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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

We hope the Sikh regiment will stik.

The Austrians are in the also ran class.

Wild oats do not help lower the cost of living.

It is claimed that money gets tight in prohibition States, too.

Any why not put a war tax on admissions to Tom Dixon's plays?

About the quietest place in this country these days is Wall Street, New York.

The cook dropped a pie pan last night, and it pronounced Przemysl perfectly.

Virginians will probably inaugurate a buy-a-barrel movement next summer.

It sounds at times as if the Bull Moose is trying to make a noise like a bray.

We propose to salute the new red, white and blue hoisery as soon as we see it.

And you must give the allies credit for the fact that Vic Huerta hasn't joined them.

That wailing noise you heard last night, Jason, was the Bull Moose crying itself to sleep.

Senator Reed is from Missouri, and he likes to show the country how much he can talk?

But we have seen no evidence that the society dames have discarded silk hose for cotton.

We met a man the other day who knows all about European geography. But he is out of a job.

But don't you think it would be charity to hope that Congressman Henry has faith in his own bill?

Russia has suppressed vodka. And we thought vodka would make soldiers fight, if anything would.

Not long ago people were going to Europe for their health. Now they are leaving for the same reason.

If the Democrats could frame a bill that would make the Republicans pay all the war tax, what a victory that would be!

The best news we have heard from Philadelphia in a long time is the statement that out of 180 applicants for admission to the bar, the other day, 130 failed.

"Yes, Washington did throw a dollar across the Potomac, but it must be remembered that a dollar went much farther in those days."—Philadelphia Inquirer, October 5, 1914. So that old gag has reached Philadelphia at last, has it?

It looks as if President Harrison, of the Southern Railway, has set a bad precedent in reducing his own salary and the salaries of all employees of the road who receive over \$2,500 a year, 20 per cent. Quite likely the Interstate Commerce Commission will refuse to be convinced of the necessity for an advance in freight rates until all the others follow the drastic retrenchment policy of the Southern.

Of 6,500 British officers who went to the front 3,146, or more than one-sixth have been put out of action, no fewer than 267 being killed and 550 wounded. These appalling figures prove the gallantry of the British officers, but such reckless bravery at the head of the fighting forces is causing concern to Lord Kitchener who must be contemplating the time when his soldiers will have no leaders.

Chairman McCombs, of the Democratic National Committee, has issued an appeal for funds for use in the Congressional campaign. Why on earth should money be necessary to re-elect a Congress that by next Saturday will have achieved a record hitherto unapproached of remaining in continuous session for 559 days? Surely the members should have established squatters' rights to their places by this time.

Those Philadelphia Athletics and the American League may as well say au revoir to the world's baseball championship, for the battling Boston Braves are simply running amuck and will not be denied. They have had their share of the luck, but more potent by far is the pluck that carried them to the top of their own league and which they are still exhibiting. They are lions in every department of the game, and a worthy band to flout the world's pennant.

A system of retirement is as necessary for the school teachers of Washington as for the employes in the civil service, and the provisions of the measure introduced yesterday by Senator Pomerene seem eminently fair, the fund being provided by equal contributions from the teachers themselves and the government. Persons who devote their best years to teaching find themselves equipped for almost no other remunerative vocation, and the present rate of teachers' pay affords the great majority of them no opportunity to save anything for the time when their efficiency is at an end. It is a cruel hardship for men and women who spend their lives in teaching the young to be left dependent on others at the end. The Pomerene bill would obviate this and as it calls for only a comparatively small contribution from the public funds it ought to be speedily enacted.

Taxation Fallacy Exposed.

Taxpayers of Washington may well hope that those members of the House of Representatives, who in the past have trusted the District Committee to supply them with accurate information on the subject of taxation in the Capital, will read carefully the annual report of the District assessor, William P. Richards. Influenced largely by the conclusions of the George subcommittee which is supposed to have investigated real estate values and taxation a number of members of the District Committee have subscribed to the theory that under a fair system of taxation the people of Washington would contribute sufficient revenue to pay the entire expense of maintaining the Nation's Capital; in other words, that instead of paying \$6,000,000 a year in taxes as at present, this city should pay \$12,000,000 and the half-and-half principle be abrogated.

During the fight over the District bill last winter the injustice of the proposal and the utter inability of the taxpayers of Washington to bear any such burden were demonstrated convincingly to all but those members who were dazzled by the amazing figures in the George committee report, which gave to real estate in Washington, a taxable value of \$740,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 was supposed to be represented by land values. The fundamental question, of course, was whether the people of Washington pay a just and fair tax and the United States census proves that they do. But there were members of the House who refused to see beyond the figures of the George committee and who steadfastly advocated levying a double tribute and making home-owning by the average Washington wage-earner an impossibility.

It is to these members and others who accepted their views without investigation on their own account that the report of Assessor Richards is especially commended, for the reason that it establishes beyond controversy the fallacy of the George committee's contentions and the utter unreliability of its figures. The assessor sets not only the conclusions arrived at from a constant and careful study of Washington real estate, but actual market values against the figures arrived at by the George committee haphazard or by an extraordinary process of guessing. He points out to those advocates of an increase of 100 per cent in Washington's taxes just how they have been misled. They should read his report and be grateful to him.

The President's Indorsement.

The President's plan of indorsing Democratic members of Congress in a series of letters which can be used in the campaign is not new, but it may be effective. The people will be pleased to have their Senators and Representatives praised by the President for fidelity to duty and able as well as patriotic public service. Other Presidents have written such letters and they have been used for campaign purposes. We seem, however, to have reversed the order of commendation by the President as it appeared in the beginning of the government. President Washington was also appreciative of Congress, but he expressed his appreciation in the beginning, and not at the conclusion of a Congress session.

He did not wait to see whether the Congress would work to his satisfaction. He accepted the Senators and Representatives as the responsible agents of the people, selected by the people, and of course satisfactory to the Executive. When we are talking about models of courtesy and appreciation of Congress we should not entirely ignore that first message of the Father of our Country, in which he said:

"By the article establishing the Executive Department it is made the duty of the President to recommend to your consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you will acquit me from entering into this subject further than to refer to the great constitutional charter under which you are assembled, and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute, in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges that, as on one side no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests, so on another, the foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-eminence of free government exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world."

President Washington indorsed Congress when it met; President Wilson indorses Congress when it is about to adjourn. It is just a question which is the better way.

There was another peculiarity about Washington's message which has been dropped from such communications in recent years. He began his economies at home, and in his first message said:

"To the foregoing observations I have one to add, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concerns myself, and will, therefore, be brief as possible. When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the Executive Department, and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary estimates for the station in which I am placed may, during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require."

Washington was an economist whose ideas of economy have fallen into innocuous desuetude.

The South and Its Crops.

Limiting cotton acreage may be accomplished only by mutual agreement and the agitation to have the national or State governments enact laws to that effect is bound to fail. The average grower will feel that he has a right to plant what he pleases and that laws to the contrary cannot stand the test in either Federal or State courts.

Regardless of all the laws that may be placed on the statute books the South can plant a record acreage next year. If this is done cotton will sell at

3 or 4 cents, but that is a matter for the grower to consider instead of the legislators.

In the meantime it is practically certain that the demand for food products at high prices will continue throughout the next year and perhaps longer. No law can force the South to raise cattle, hogs or corn, but if this is not done the South will find itself in a good deal worse predicament than it is today.

Hard to Enter South America.

Franklin compels me to say that I doubt if the American manufacturer ever will secure more of a relative foothold in the trade of South America than he now possesses.

Why? Because he neglected his opportunity through the years gone by and has not now either the patience or the philosophic temperament to diagnose the situation from a business and commercial standpoint and measure up to it.

Let us not deceive ourselves, but look at this situation in South America as it actually is: Germany, England, France, Belgium, and Italy have Europeanized South America when it comes to domestic and foreign trade and commerce. These countries not only supply South America with the products of their factories, but they have supplied that continent with the money that has developed its own resources. The United States has had no part in it.

The Monroe doctrine may have been potential as against a European flag, but it has not hindered the European dollar from securing a permanent foothold in the southern half of this hemisphere. European capital so completely dominates South America as to make Europe all but supreme in her business and commercial activities, save in the midst of such turmoil and confusion as now prevails across the sea. One has only to visit the countries of South America to be impressed with the fact that European capital improved their harbors and controls their docks and shipping, European capital developed their mines, built their railroads, constructed their public utilities, financed their national debts, supplied ocean ships, now gives stability to their banks, provides officers to give instruction in their armies and navies, and in every way imaginable has so completely worked itself into the warp and woof of business, social and governmental life as to all but justify the claim to vested right.

In short, the European dollar speaks the language of every country in South America. How will we get in there permanently now? Certainly not by proceeding on the assumption that while these European countries are at war we can snatch up, run away with and permanently possess that which is related to untold millions in the way of investment, and represents generations of the most patient social and business cultivation. Foreign trade and commerce are not secured and made permanent in this way.

While South America will take what we hurry to her in this emergency, in our government-owned ships, purchased under the spell of commercial hysteria, we must not let the people down there get the impression that we are attempting to take advantage of our wounded and crippled European neighbors in their hour of actual anguish, and thus secretly form a conspiracy for us.

South America will certainly not forget that until this horrible cataclysm in Europe, there was not a single ship flying the American flag plying between the United States and that country, beyond the Caribbean Sea.

Advising just how to permanently secure a foothold in those markets, I would urge the study and emulation of the methods pursued by European nations through many, many years.

I consider it more timely and important, however, to suggest how, in my opinion, we cannot permanently secure such a foothold.

We cannot do it by offending the South American sense of what is manly, fair, and right. He is proud and chivalrous. He seems to take advantage of a fallen foe either in war or trade, and I warn American business men to watch well their ways or they will learn that whatever temporary advantage they may appear to gain in this emergency, will be later thrown back upon them with scorn and derision.

Europe and South America are united, not only by commercial, but by social and family ties. Their people visit back and forth. Tens of thousands of them have homes in both continents. They speak each other's language; their families are intermarried. The mere suggestion that American manufacturers can throw business and commercial banishments round South America that will cause those people to weaken in their loyalty and affection for their European relatives and friends while they are engaged in a life-and-death struggle is absurd.

I have spent considerable time in South America and I know how those people prize intimate acquaintance, how they value warm friendships, how they reverence those social and business traditions associated with the years that go back to long ago, and I know that when this cruel war is over they will fly to the arms of their old friends in a way that will cause "Uncle Sam" with his emergency-bought ships, to gasp in amazement.

So I would say that the way to permanently secure a foothold in the trade and commerce of South America would be to hold ourselves in absolute control through this trying ordeal abroad, curbing our enthusiasm and ambition for foreign trade, not attempting to snatch the knapsack of our fallen commercial competitors. Let us supply South America with whatever she needs in this crisis, doing it in a dignified, whole-hearted, generous way, sending her nothing that is not sterling. Then when Great Britain, Germany, France, and other European nations who have devoured the life of the South American and whose money are themselves again, we can approach that field in a commercially sportsmanlike way, and on the theory that the Panama Canal has awakened our interest in business opportunities, trade advantages and undeveloped resources, down there, on the virtue and merits of our goods and the integrity of our methods and intentions, solicit a fair share of their patronage and an equal opportunity in their undertakings.

And in the meantime, let us urge the American Congress to give such assistance to those having the courage and ambition to embark in the over-the-seas shipping, as will put vessels on the high seas flying the American flag, to assist in taking care of what ever business may be developed.—E. G. Buckner, Vice President E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., in the Scientific American.

What is the matter with the Supreme Court? Daniel West Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has resigned his office.

On February 26, 1914, Judge Wright was charged by a Washington banker with—

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Curious Fad of a Retired Banker. (Written Exclusively for The Herald.) By DR. P. J. EDWARDS.

"Some day the historian of a future generation who writes of the first part of the twentieth century will find data and material of extraordinary value in what may be called the literary remains of my old friend, Spencer W. Richardson, of Boston."

I was chatting one afternoon with A. A. Potter, formerly a prominent banker of Boston, but now a citizen of New York, and in the course of the conversation it was incidentally mentioned that Spencer Richardson, for many years a prominent private banker of Boston, had recently died, and that he had left to me some features of the successful career of Mr. Richardson as a private banker and then continued:

"Mr. Richardson retired from active business when he was about seventy years of age. He was a quantity interesting character. He was very sagacious and possessed an unusual gift for accurate estimate of the credit of those who sought to market commercial paper. He was very fond of making puns and he often possessed a ready wit, although sometimes with a slight shudder, because in every other respect Mr. Richardson was a man of kindly disposition and a most amiable nature."

"After he was retired from active business he began something new. Some men retire to their libraries when they have accumulated a comfortable, comfortable, able living, others travel, or find mental recreation in amateur farming, but Mr. Richardson retained his office, but devoted himself to a plan which, so far as I know, is unique."

"He began by clipping from newspapers and magazines any printed matter which he thought of immediate interest or which he felt certain would be of value for reference in the future."

"Promptly after the opening of the business year, Mr. Richardson took his accustomed drive to the office, but for the purpose of attending to business. Upon his desk lay a pile of newspapers. He would read them carefully and thoroughly read whenever a paragraph or an article, especially any one which embodied facts, came under his eye, he reached for his long hairbrush and clipped the article from the newspaper."

"Sometimes a single copy of a newspaper would be full of holes, which represented Mr. Richardson's industry. Having accumulated a large volume of material, Mr. Richardson carefully fastened them in scrapbooks."

"I recall visiting him one day and finding that he was completely absorbed in behind great piles of scrapbooks in which he had pasted clippings. As he went on with this work, it seemed more and more to me that he was not only clipping, but that he was also reading them. He had accumulated many large volumes in which he had pasted clippings."

"It was his purpose carefully to index the clippings so that they could easily be found when a topic or a historical fact was under consideration. I don't know whether he completed the index or not."

"The death of the Confederate—by name A. C. Willis—was in pursuance of a program of reprisal that was being carried out by Mosby and Sheridan, as a result of the operations of Mosby's partisan rangers. The Federals claimed that Mosby was not operating in accordance with the rules of war, that his men were not soldiers but guerrillas, and that they were not entitled to treatment as prisoners of war when taken."

"Mosby declined to accept the situation. He was not unlike one in the first year of the war, in which the Federal government refused to treat while conducting this man to be taken prisoners south from the Valley of the Shenandoah."

"His death was ordered by Gen. Powell in retaliation for the killing of a Federal soldier in the official records, by two men, Chancellor and Myers."

"The soldier was a scout. He had gone ahead of Gen. Powell's column and had been taken at the house of Mr. Chancellor, where he had represented himself as an escaped Confederate prisoner. Mosby's men were sent to the house to get not one—and conceiving this man to be a spy, they assumed the right, under the rules of war, to execute the sentence of death upon him. He was taken out and shot."

"It does not appear that Willis had any hand in the killing, but being a Mosby Ranger in the absence of Chancellor and Myers, he paid the penalty for it."

Swung from a Sapling. The manner of this man's death was thus described by an eye witness: "They selected a spot where stood a tall, slender, white oak sapling. Man after man ascended to the top, until their weight bore it to the ground, where they held him firm until they placed his arms behind him and placed the halter fast to the extreme end of the sapling. Then, as the men stepped back, he could be seen, swinging back and forth until the sapling had spent its force, its lifeless body dangling in the branches next to the trunk."

On the breast of the body was pinned a placard: "A. C. Willis, member of C. Mosby's command, hanged by the neck in retaliation for the murder of a United States soldier by Messrs. Chancellor and Myers." The text of this placard is given to Gen. Powell's report, in the War Records.

Gen. Powell's report continues: "I also sent a detachment . . . with orders to destroy the residence, barn, and all buildings and property in the premises of the Chancellor, and to drive off all stock of every description, which orders were promptly carried out."

Women and children may have suffered by this act, which was held to be justified by military necessity. But those stern repressive measures did not lessen the activities of Mosby's men. They served rather to increase the wild energy with which the Rangers pursued their work.

Mosby had been absent from his command, recovering from a wound, while the first of the events here described were taking place. On his return he ordered summary vengeance on the first Federal cavalry prisoners taken. He had a long score of deaths now to avenge. On November 6 he chose seven men by lot from a group of Federal prisoners for execution. Three were hanged, two were shot, and two escaped.

Morning Smiles.

Keeping Down the Dust. She—Why do authors always speak of a smile creeping over the heroine's face? He—Perhaps they're afraid that if it went any faster it might kick up a dust.

What John D. Said. 1—They say J. D. talked when two days old. 2—Go on. 3—He was lying in his cradle crying and his father came over and said, Shut up, what do you want? 4—Well. 5—Well. 1—So J. D. said rock-a-fellow.—Life.

The Bulldog Breed. Officer—Now, my lad, do you know what you are placed here for? Recruit—To prevent the henemy from landin', sir. Officer—And do you think that you could prevent him landing all by yourself? Recruit—Don't know, sir, I'm sure. But I'd have a dam good try!—London Punch.

Wonderful. It is to be expected, perhaps, that babies will become brighter and brighter as the human race progresses in intellectual development. "He is such a clever, little dear," the fond mother explained. "He had never been told what flowers were, but the moment he saw them he said, 'Wobwa!'" "Really! And what does 'wobwa' mean?" "Inquired the caller. "Why, flowers, of course."—Lippincott's.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. (Written Exclusively for The Herald.) By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Now what is bliss, you ask of me? It's loving all who're ever free. And greeting all God's creatures here With smiling lips, and words of cheer, in kindness and sympathy.

It lies in service of the meek; It lies in helping on the weak; It lies in charity for all— The high, the low, the great, the small; In granting love to all who seek.

From such a plan of life as this, Is led the fount of perfect bliss Which every soul who seeks will find If he but have a willing mind.

BLISS. (Copyright, 1914.)

Two White House belles of the past administration, Mrs. Taft's two nieces, Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Katherine Anderson, assisted at the debutant tea in Cincinnati on Saturday of Miss Beatrice Woods, daughter of Mrs. Harry Fowler Woods.

Among the hundreds of guests were Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. Lutz Anderson, Mrs. Judson Harmon, Mrs. J. W. Heron, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Jr., Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Miss Taft, Mrs. Samuel Taft and Mrs. Hulbert Taft.

Miss Anne Hegeman will arrive in Washington today and will spend some time at the Shoreham, where she will be joined later by her stepfather and mother. They will open their home in I street later in the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wolcott will return today from Montana, where they have been since their marriage which took place very quietly in Philadelphia, this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, who have been spending the summer at their summer home in Manchester, will return to their residence on P street today. Miss Mabel Boardman, who has been in New York, has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, will arrive in Washington on Thursday to visit Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills.

Yesterday Gen. and Mrs. Mills entertained informally at luncheon, later taking a long automobile ride and dining with friends near Annapolis, Md.

The marriage of Miss Helen Elizabeth Camp and Mr. Warren W. Grimes took place yesterday at 4:20 at All Souls' P. E. Church, Connecticut and Cathedral avenues. Rev. Dr. Sterrett, rector of the church, officiated, and the bride's attendants were Miss Katherine L. Winsfield, of Charleston, W. Va., as maid of honor, and Mrs. Raymond E. Horn as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Grimes, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Dorothy Clark, also of this city.

Mr. Robert La Fayette was best man for Mr. Grimes, and the following were ushers: Messrs. Stuart Young, Louis Conway, Raymond Horn and Francis Wilson Camp, the young brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore white satin with a tunic of silk net and trimmings of lovely tulle lace. The long train of satin was embroidered in silk roses and pearls and her tulle veil had a cap made of duchess lace, which adorned her mother's wedding dress. Her wedding bouquet was embroidered in silk roses and pearls. The matron and maid of honor wore white satin dresses with tunics of chiffon.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Walter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walter, and Roland Acree Woodfill, of New York, will take place on Wednesday, October 21, at the home of the bride's parents. The date for the marriage of Miss Jane Walter in Arthur S. Browne, son of Mrs. Albia B. Browne, has not been decided upon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer are continuing their stay in Switzerland, regardless of existing conditions. The Storer family are still at the Hotel Schweizerhof, in Lucerne, where they are to remain until Mrs. Storer recovers from the effects of her recent accident—a serious fall. As soon as she is able to travel, Mrs. Storer will go with her to Rome, where it is probable they will spend the winter.

The Minister of Peru, Mr. Pezet, has left Washington for Boston to make an address at Faneuil Hall in connection with the Columbus day celebration to-day. Later he will go to Providence to participate in the 150th anniversary of Browne University, where the honorary degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon him.

Mrs. Lauterbach, from New York, is stopping at the New Willard.

Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Converse, of this city, are spending the fall season at the Hotel Powhatan.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Edinburg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests at the Hotel Powhatan. Later they will leave for Aiken, S. C., for the winter season.

The first wedding ceremony in the new building of the Iowa Avenue M. E. Church, was performed yesterday morning, when the Rev. E. C. Wise united in marriage Miss Annetta Herring and Mr. Sydney Sherwood, both of this city.

Doings of Society

The Secretary of Commerce will go to Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday to make an address. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Redfield.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has gone to New York for a few days.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff will divide their time this fall between Washington and New York as they have engaged an apartment at the Plaza for several months.

The Austrian Ambassador, Mr. Dumba, is expected back from Manchester today. Most of the members of the embassy staff are established here for the winter.

Mrs. Charles Warren, wife of the Assistant Attorney General, has arrived in Washington and will remain here for the rest of the season. Mrs. Warren is a social leader of Boston and has a beautiful estate at Dedham, a fashionable suburb of the Massachusetts capital. Before her marriage, Mrs. Warren was Miss Annie Louise Taft.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond will go to California for the winter. Mrs. Hammond is at her country place "Look-out Hill," at Gloucester, Mass., and Mr. Hammond and Miss Natalie Hammond are at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Hammond and her daughter will meet in New York, when Miss Hammond will be placed in school and her parents will proceed West.

Representative and Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner have returned to Washington from Boston. They spent several weeks in Boston after their return from Europe a short time ago. Contrary to their usual custom, they will not go to their South Carolina villa, "Hidely Hall," at all this season, but have leased it to Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, of Westbury, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, Jr., who have been at Ipswich, Mass., for the marriage of Mrs. Hay's sister, Miss Ruth Appleton, will come to Washington for the winter. They will occupy the John Hay house here.

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