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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

What Haiti seems to need is a "white hope."

But maybe the trouble in Servia is only psychological.

But think of how quiet it will be after the campaign is over!

Hell hath no fury like a candidate whom the newspapers ignore.

A German penny is called a pfennig. Pfunny word, isn't it?

European creditors of Mexico are doing the watchful waiting now.

English suffragists seem to think a king should be seen if not heard.

The Dove of Peace came in from Mexico yesterday, and crowed lustily!

Villa keeps butting in, probably because he thinks he is the man who got Huerta's goat.

As we understand it, Russia has told them that they must quit kicking her bear around.

If you let your business run down, Jason, the lawyers will soon wind it up for you.

We are hoping that South Carolina's star on the flag will not look so sickly after a little.

You would do well to remember, Algernon, that a chicken may grow up to be an old hen.

It takes almost as long to secure peace in Mexico as it takes to pass a trust bill in this country.

We are quite sure there is no truth in the report that a powder factory is to be started at Oyster Bay.

We met a fellow the other day that we thought was a brick, but we soon found that he was a bonehead.

Wouldn't it be terrible if Col. Roosevelt should lose that suit and the court should sentence him to six months' silence?

Mr. Warburg, of New York, might stand a better chance of getting on the Federal Reserve Board if he hailed from some other burg.

"Georgia is a land of milk and honey," declares an Atlanta exchange. Hum. But the milk has soured and there are flies in the honey.

Now that Mme. Caillaux has been acquitted it is too much to expect that any of the duels growing out of the trial will result any more seriously.

The British government seems to be between the devil and the deep sea. And the suffragists will please consider themselves as having been called the deep sea.

Suffragists are going to sell kisses. Well, when new and unknown brands of goods are placed on the market it is customary to distribute samples generously.

The Massachusetts man who hid a few hundred dollars in bills in a hay stack, where rats made a meal of them, is to be complimented on his cleverness in selecting a place of concealment. No robber would be such a fool as to look in a haystack for paper money.

Col. Roosevelt is to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and talk about the Colombian treaty. Chairman Stone is to write and tell the Colonel how "glad the committee will be" to hear his views. Having read only those chapters of the Colonel's Colombian narrative on "blackmail," "outrage," and "treason," the country, too, should be glad to get the rest of it.

The Hon. Tom Taggart, of Indiana, emerges from deep seclusion and breaks a protracted silence to remark that the Democratic party, never so closely united, is ready to sweep everything before it. He proved, however, that he has had his eyes open recently, when, in speaking of Indiana, he said: "We're the best example in the whole United States of crop prosperity, contentment, and confidence in the future." That's the way they are all talking now—contentment and confidence produced by the Democratic crops.

If the District Commissioners would avoid future criticism, they will at once make up their schedule of streets to be paved or resurfaced during the present fiscal year, without waiting for final decision as to whether the Borland amendment, which requires property owners to bear one-half the expense, applies to this year or is not operative until next year. By waiting until they know how the cost is to be distributed, they will encourage complaints from the property owners, criticism from members of the House District Committee, or both. Besides, if action is taken now, property owners, who have a right to express their views as to the necessity of improvements for which they are to pay, will have the opportunity to back their judgment as to the meaning of the Borland amendment. If they believe it takes effect this year, they can protest violently against expenditures for street paving that is not yet necessary, while if it is their opinion that the amendment is not effective until next year, they may be expected to clamor loudly for such long neglected improvements. The sporting chance afforded by some of our recent vague and uncertain legislation must not be overlooked.

President Warned of Danger.

The President yesterday received a delegation of business men and discussed with them business legislation which the Senate has spent many days in debating, and upon which it is still far from agreement. These men should have given their views long ago to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. They should be invited there now, with others, because they have in their possession information which the Senate must have to enable it to act intelligently on bills now before it, especially the Clayton bill and the trade commission bill.

The President's callers were apparently friendly to his administration, and he is reported to have promised to transmit their views to the Senate committee. Why should their views go to the Senate by way of the White House? The mission in Washington of these representatives of great organizations of wholesale dealers of the Eastern cities had to do with legislation, and they should have gone with their views and their information to the hall of legislation, where Senators are groping for a safe and sane way to extricate the trade commission bill from a tangle of absurd and dangerous provisions. Perhaps the information which these men brought to Washington, and to the White House instead of to the Capitol, comes too late; but when the President considers the views of the business men who visited him yesterday in connection with the debate in the Senate on Tuesday, in which Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Newlands, and Mr. Colt took part, it may be that he will use his great influence with the Senate to call a halt on the Clayton bill and the trade commission bill, so that a fresh start may be made with sufficient knowledge of the subject to make intelligent action possible. Of course, the business men should have been heard long ago, but they were not given the opportunity; nevertheless, their warning has been sounded in time to avert the danger if prompt steps are taken.

The President's visitors complained of the injury which the Clayton bill threatens to inflict on the smaller merchants, the very class which the measure is supposed to benefit and protect. Surely their views should be given consideration. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Sutherland pointed out the danger in section 5 of the trade commission bill, with its vague prohibition of "unfair competition," and the debate which followed showed plainly the tangle the Senate is in, and suggested a similar condition of the nation's business if the measure is enacted in its present form. "I merely want to know," said Mr. Colt, "what the business men of this country think of this phrase 'unfair competition,' which is new in the sense in which it is now used. I want to know what they think of it and how they are going to meet it if it is incorporated into law."

Now is the time to answer Mr. Colt's question, instead of in the courts two or three years hence, after business has struggled with it, eventually to be halted by prosecution. The majority will assume a heavy load of responsibility if, as it seems bent on doing, it forces passage of the bill in its present form. Senator Sutherland, after pleading for the right of the business man to know what the Clayton bill and the trades commission bill contain, suggested the only way to avoid the danger of giving industry and commerce another setback, when he said:

The fair thing and the wise thing would be to take these three bills, or at least two of them, the so-called Clayton bill and the unfair competition bill, and refer them back to the Committees on the Judiciary and Interstate Commerce to act jointly on them, and then for Congress to adjourn and go home and let this whole question be thrashed out by those committees; let these provisions be reconciled; let these bills be dovetailed together, so that they will be harmonious one with the other and so that these many provisions, which I predict will be incapable of enforcement, or, rather, will not be enforced or will be enforced arbitrarily or will be held invalid by the courts, may be eliminated.

If the President has not learned from his recent talks with business men that Mr. Sutherland was voicing the view of the country, they have not been frank with him.

Ratified by "Uncle Joe."

Uncle Joe Cannon announces that he will be a candidate before the Republican primary in the Danville district for the nomination for Congress. The former Speaker is too modest. He is about five years behind the rest of the country, including Danville. He has been nominated and elected by the popular vote of the country several times in the last two months. Every man from Illinois who has been in Washington in the last six weeks, whatever his politics, has assured us that Uncle Joe was coming back.

Ambitious Republicans in the Danville district have assured the country that they would not contest with Uncle Joe the nomination, and other ambitious men who have never been in politics have announced that they would be candidates against him. Bull Moosers and Democrats have made plans to get out of the way of Uncle Joe and make the best fight they can to defeat him. All parties have made their plans to have Uncle Joe in the campaign, it seems, before he decided what he would do.

The announcement of Mr. Cannon is, however, not news. It is not even a confirmation of newspaper rumor. It is simply a delayed recognition of the inevitable. Uncle Joe has been a candidate ever since the count of the votes was concluded two years ago that elected him to stay at home during the sessions of the Sixty-third Congress. The people of the Danville district decided that he should come back then and there, and if they hadn't, some other constituency would have adopted him. A Republican House without Uncle Joe would be like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark.

Still Hope for Europe.

Even with Servia's capital battered by the guns of Austria-Hungary there remains a hope that a general European war will be averted. The world waits on St. Petersburg for the signal. For days to come Europe's foundation will be a powder magazine. An apparently reliable report says Austria-Hungary has assured Russia that she will concede the territorial integrity of Servia. Accepting this as true, it relieves the tension but slightly. Even should such limitation of Austria-Hungary's program determine Russia to keep her hands off, the great powers will be ready to spring to arms at any moment until the dual monarchy has proved her good faith and ability to keep her pledge.

The Kaiser's hand continues to wield the greatest power for peace, unless, indeed, he is playing a deep game for a German triumph, while appearing to the world as the strongest of the forces working to confine hostilities to the two countries now in conflict. On the surface, the prospect of a war involving the principal nations of Europe may be said to be less imminent than was the case twenty-four hours ago.

A committee from Chicago is in Europe studying vice. It will probably report that vice is in its infancy over there.

The Voice of the Singer.

By EMORY J. HAYNES.

Where now is her voice? It will be heard no more on earth. The soul of the singer is among the immortals, so we believe who hold eternal life as the destiny of the human soul. One favorite argument runs that it is unthinkable that suddenly, by death of the body, those superb mental qualities should cease wholly to be. McKinley, the patriot and statesman, was worthy the McKinley mind. That mind was never more perfectly working, and for the nation, than on the day of his bodily wound. Up to the last moment the mind showed the same. We refuse to believe that the mind, so fine a creation, fell into the annihilation that claimed the body.

But the singer's voice is not mind. It is sound. It is the vibration of two cords or muscles in the throat. These vocal cords are familiar facts to us all. Many of us have seen them, through the surgeon's apparatus of mirrors. They are strung across the throat like the letter V. The edges are thin and hardened almost like steel. When perfect by health these vibrant edges have no nicks, no thickening in places. They are capable of the most extensive voluntary movements, perhaps, of all the muscles of the body. And all their almost infinite motions are voluntary.

The vocal cords, with adjunctive throat arrangement and the breath, easily constitute the finest musical instrument, far surpassing any musical mechanism ever made by man. It is the universal verdict of mankind that vocal music has no equal.

The singer is gone forever. Here is where she is buried. But we refer only to her ashes. She is among the immortal minds. Where is the voice?

I stood at the grave of Daniel Webster and asked the question. Men tell us that his voice for oratory was a wonder. Many have written that no adequate idea of the majesty of his power is conveyed by the printed words. It is always true of the orator. Where are these voices that once mastered thousands, that swayed Senates and made history as no marching armies ever did? Our theories and faiths preserve the minds. But the "sound of the voice that is still," has it perished utterly? It was a product of the throat.

Yet think again. What was the power which moved the harp strings in the throat of the singer? What was that tone which I knew from a thousand other voices when my child called? I used to pause and listen when many children were speaking. Only in my dreams do I hear it now. Is not the voice the soul? Is it not, at least, the nearest to the soul that ever salutes our senses? What mind the great orator reveals in the voice that carries his ideas. At least, the vase is the holder of the flowers. How have we felt the affections, the hopes, the fears, the high resolves of the mind thrill through and vitalize some great artist's song. Perhaps the voice is necessary to the soul. And so, departing this life, the songstress took her voice with her.

When a man builds a state, as Washington did, we point to it as a monument. We say, "Being dead, he yet speaketh." But the voice of a father, a mother; is it not always speaking if we listen? Is anything about these loved ones so distinct? Instantly, whenever we will, we can hear the very voice. Faces fade—indeed, these were quite different faces—father as young, father as old. But the voice did not change.

The voice is the most injured by a wicked deed and evil ways. It is well fitted to wear long as the instrument of goodness and love. Hate and all malevolence injure the voice. Surely, for they injure the soul. And we are questioning, to repeat, whether the voice is not really some essential part of the soul.

Nearly all children are born with good voices. The gift is certainly more nearly universal than any other bodily power. Few parents are careful of the child's voice. Manners are taught the whole body, but good manners of tone, inflection, and the use of the voice itself are often quite neglected. It has been said that nearly all children have good singing voices and that few are incapable of the cultivation that such a wonderful function deserves. The occasionally "gifted by nature" voice is undoubtedly simply a voice which the child has unconsciously developed by its fondness for music. Certainly all children should be taught to sing. There is hardly one impossibility amid thousands.

The singing voice is not, however, the highest type. The voice that, without the help of the octave tune, is yet overmastering by its almost infinite adaptation to thought and emotion, that is it. In conversation on the homeliest themes it is a charm. In the daily interchange of home life it furnishes a house as no other fittings can. To hear that voice at evening the workman endures the roughest toil. To get once more its welcome the children return. However humble the abode, the grace of affectionate voices makes it beautiful. In the market there is a voice that wins. In the court the voice is a winner, not alone when it pleads but always when it questions the witness. The talking voice that really can talk is the grandest physical gift of man.

Beveridge's Ultimatum.

Campaigning against Republicans in the old Cannon and McKinley districts, former Senator Beveridge displayed no little passion over Roosevelt's indorsement of Hinman for the Republican gubernational nomination in New York. Pretending to voice a nation-wide ultimatum on the part of the Western Progressives, Beveridge declares the bonds have been severed finally, and that there can be no reunion on any basis. This is decidedly important, if true, and serves to give the Democratic prospects in 1916 a decidedly roseate hue.—Nashville Tennessean.

A Bad Republican Practice.

Congressman Good, having been corrected by Secretary McAdoo in respect to the charge that the Secretary has been using the cutter Prairie for his private cruising, returns to the attack, with the cutter Apache as his illustration. There was shown to be no cutter called the Prairie. Possibly, the Apache is a fancy also. Mr. Good gives the Secretary a punch, however, when he inquires why the Secretary paid his expenses on his trips when the trips were on official business. We much fear that a bad practice begun and everywhere followed in Republican times, has been allowed to hang over into the time of Wilson and the reform administration, where, of course, it is at discord with modern-day conception of the fitness of things.—Mobile Register.

The Nation's Opportunity.

With war at the doorstep of all Europe the stock markets in all the great centers are completely demoralized, so that it is impossible to sell there even government bonds except at a fearful loss. That is the chief reason why Europe now sells so many American stocks and bonds.

While the United States is virtually forced into buying back these securities, the sequel of this unwilling purchase may be an enormous profit within the next few years. If our country shall face about and begin to protect its properties instead of assail them, the intrinsic value of all such properties will greatly advance. That would create a large rise in the price of all the securities which Europe is just now forcing upon us.—Public Ledger.

As a rule, if you take the rage out of courage, there won't be much left.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

A Curious Freak of an Iowa Cyclone.

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

"I knew what cyclones were when I first proposed the utilization of iron and steel in structural work," said Norman B. Ream to me one day when we were discussing wind storms, "for I had personal experience with two. Both of them were in Southern Iowa and the one which I will now describe to you was in the extreme southwestern part of the State.

"I had occasion to drive across the prairie to a town in Southwestern Iowa where I could take the train. I had been busily engaged for some days at a large cattle ranch across the Missouri line.

"I was warned as I drove away that everything indicated the probability of a cyclone that afternoon. The atmosphere was oppressively sultry and absolutely dead. There were certain cloud formations apparently overshadowing the valley of the Missouri River which had an ugly look. But I thought that I could get to the town which was my destination before the storm came.

"I said to my friends that I had never permitted a storm to delay me, and I did not think I should begin now to allow myself to be delayed even though the signs seemed to portend a cyclone.

"The storm approached and I whipped up my horse, certain that I could reach the shelter of a farmhouse. As I drove rapidly along I passed a church which had a tower and steeple. I drove into the shed at the rear of this church and awaited the storm.

"I was only just in time, for although the cyclone skirted the building, it did not actually hit it. There came of a sudden a great noise. It was the roar of the oncoming cyclone. Then there fell innumerable boards and various other articles upon the shed, and for the moment I was in danger of being injured by these missiles. Fortunately both my horse and I were practically unhurt, although it required some dodging on my part.

"It was all over in a moment or two and as I looked out it seemed to me that the cyclone had passed over and on, following the roadway as it went. Then I saw a queer sight. The steeple of the church seemed to have sunk to the ground, although it was intact.

"When I ventured out to make an examination I discovered that the force of the cyclone and the suction had caused the main part of the church to collapse completely and had let the steeple down to the ground perfectly uninjured. Later I saw where the cyclone had cut a path as clean as an ax could have done through a piece of woods.

"I had this destructive energy in mind when the proposition for erecting the first steel and iron building in Chicago was under consideration."

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Tomorrow: Dr. Edwards will tell of "The Minister Who Rode with Lincoln."

Morning Smiles.

Suffering from the Remedy.

Traveler (to disconsolate fellow voyager, at steamship's rail)—"My dear old fellow! What's the matter? The sea's like a duck-pond!" "I know, old boy—but I've taken six—different—remedies."—Punch.

Appropriate.

"I want a paraffi-gray hat with ame-colored trimmings."

"Yes, Madam. For a garden-party?"

"No. For a church-burning party."—The Sketch.

A Bargain.

Auto Demonstrator (who has been trying for three hours to sell the car)—"Now I will throw in the clutch." Uncle Eben—"I'll take the machine, then. I knew if I held off long enough ye'd give me something to boot."—Puck.

Not an Even Break.

Rex and Tommy had been inattentive the whole morning, and the teacher said that each must write his name 200 times as a punishment. Presently when the rest of the class had gone home, Tommy was found crying bitterly.

"It's not fair," he sobbed. "Rex has only got to write Rex Dun 200 times but my name's Thomas O'Shaughnessy."—Dundee Advertiser.

In Washington.

"Next you notice the perpetual smell of orange blossoms," said the man on the rubberneck wagon. Everybody sniffed. "We are now approaching the White House."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 29.—Washingtonians arrived and registered today as follows:

Wallick—
A. C. Connors.
Pierrepont—
L. R. Gerard.
Marlboro-Blen.—
Miss R. Somerville.
Navarre—
G. A. Goldberg.
F. P. Kearney.
F. P. Kearney, jr.
Miss H. L. Kearney
Union Square—
J. E. Granberg.
St. Denis—
J. H. Hennessy.
Arlington—
W. S. Schwartz.
Grand—
B. J. Wrightsman.
T. V. Powderly.
Albert—
J. Chase.
C. C. Lamborn.
Netherland—
J. T. Davidson.
Collingwood—
W. G. Davis.
Marie Antoinette—
Mrs. C. J. Evans.
Empire—
M. E. Weeks.

SHARP WARNING BY GERMANY.

"When We Mobilize We Shall Strike," Says Foreign Office.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Stockholm, July 29.—The German foreign office has authorized the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Dagblad to publish the following statement:

"No mobilization has taken place in Germany, but when we do mobilize we shall strike. An attack by Russia on Austria will provide a casus foederis. We do not believe Russia desires a fight against two great powers. France certainly is under obligation to assist Russia, but probably is disinclined to do so. A general European conflagration as an outcome of Austria's righteous punishment of Servia's disloyalty would be madness. Probably Russian diplomacy already has decided in favor of peace, although the crisis may last some time."

Russia has requested the Swedish telegraph service to facilitate the dispatch of Russian telegrams to Germany, Austria, and Holland.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

LAWS AGAINST RAILROADS.

Massachusetts Legislature Blamed for Injurious Legislation.

Massachusetts legislatures used to be looked upon as possessing a good deal more sanity and conservatism than the average American "deliberative" body, but the favorable view can be no longer entertained. Within the last year or two the labor union demagogue has ruled in the Bay state about as recklessly as elsewhere. Two laws have just been passed which may be cited as examples. One is to the effect that Massachusetts station employes (not the agent himself) shall not be employed over 9 hours in any 10 hours; and the other that every person employed in signal towers or at interlocking switching machines or in telegraphing or telephoning train orders shall be allowed two days off each month "with regular compensation." Both of these laws have in them elements of fairness; but both bear the earmarks of the labor union specialist who sees to it that the employes themselves shall not be punished for violations of the laws of health. Men who prefer to work without suitable rest so as to get more money are never touched by labor union law. In a large majority of station jobs 10 hours, or even 12 hours, is not an unhealthful or unsafe period, for the reason that the men can get rest and time to eat while on duty. It is only a question of the reasonableness of the compensation.

Having failed to get what he wanted in money—wage rate—the labor specialist gets the weak-kneed legislators to give him an hour's time. This is the best way to annoy the railroad company for it will cost more to supply a relief man for the hour's "lay off" than it would to pay the regular man a proportionate extra sum. In the monthly two-days' deduction scheme, also, the immediate question is a matter of pay—and not religion or social morality. This bill is so illogical that the governor refused to sign it, and it went into effect because of his five-days' silence. The very terms of the statute—"with regular compensation"—reveal its purpose. These tower men all work under the Federal law and have easy hours. It would be difficult to prove that eight hours a day is unhealthful except possible in a few hard-worked positions. Presumably these men have fair rates of pay. If they work two days less they ought to receive pay for two days less. The terms of the act do not forbid the employers to reduce the rate per day; but the promoters of the law can be trusted to see that this is not done. They know how railroad managers always yield, in small matters, to keep the peace. Laws based on alleged considerations of health afford legislators their easiest opportunities to make fools of themselves. When the United States Steel Corporation relieved a lot of men of Sunday work, thousands of them left and went to work for other mills seven days in the week. Others are said to work six days for the big corporations and also on Sunday for some other employer. Making men either healthy or moral, by statute, is a very difficult matter. It is to be hoped that the process will succeed better with the Massachusetts railroad men than with the Pennsylvania steel workers.—Railroad Age Gazette.

YEAR'S DIGGING OF COAL.

Said to Be Greater Than Total Excavation for Panama Canal.

It has been estimated that the amount of coal which will be dug out of the ground in the United States during the present year will be greater by far than the total excavation for the Panama Canal.

Experts of the United States Geological Survey have estimated that originally there was enough coal in this country to make a solid block ten miles long, ten miles wide and ten miles high. A block of this size would weigh more than 3,500,000,000,000 tons, and up to the present time the coal that has been removed amounts only to something like 15,000,000,000 tons. The coal mined during 1914 will amount to about 600,000,000 tons, containing about 300,000,000 cubic yards. The total excavation for the Panama Canal from start to finish is computed at some 262,000,000 cubic yards.

The comparison indicates in a striking way the extent of the coal mining industry in the United States. The output of coal is enormous, but it is increasing year by year. The amount of coal so far taken out is only a fraction of what remains, according to the estimates of the geologists. The people of this country, however, are using more coal every year, and with the exhaustion of some of the European coal fields already in sight the foreign demand for American coal will increase enormously.

The history of coal mining in the United States covers only a period of about a century. There was some mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania as far back as 1790, but the records of the anthracite coal trade usually begin with the year 1820. The first actual mining is believed to have been in Virginia, though the records of production in that State date from 1822. The presence of coal in Ohio was discovered as far back as 1755, but the record of output begins with 1837. The history of coal mining in Kentucky begins in 1827, but in 1840 the production had reached only 23,527 tons.

Kentucky's coal industry suffered greatly during the civil war. In 1860 the production had reached 235,760 tons, but in 1864 it was under 2,000 tons and in 1870 it was only 150,582 tons. Since that time progress has been continuous until last year a maximum output of about 20,000,000 tons was reached.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Which Is the Sentimental Sex?

Which is the sentimental sex in politics? When Belva Lockwood, our earliest stateswoman, found the hardships of poverty joined to the disability of old age, an effort was made to raise enough money to save her home for her. The effort failed. Mrs. Lockwood, trying to remove her effects, fell downstairs and broke her arm. Now that her tribulations have increased, another effort will be made to give her comforts for her remaining days.

If the influence of Joseph Cannon, for instance, should disappear, the sentimental males of his political faith not only in this State, but throughout the country, would pass the hat and get him enough money to keep him in his celebrated 25-cent stogies the rest of his life. We have no fear of Joseph. He's a canny person, but his name occurs in this connection. We don't believe he'll lose any considerable part of his now possessed share of this world's goods.

Male politicians are kind and sympathetic in dealing with the crippled brethren. They will put a pillow under almost any statesman who is seen to be slipping and about to fall. Possibly a reasonable caution guides them and suggests the advisability of doing as they would be done by. Any statesman may slip. Whatever the reason, one never sees an unfortunate politician selling shoe laces on the street corner.—Chicago Tribune.

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

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

DESTINY.

(Copyright, 1914.)

I may be bound by Destiny,
My will indeed may not be free.
It may be I must hew some line
The Fates have set apart for mine.
Well, free or not, I'll hew away
And maybe on some future day
Old Destiny will come to me
With thanks for working smilingly—
At any rate I'll ease my load
By strewing flowers on the road.

Doings of Society

Mr. John Barrett entertained a large dinner company at the Chevy Chase Club last evening complimentary to Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the new Minister from Cuba. The company later joined in the semi-weekly dance. Other dinner hosts entertaining large parties included Mr. Murray A. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hoover, Paymaster and Mrs. John S. Higgins, and Mrs. John H. Hampson.

The Ambassador to Spain, Joseph E. Willard, now visiting his home city, Richmond, Va., was the guest of honor at a large breakfast party yesterday at the Westmoreland Club. His host was Mr. John T. Wilson, of Richmond.

Mr. William Dulany Hunter, of the consular service, has arrived from Nice, having been granted two months leave of absence. Mrs. Hunter did not accompany her husband to America, but, with her children, will pass the time of his absence with her mother, Mme. Baltazzi at Geneva.

Senator McCumber Home.

Senator and Mrs. McCumber returned yesterday from their North Dakota home, where they were called by the death of a sister of Mrs. McCumber. Miss Helen McCumber, who, during her parents' absence, was the guest of Miss Aileen Roach at Blue Ridge Summit, also returned to town last evening.

Miss Elsie Aldrich, youngest daughter of former Senator Aldrich., and a popular member of Washington's smart set during her residence at the Capitol, was bridesmaid yesterday in Providence for Miss Constance Arnold at the latter's marriage to Dr. William P. Buffum, jr., of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy are again at the Plaza, New York, where they entertained at dinner last evening.

Interest in the War.

Washington's social world is taking a keen personal interest in the happenings in the Balkans by reason of the presence there of two very popular members of society. Lieut. Sherman Miles, military attache, and Mrs. Miles are both lifelong residents of Washington. The first is the only son of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, while his wife was formerly Miss Yulee Noble, only daughter of the late William Belden Noble, of Washington, and a granddaughter of the late Senator Yulee, of Florida.

The Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page will sail from Liverpool on Saturday on the Imperator, to pass a month in America. Mr. and Mrs. Page have been in England for several weeks visiting the latter's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Burnsby.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, who are passing the summer in the White Mountains, were the guests of honor at a large dinner party given last evening by Mrs. Eugene Troth, at Bretton Woods.

Miss Alice Clapp, who is making a motor tour accompanied by Mrs. McBirney, of New York, has just concluded several days' stay at the Aspinwall, in Lenox. Miss Clapp will make a stay of several weeks at Sunapee, N. H., which point she expects to reach by Saturday.

Guests in Buffalo.

Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson and Miss Alice Wilson, who have been frequent visitors at the White House in the present administration, are passing several weeks at Buffalo, N. Y., the guests of relatives. Later they will go to New England. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their daughter will return to Baltimore in September, where they have taken an apartment at the Washington, for next season.

Mr. Victor Kauffmann has returned to town from his camp in the White Mountains. He will rejoin Mrs. Kauffmann and family in New Hampshire in August to remain until their return for the winter.

Rev. Conrad Goodwin, son of Rev. Robert A. Goodwin, D. D., for many years rector of St. John's Church, Richmond, left Washington yesterday for San Francisco to sail for China where he will engage in missionary work.

Miss Rachel Woltz has gone to Williamsport, Md., where she is the guest of Mrs. James W. Long.

Former Senator Pasco, of Florida, and Mrs. Pasco have arrived here to pass the remainder of the summer with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Conrad, at the Virginia home of the latter.

Miss Edith Walton and Miss Ruby Rowe, both of Richmond, who are the guests of Miss Eulah Stanwell at the latter's Washington home, will later join friends at Colonial Beach.

Mrs. T. C. Coleman has gone to Southampton, where she is the guest of Mrs. Willoughby Sharp at the later's cottage.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. R. P. Craft, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., August 5.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. C. Latham, detached Naval Academy practice squadron; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) K. H. Donavin, detached command F-4 to Naval Academy, Annapolis, September 1.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. L. R. Heiberg, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Ensign W. E. Cheadle, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I.; to Petrel.

Ensign Ellsworth Davis, detached Florida; to temporary duty, naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Ensign G. W. Whiteside, detached Petrel; to Florida.

Ensign L. P. Wenzell, detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Hancock.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt, detached Idaho; to Illinois.

Past Assistant Surg. G. C. Rhoades, detached Dixie; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Past Assistant Surg. C. K. Winn, detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surg. W. E. Eaton, to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Assistant Surg. E. E. Woodland, to Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surg. S. D. Hart, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Assistant Surg. F. H. Haigler, to Dixie.

A. A. D. Surg. H. W. Blaisdell, detached receiving ship at New York to navy yard, New York.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, Fifth Field Artillery, will make until June 30, 1915, not to exceed one visit per month to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond, Va., Phoenixville, Williamsport, and Pittsburgh, Pa., to instruct the batteries of field artillery.

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and New York City to collect data for use in connection with the instruction of enlisted men at the Coast Artillery School.

Leave for one month, to take effect August 15, granted Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, Medical Corps.

Leave for one month granted Capt. Norton E. Wood, Fifth Field Artillery.

Capts. August C. Nissen and Frederick J. Herman, Ninth Cavalry, are detailed members of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 5, special orders, No. 170, vice Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb and Maj. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Ninth Cavalry, hereby relieved.

The following promotions of officers of the infantry arm are announced: Bruno T. Scher, from first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Gustave A. Wieser, from first lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, to captain, Sixth Infantry; Charles R. W. Morison, first lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, to captain, Sixth Infantry; Walter L. Reed, from first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, to captain, Tenth Infantry; Ira F. Travel, first lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, to captain, Nineteenth Infantry; Ned M. Green, first lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, to captain, Fifteenth Infantry; J. Alfred Moss, first lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, to captain, Twenty-third Infantry; Charles F. Leonard, first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to captain, Twenty-second Infantry; John W. Simons, jr., second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; Jubal A. Early, second lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry; Edward G. Taylor, second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry; Alfred H. Erck, second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry; Fred P. Jacbs, second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Walter S. Greacen, second lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry; Cary I. Crockett, second lieutenant, Second Infantry, to first lieutenant, Second Infantry; Oliver A. Dickinson, second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Third Infantry; Homer H. Slaughter, second lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry; Henry C. K. Muhlenberg, second lieutenant, to first lieutenant, Ordnance Department; John F. Curry, second lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry; James E. Chaney, second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Ninth Infantry; William J. Fitzmaurice, second lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry; Carl C. Oakes, second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, to first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.

Lieut. Crockett will remain on his present duties.

Lieut. Dickinson will comply with paragraph 7, special orders, No. 117, 1914, War Department.

Lieut. Slaughter upon the completion of his present duties will return to his former station.

Lieut. Curry upon being relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., will join his station.

First Lieuts. James E. McDonald and Noble J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry, are relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave until October 5 granted Capt. William G. Sills, First Cavalry.

By direction of the President, Col. Thomas W. Griffith, Seventeenth Infantry, upon his own application is retired from active service, after more than thirty-five years' service.

By direction of the President, Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, Third Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect August 1, vice Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, who is relieved from detail, to take effect July 31, is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry, to take effect August 1.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. John K. Cowan, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. George A. F. Turnbow, Twelfth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Nebr., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal.

By direction of the President, Maj. David J. Baker, jr., adjutant general, is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect July 28. Maj. Baker will remain on his present duties until further orders.

Picking an Adjutant General.

Although the President has intimated that he will not immediately fill the vacancy at the head of the adjutant general's department made by the retirement of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, the adjutant general, on August 2, he is carefully scanning the records of the permanent commissioned officers of the department. For the purpose of a personal interview, Col. Henry P. McCain, adjutant general's department, has been ordered from the Philippines and will probably arrive in Washington on August 12, about eight days before the retirement of Gen. Andrews. Although it is stated emphatically that the new adjutant general has not yet been selected, the ordering of Col. McCain home at this time makes him a favorite among those who have been speculating as to who will succeed Gen. Andrews. However, it is stated emphatically that the Secretary of War has all of the permanent commissioned officers in the department under consideration and has not yet made up his mind whom he will recommend if he is requested to do so by the President. Aside from Col. McCain among those under consideration are Cols. Henry O. S. Heistand, William A. Simpson, James T. Kerr, Benjamin Alvord, Lieut. Cols. Eugene F. Ladd and William M. Wright. It is stated that the Secretary will not take into consideration seniority, but that colonels and lieutenant colonels will receive equal consideration in making the selection. If the senior, Col. Heistand, is chosen it will not be on account of seniority, but because the Secretary decides to recommend him on account of his record and other qualifications.

To Prevent Forest Fires.

Because of the fact that many forest fires are set through the carelessness of hunters, campers and others who go into the woods for recreation, the United States Forest Service has taken up with manufacturers of firearms and ammunition the question of a co-operative arrangement through which purchasers and users of guns and cartridges shall be reminded of the fire danger. Many forest fires are started by the carelessness of hunters, who drop burning matches, cigar or cigarette stumps, or pipe coals in the woods, or build a fire carelessly. Forest fires greatly injure the interests of sportsmen by robbing both birds and big game of their cover and food supply.

It is suggested that the manufacturers ought to be sufficiently interested in the matter of perpetuation of game to be willing to help by printing some brief fire warning on cartridge boxes or some slip to go with any hunting or camping supplies. Several manufacturers have already expressed their interest in the matter.—Army and Navy Journal.

The Explanation.

"Pa, what do they put water in stocks for?" "To soak the investors with, my son."—Boston Transcript.