Lefevre expects to return to Washington during the latter part of next fall.

Miss Emily Tuckermann, who is at her place at Stockbridge, Mass., entertained at luncheon yesterday in compliment to Mrs. Walter Tuckermann, of this city.

Miss Katharine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Knight, U. S. N., was one of the notable luncheon hostesses at the Casino at Newport on Sunday, when she gave a luncheon in compliment to the Misses Wells.

Miss Julia Heyl entertained at a bridge party yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Clark, jr., have with them for a week's visit Mrs. Clark's nieces, the Misses Helen and Ruth Perry, of Philadelphia.

The Commissioner of Corporations Joseph E. Davies, and Mrs. Davies are at Atlantic City for a short stay.

Mrs. H. L. Stevens, of Chicago, who is accompanied by Miss Dorothy Schmidt, is at the Hotel Powhatan during her stay in the city.

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