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FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1915.

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

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

START ANOTHER.

When I find the current year
Isn't quite as full of cheer
As I want it, for the blue one
I just substitute a new one,
Throw my calendar away,
Make Today a New Year's Day,
Drop all thoughts of woe and pain
And begin all fresh again.

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It is reported that the French government has decided to purchase the Dacia's cargo of cotton. It is not easy to discover a reason why shippers should not be willing to send more cotton along on the same terms.

Great Britain and France have at last used the word "blockade," referring to their operations against German commerce. It's an emphatic answer to the contention that a rose by any other name does not smell as sweet.

Bryan, Clark, and Underwood must understand, as well as everybody else, that if President Wilson will accept renomination it will be given to him without a struggle. If these statesmen start a contest it may be taken as incontrovertible evidence that Woodrow Wilson will decline a second term.

A New York man has been sued for $50,000 damages for breach of promise by a woman he says he has never even met. Perhaps she has been reading that decision which a New York judge recently handed down in which he held that persons may become engaged through a glance or a nod.

A New York court has ruled that where a husband and wife are living together and mutually engaged in providing for the support of themselves and their family, and there is nothing to indicate an intention on the part of the wife to separate her earnings, the husband is entitled to her earnings as well as her services. Women suffragists are reported to be stirred up over the decision, though no real danger of a failure on the part of wives to indicate an "intention of separating their earnings" when they are so disposed is apparent.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is pursuing its investigation in Texas, is learning something about woman's life on the tenant farms of the Southwest. One witness testified that her daily routine consisted of preparing breakfast at 4 a. m., work in the fields until nearly noon, then household duties until night, with "one day of a week" to do the washing. For several years, she said, she made all of her husband's clothing, her own, and her children's. The news should be broken gently to these women that in some sections of the country there are minimum wage and eight-hour laws.

A New York assemblyman, in advocating a bill to permit professional baseball on Sundays, said: "God will punish you if you don't give us this bill." Sunday baseball is one of God's blessings to the people in the big cities. I'd much rather see my son on Sunday afternoon yelling his lungs out at a ball player trying to stretch a three-bagger into a home run than shooting craps in the basement of a Third Avenue saloon." The speaker may have deceived himself as to his motives, but it is quite safe to say that he deceived few of his colleagues. Professional baseball on the Sabbath will interrupt no gambling games on Third Avenue.

Even New York City is feeling the stimulus of the changed business conditions compared to a few months ago. Reports for the month of February indicate a gain of building operations in that city during the month as compared with February, 1914. The chief gain is in tenement houses, but an increase is also shown in hotels, stores, and loft buildings and offices. Returns from eighty-one cities show a decrease of 16.7 per cent. in the number of building permits issued and of 5 per cent. in estimated expenditures as compared with February of last year. The gain in expenditures in New York was more than 100 per cent. Philadelphia gained 46 per cent. and Cleveland 24 per cent. Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles showed a decrease.

The arrest of the German consul and his secretary at Seattle on the charge of conspiracy in attempting to influence corruptly an employe of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, by inducing him to sell business secrets of his employers, has resulted in a protest to the State Department from the German Embassy, which protest seems to be based upon the presumption that the Seattle authorities exceeded their powers in entering the consulate to make search, and also in serving the warrants of arrest on Muller and his assistant. Even if this contention is borne out, which seems far from the truth, the protest can only be registered as technical. This is certainly not a time for Germany to seek immunity for its representatives on technical grounds, with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which sunk an American ship with snap judgment as the only excuse, lying at Newport News awaiting the verdict of the United States government.

Mexico.

Nearly a year ago, in commenting upon the disturbed state of affairs in Mexico, we expressed the opinion that conditions in the country were in such a peculiar state that no one could venture to predict with any sort of certainty what the next important development would be. With much less positiveness could any one attempt to say how the Mexican problem would finally be solved. Out of this murk of riot and bloodshed one fact, however, was clear. This was that if after a considerable length of time the forces of disorder in Mexico still appeared to be paramount, if it became obvious that the decent people in the country were neither numerous enough or strong enough to set up a real government there and that the country was to be given over indefinitely to murder and pillage, then intervention by the United States was inevitable.

This fact is even more clear today. Either Mexico must set up a stable government for herself or the United States will set it up for her. Mexican patriots—and there are indeed Mexican patriots—may say that this will amount to a conquest of Mexico by the United States. So be it. If law and order in Mexico have vanished then the country has no other resort but to be conquered by a foreign nation. The South American peoples may declaim against the "outrage" of our taking over of Mexico, but we can afford to disregard their view. We have been patient and tolerant in Mexico to a degree that no other country would suffer. We have looked on calmly while the country has been ravaged and given over to bandit rule. We have seen our own property and the property of people of other nationalities in Mexico destroyed and we have for a long time held off the people of other nations from intervening themselves to protect their rights.

But this state of affairs cannot last forever. In fact, if the European war had not broken out, England would long ago have been urging us to intervene. The time has gone by when the civilized world will allow a country once civilized to revert to the state of an African savage kingdom. A nation has a right to its own territory and her people have the right to govern themselves. But all these rights rest upon the supposition that the nation is to keep up a certain standard of civilization and public order, and to really govern itself. If it fails in this it must pass under the control of some nation that can maintain order. All modern society rests upon this principle.

The people of the United States do not want Mexico as a conquered province. It will take generations so to educate her people that they can properly exercise the right of suffrage. Mexico will be to us a care and a burden. But it may be that the care and the burden cannot be avoided. We feel certain that the sentiment of the people of the United States is that while only as a last resort will they take upon themselves the task of intervening in Mexico, they will, nevertheless, take it up when it is clear that the work must be undertaken. We believe thoroughly that if at the hour when Congress again meets in session in December there is no change for the better in Mexican affairs, the voice of our people will be raised unanimously in favor of attempting to set things to rights in Mexico.

A Happy Slumber.

The election of Hyman Levy, as village trustee of North Tarrytown, N. Y., may be significant. Mr. Levy has been mentally asleep for ten years, but his mind has been awakened and his neighbors have elected him to the most important office in their gift. The election was not a joke either. Mr. Levy was in the year 1904 one of the most active and successful business men in the community, a neighbor and friend of John D. Rockefeller; but then there came a mental blankness for ten years. The story of Rip Van Winkle had its moral as did the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and both are revived by this election at Tarrytown which Washington Irving said was given its name by the good housewives of the neighboring country, from the propensity of their husbands to linger about the village tavern on market days. Ichabod Crane met the Headless Horseman there, and the Goblin troopers have been riding that country again since Mr. Rockefeller located his home at Tarrytown, with other school-teachers just like Ichabod Crane telling their thrilling tales about the Standard oil and other goblins.

This modern Rip Van Winkle seems to be as fortunate as his predecessor as to the time he was asleep. His mental slumber began about the time when President Roosevelt compared the literary muckrakers of his day with the man with the muck rake in Pilgrim's Progress. Unfortunately Mr. Roosevelt did not discourage the muckrakers. They thrived on the publicity he gave them, and for a time assumed to alone speak for the poor down-trodden people. They fattened on the muck they scattered broadcast over the land, and no man in responsible place in either business or politics was protected from their muck. The modern Rip Van Winkle of Sleepy Hollow slept through this decade of the muckraker and he awakened from his sleep just about the time the American people were awakening from the nightmare in which they saw goblins of every description at noonday as well as midnight.

Mr. Levy comes into office to govern sane people and he has nothing to forget as have they. He starts where he went to sleep in 1904, and can go ahead ignoring the ten years lapse. Then the people had confidence in each other, in their business enterprises and in their captains of industry, just as they are beginning to have again. The administration of Mr. Levy in Sleepy Hollow ought to be as happy as was the experience of the elder Rip Van Winkle when he returned to the village of Falling Water to find himself no longer a subject of George the Third, but a free American citizen.

Morning Newspaper Supreme.

The European war has accentuated the supremacy of the morning newspapers over all other sources of information on the world's great events. Every morning the up-to-date paper not only prints the latest news but also illustrations to go with it. Days later, and ofttimes weeks and sometimes months, the illustrated weeklies and monthly magazines reprint the same pictures. This has made the magazine war sections look like back numbers, like reproductions of scenes of our own unpleasantness of fifty years ago. Today the morning newspaper, with its corps of foreign correspondents and photographers, covers the field so thoroughly and so far in advance of the illustrated magazines that the latter have fallen into that innocuous desuetude so aptly described by the late President Cleveland.

Opening the Exposition.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

THE opening of the exposition showed that the people of San Francisco could appreciate a really great achievement. To see those eager, happy faces was in itself an inspiration. "Haven't you noticed the difference between the faces of the people in the cities of the East and the faces out here?" said a friend as he strolled over the grounds. "The Easterners look much more serious and worried." There was no worry visible. On the contrary, there was a remarkable freedom from care and an evident spirit of enjoyment.

Perhaps the only sad feature of the occasion was the thought that must have occurred to every one on the grounds of the transitoriness in this wonderful beauty. Why did men care so much about building for a year when they were so careless in their building for permanence? Why should this impermanent city make so striking and dramatic a contrast with the city that endured, the city men walked about in every day, that sank deeply into their consciousness, and that influenced their thinking and their feeling?

Suppose all the genius and taste and devotion put into this task had been spent on making San Francisco what nature gave her the opportunity of becoming, the loveliest city in the world?

What was most surprising about the exposition on a whole was its majesty, its general harmony, and its freedom from distinctly jarring notes.

Many of the effects were of a splendor no one could question. They included the superbly ornamented and richly colored doorways and the magnificent entrances under noble arches.

Mistakes, of course, were inevitable. And it was inevitable that there should be differences of opinion in regard to detail. But, on the whole, the success was astonishing. Where the superfine artistic taste might be offended one could trace the cause—the desire on the part of the exposition authorities not to ignore features that would be sure to make a popular appeal. Perhaps the most regrettable bid for public favor lay in the damage done to the splendid Court of the Universe by the use of shafts that could be illuminated from within. By night the effect was incongruous, and it was worse by day.

The sculpture in the Court of the Nations had, for the most part, a Michelangelo-esque massiveness. Those large groups were executed with splendid vigor. And for spirit the youth that typified the rising sun, standing tiptoe on one of those unfortunate pillars, just getting ready to take wing, impressed me as extraordinarily well done. That figure was likely to be regarded as one of the exposition's most brilliant successes.

For harmony of conception and working out in detail, Robert Beacon's Court of the Four Seasons seemed to me worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Bacon was fortunate in having the co-operation of sculptors who worked in sympathy with him and produced groups that perfectly carried out his idea. The four fountains were exceedingly well done, and the use of the clear water gave the court one of its most charming features.

Maillardt's Court of Abundance shone like a jewel on the opening night. In spite of being stripped of some of the more elaborate features to curtail expense, it proved to be complete as it stood, exquisitely poetic in feeling and lovely in detail. The mighty globe in the center, and the heavy sculptured figures that surrounded it, were hardly in the light and graceful and aspiring mood of the architecture. But they were in themselves impressive. The sculptured torches would make a unique and striking feature when they learned to behave better. And the whole court would take on a rich life when the shrubs and the plants and the orange trees grew more vigorous.

The orange trees seen here and there on the grounds had a chilled and frightened look, as if they had been subjected to a strain in being forced out of their element. But they were serviceable for decoration and they please the visitors from the Middle West and the East, who had been taught to regard San Francisco as semitropical. G. W. Kellam used them very successfully in one of his two semicircular courts, among the gems of the exposition.

The lighting of the courts would again have impressed me as being too dim if I had not fancied that I could see purpose in it as I made my way into the Zone. Here was where the crowds were expected to congregate in the evening, drawn by the bright lights. And here was entertainment enough to keep the visitor busy for months. Now I felt the cosmopolitan character of both the crowd and the exhibits. The barkers included men of varying accent and race. Among the most enterprising were the Japanese. And in the crowd, among the American faces, I would catch glimpses of Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, and Negroes, the Chinese often in family groups, the women and girls arrayed sometimes elaborately, sometimes simply, and always modestly, and showing their characteristic modesty and simple dignity in their bearing.

At the close of the evening I asked a lady of great intelligence and taste what had most impressed her in the exposition. She replied: "The view of Mount Tamalpais from the big window of the California building." I could not keep from smiling, and yet I was impressed by the sincerity and the insight shown in the reply. How small was even the greatest achievement of man beside the marvels of nature. The best man could do was to follow nature modestly and humbly. The note of simplicity characteristic of nature everywhere one found here in the work of those artists whose contributions were the most appealing.

Would this exposition be the last of the great expositions? Such had been the prophecy of the experts. The expositions of the future, some of them had declared, would follow the tendency to specialize and would devote themselves to one kind of display. On the other hand, this exposition might become permanent by making itself a clearing house for California products. Much would depend on what resulted from its activities in the response of the world outside.

Trentino and Trieste.

Diplomatic gossip had it that when Prince von Buelow first went to Rome he said he was ready to promise that Austria would yield the province of Trentino, but pointed out that Trieste could not be ceded, for that was a breathing hole for Germany as well as Austria. Austria-Hungary, of course, would not yield Trieste, Pola, and Fiume unless absolutely prostrated by war, and their cession to an enemy would mean nearly as much to Germany as to Austria. The two German empires would have no sea outlet except through the British Channel and the North Sea.—Philadelphia Record.

The Iron Duke as a Worker.

British cabinet ministers, notoriously overworked in these days of war, are still a long way from the Duke of Wellington's record. When the Melbourne ministry was dismissed by the King in 1834, the duke was charged with the making of an administration. He found it difficult, and, as an easy way out, he took on his own shoulders the work of first lord of the treasury, the home secretary, and added two other secretaryships. In order to get through the burden of writing letters and dictating minutes he drove from office to office in his cabriolet, to the admiration of all England. "Wellington," says Spencer Walpole, "thus again became the hero of the nation, and the nation was gratified at the new proof its hero was giving of his capacity for work."—London Chronicle.

Chairman of House Committee On Accounts Takes Issue With Herald

Editor of The Washington Herald: My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of date March 12 entitled "The Postoffice Bungle," in which, in my judgment, you do gross injustice to the present administration in general and the Postoffice Department in particular. A vicious attack is made on the parcel post system, and the statement is made:

"No amount of juggling and special pleading, no shifting of figures or sickening attempts at popular wheedling can disguise from the people the shameful fact that the deficiency in the postoffice revenues was due to the government's efforts to put through a costly and needless scheme of carrying heavy parcels by mail, supplemented by an attempt to make the railroads of the country shoulder the greater portion of the expense of this undertaking."

Does an ascertainment of the facts warrant any such statement? Most assuredly they do not. In the first place the present parcel post law was enacted during the administration of President Taft, and has not been changed in any particular since. The law came as the result of an exhaustive investigation of the subject of parcel post by Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, and others of the Senate, was introduced in the Senate and passed that body and was agreed to finally in conference between the two Houses.

If this law is to be charged to any political party it should be to the Republican party, which then controlled the Senate; but the facts are it was a bipartisan measure and is not now partisan, and is especially popular with the people who receive the benefit of it.

It may be that the author of the editorial in question intended to reflect on Postmaster General Burleson on account of a regulation for which he was responsible, that increased the weight of the parcels that might be carried from eleven pounds to twenty pounds and then to fifty pounds. It is but fair to ignore what has been the effect of this regulation. There was a weighing and ascertainment ordered by the Postmaster General between October 1, 1914 and October 15, 1914, in the fifty largest cities of the country. The number of parcels handled, the weight of each parcel, the revenue obtained from the service and such other data was obtained which gives definite information on these several questions for that period.

During that period there were 26,884,940 parcels carried, of parcels that weighed as much as eleven and not more than twenty pounds. There were 220,966 and only 25,646 parcels that weighed more than twenty pounds. This shows that less than one package out of every 100 carried weighed more than ten pounds. The contention, therefore, that great injury has resulted on account of the carrying of large packages is not borne out by the facts.

It is charged that the railroad companies are greatly wronged by this system, but this is a fatal error. The truth is the parcel post rates and the express rates are nearly the same. It is also true that the statistics, ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to express revenue received by the railroads, shows that the government pays practically the same compensation to the railroads for carrying the mails as do the railroads receive from the express company by their voluntary contracts entered into with the express companies.

It is also true that the railroad companies receive the same rate per pound for carrying the heavy parcels that it receives for carrying letters and all first-class mail. The law with reference to railway mail compensation is the same as it was under the Taft administration. It has not been changed in any particular.

It is evident from these facts that the reflections on President Wilson and Postmaster Burleson are wholly unwarranted, and if the parcel post system is a failure, or works a hardship on the railroad companies it is because of the law, both as to railway mail pay compensation and the parcel post system which were in existence when the present administration began.

JAMES T. LLOYD,
Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, House of Representatives.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

Two Good Americans Who Died in Russia.

Written Expressly for The Washington Herald.

By DR. L. J. EDWARDS.

After the late Charles Peter Clark became President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, he undertook to straighten some curves to reduce grades and to remedy some of the defects of the early engineering or surveying made when the New Haven Railroad was under construction in 1848.

Just after the new South Station at Boston was built, I met President Clark when he had one of his rare intervals of leisure of an hour or two, and he entertained me greatly with the history of railroad building in New England. For instance, Mr. Clark said that the surveyors and engineers who were employed by the promoters of the New Haven Railroad were paid by the mile.

"That explains," said Mr. Clark, with a very significant smile, "why there were so many curves, why the New Haven Railroad zigzagged as it did so far as its roadbed was concerned. The more miles the survey called for the larger was the pay of the surveyors. One of my chief occupations had been the straightening out of some of these curves and the reduction of grades which was made all the easier for me because I decided, and my directors agreed with me, that we should four-track the line between New York and New Haven.

"It was a singular thing that the greatest and the most conscientious railroad engineer and surveyor that New England has ever had was Capt. Whistler. By the way, he was the father of the Artist Whistler, and I never hear of any of Whistler's artistic work without being sure that he inherited the gift from his father. Capt. Whistler, who was a graduate from West Point, would himself have made a great artist had he not preferred the career of an engineer.

"It was in the early days of railroading that Capt. Whistler was active in railroad construction. I did not know until I became connected with the New Haven Railroad that Capt. Whistler laid out the survey for the railroad from Providence to Stonington, Conn., although I did know that road was built solely for the purpose of maintaining the Stonington and New York steamboat line.

"When Boston capitalists proposed to extend the Western railroad, so called, which gave railroad communication between Springfield and Boston to Albany, they made inquiries so that they could get the best engineer and surveyor to lay out a very difficult route over the Berkshire Mountains. Everybody with whom they consulted recommended Capt. Whistler.

"He was a conscientious man. His survey and his conquest of engineering difficulties stand to this day as proof that the railroad surveyors and engineers of that early day were fully equal to those of later days.

"I learned that it was Capt. Whistler's work upon this line over the Berkshires that came to the attention of the Czar of Russia and led to the offer by the Czar of chief engineer and constructor of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Capt. Whistler accepted that offer and he became the most popular foreigner in all Russia. He was living in Russia and building this railroad when his son, the famous artist, was born.

"There was a curious double tragedy at St. Petersburg associated with the death of two famous Americans. Capt. Whistler, shortly before the railroad was completed, was stricken with cholera—a stray, chance case of cholera it was, too—and died in two days time at St. Petersburg. Some years later, Anson Burlingame, another Boston man, while visiting St. Petersburg as the head of the famous Chinese embassy, was suddenly stricken with illness, pneumonia, and he died after almost as brief an illness as was that of Whistler."

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Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell of "A Pioneer Southern Railroad Genius."

Morning Smiles.

Most Likely.

Bix—By the way, who is, or rather was, the god of war?

Dix—I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Ananias.—Indianapolis Journal.

There Are Others.

"I think Prof. Hibrowe is a wonderful lecturer," said the Old Fogy. "He brings things home to you that you never saw before." "That's nothing," replied the Grouch. "I have a laundry wagon driver who can do that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Just a Package.

"One hundred chorus girls in this production, eh" Where's all your trunks?"

"We don't need trunks any more. We send the costumes ahead by parcel post."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Any Place Will Do.

First Passenger—I understand that your town has the rottenest laundries in the country.

Second Passenger—That's so! But how do you know where I live?

First Passenger—I don't.—Answers.

A Wife's Opinion.

"I used to imagine my husband thought only of me, but now I have decided that his thoughts have a wider range."

"How do you think they run?"

"About in this order—baseball, clothes, billiards, business, his bulldog, and me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Unused.

Husband—You charge me with reckless extravagance. When did I ever make a useless purchase?

Wife—Why, there's that fire-extinguisher you bought a year ago; we've never used it once.—Boston Transcript.

SHOTS RING OUT IN BROADWAY.

Crowds Duck as Army Man Fires on Escaping Prisoner.

New York, March 18. — Crowded Broadway at Thirty-eighth street, was thrown into wild turmoil this afternoon, when Sergt. Henry Wettingfeld, of the Coast Artillery, Governor's Island, opened fire on Joseph Fleischmann, an alleged army deserter, when Wettingfeld was trying to take him to the guard house.

Fleischmann was arrested by the police. Wettingfeld was sent to get him. On the way through Thirty-eighth street, Fleischmann jerked away and ran. With no thought of the great crowds all about, Wettingfeld drew his revolver and fired four shots. The first brought down George Boderan, a blind peddler. Another shot grazed the head of Fleischmann. Fleischmann was recaptured and both soldiers were locked up by the police.

Confer on Insurance Rates.

Suffolk, Va., March 18.—Insurance Engineer Apperson, of Atlanta, Ga., who submitted the recommendations adopted by the Virginia advisory committee of the Southeastern Underwriters' Association at their meeting here, when the insurance rates were so largely increased, arrived here. General Manager E. Wright Spencer, of the Southeastern Tariff Association, with headquarters in Richmond, accompanied Engineer Apperson, the purpose of their visit being to confer with the local agents in regard to the increase of rates.

The increase in rate in insurance has caused much comment in Suffolk and vigorous protest will likely be made in the matter.

Federal Reserve Teller Ends Life.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.—B. O. Hill, 35, receiving teller of the Federal Reserve Bank, today shot and killed himself in a wash-room on the seventh floor of the Williamson Building. His parents reside in Bellevue, Pa.

New Persian Cabinet Pro-German.

Amsterdam, March 18.—According to a Teheran dispatch received here by way of Berlin a new cabinet has been formed in Persia, with Mugir Ed Abdullah as premier and minister of war. It is understood the sentiment of the cabinet is German.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Doings of Society

The Secretary of State and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Emerson. Additional guests were invited for 9:30 to hear Mr. Harrington speak on "Efficiency."

The Siamese Minister was host at luncheon yesterday at the Legation. The guests were the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan; the newly appointed United States Minister to Siam, Mr. William H. Hornibrook; the newly appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Bangkok, Mr. Richard E. Pennoyer; the commissioner general for Siam to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Dr. James Gore, and the secretary of the Siamese Legation, Mr. E. H. Loftus.

The Florence Crittenton branch of the Sunshine and Community Society will entertain at tea this afternoon from 3 to 6 at the Wyoming.

Mrs. Walter H. Howard, president of the branch, will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Thomas Watt Gregory, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. George A. Armes, Mrs. A. Caminetti, Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Mrs. B. A. Cunningham, Mrs. J. Edison Briggs, Mrs. George Tully Vaughn, Mrs. George Baber, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Ella S. Knight and Mrs. W. S. Corby.

A musical program will be furnished by Miss Leh Howard, Miss Flora Briggs, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Ewing, and others.

"The Opium Pipe," the ancient Persian play, which is being arranged for presentation by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, will be given at the Belasco Theater some time during the week of April 12. The exact date has not yet been announced. The performance, which is for the benefit of city poor, promises to be most interesting and unusual.

During the progress of the play Mrs. Sidney Ballou will give a series of Persian dances, in which she is being instructed by the Persian charge d'affaires, Ali Kuli Khan. The music for the dances will be furnished by a flute, played by a Persian musician.

Among the distinguished people in the cast of the play are Mrs. Maude Howell Smith, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. Keith Forrest, Mme. De Yo, Dr. Alfred Monroe Hopkins, Miss Helen Buchanan, Judge Sidney Ballou, Miss Frances Carpenter, Miss Crane, Miss Anne Hopkins, Miss Candace Howard, Mr. Robert Elmore, Mr. George Oakley Totten, Mr. Wilbur Underwood, Mr. Morven Thompson, Mr. Meredith O'Neil, Mr. Mortimer Clark, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Springs, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Bryan.

There will be a dress rehearsal of "The Opium Pipe" on Sunday evening at Mrs. Hemmick's residence before the authors and players' group of the Drama League.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick will not receive again this season on Sunday afternoon. Next week, Mrs. Hemmick will entertain in honor of Mme. Emma Calve, who will be in Washington for a short time.

The president of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Charles Hamlin will leave Washington in a few days to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Mrs. James Heustis entertained at a breakfast yesterday in honor of Mrs. George Pollock, of Florida, who is the guest of the Comptroller of the Treasury and Mrs. George E. Downey. Among Mrs. Heustis' guests were Mrs. J. H. Fishback, Mrs. G. Warren Allen, Mrs. M. A. Zook, Mrs. Samuel E. Forman, and Mrs. Augustus Knight.

Miss Lillian Birney will entertain at dinner this evening in honor of her house guest, Miss Elaine English, of Philadelphia, taking her guests later to the Friday evening dance at the Willard.

Senator and Mrs. Willard Saulsbury left yesterday for their home in Delaware.

The Misses Sedgley entertained at an informal musical yesterday at their residence in Massachusetts avenue. Miss Hildegarde Brandeger, who has studied in Brussels and Petrograd and is now at the head of a musical conservatory in Detroit, gave several delightful violin selections, and Mr. Charles H. Tittman sang.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Babcock, of Neenah, Wis., who formerly resided in Washington, are here on an extended visit. Mrs. Babcock gave an informal luncheon to a party of friends yesterday at the Powhatan, where they are staying while in Washington.

A tea dance and card party will be given at the Cairo on the afternoon of Thursday, April 8, for the benefit of the George Washington University Hospital. Cards will be from 2 to 5 o'clock and dancing from 5 to 7. Exhibition and competition dancing will be some of the features of the afternoon.

The young ladies' committee includes Mrs. Thomas Forney, the Misses Williamson, Miss Helen Cooper, Mrs. Albert Rust, Miss Elizabeth Crenshaw, Miss Gladys Puch, the Misses Gould, Mrs. William Richardson, and Miss Marie Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bristol are among the dinner hosts of this evening.

Mrs. Porter Chandler, of Geneseo, N. Y., accompanied by her son, Porter R. Chandler, and Mrs. William L. Olmstead, are making a short visit to Washington and are guests at Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. Edgar L. Woods, wife of Past Assistant Surgeon Woods, was hostess at a luncheon yesterday. The guests included Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. Henry Wiley, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. Frank Pleadwell, Mrs. J. D. Gatewood, Mrs. Mark Bristol, and Mrs. Charles Lowndes.

Mrs. Alexander Brown and her daughter, Mrs. Griswold, and small grandson, of Baltimore, arrived in Washington yesterday and were among those who lunched in the rose room of the Shoreham.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tarty will entertain at luncheon on Wednesday, March 24.

Miss M. Lovisa White was hostess at dinner last evening in honor of Miss Helen Losanitch, of Belgrade, Serbia. Mrs. Ernest Bicknell and Mrs. Olive Hamilton Pitzer, sister of Mrs. Champ Clark, were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, of New York, have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Shoreham.

Mrs. Victor Kauffmann entertained at bridge, followed by tea, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. N. E. Mason and Mrs. Chester Wells presided at the tea table.

Mrs. William C. Edgar, of Minneapolis, has arrived at the Shoreham, where she will spend some time before going to White Sulphur Springs.

Mrs. Wheaton Augur, of Chicago, who is making a visit to friends and relatives in Washington, is stopping at the Hotel Powhatan. Her son will join her here on Friday.

Col. Constantine M. Perkins entertained at a dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club last night in honor of Mme. Holdinga, who has been visiting Mrs. C. W. Warden at the Wyoming, and who postponed her departure for New York for the occasion.

Among the guests were Mrs. C. W. Warden, Miss Jane Stump, Mr. William E. Fowler and Mr. Arthur Warden.

The table was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. The favors for the ladies were a military insignia, silver eagles and vinaigrettes formed of miniature canteens made from Marine Corps buttons.

Dr. and Mrs. Carrol Dunham, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, arrived in Washington yesterday to spend some time at the Shoreham.

Maj. and Mrs. H. N. Lord are in Washington on a visit to friends, and while here are guests at the Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins will be hostess at a dinner and theater party this evening.

Lieut. H. W. Stephenson and Mrs. Stephenson have taken apartments at Hotel Powhatan.

Senator and Mrs. Wesley L. Jones have as their guests Miss Dorothy Coffin and Miss Margaret Coffin, of North Yakima, Wash. Senator and Mrs. Jones will entertain at a dance in honor of their guests next Friday evening, March 26.

Mrs. Alanson Tucker and Miss S. E. Dabney, of Boston, are at the Shoreham for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harkness and Mrs. Harkness' sister, Miss C. R. Stillman, arrived at the Shoreham yesterday.

Mr. Samuel L. Rogers, of Franklin, N. C., the new Director of Census, has taken apartments at the Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. Edward E. Ayres will be hostess at luncheon today.

The Army and Navy Union, Col. Wilder's Post, No. 87, entertained at a reception and dance last evening in the administration building at Fort Myer. The hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion with palms, flags, and Southern smilax. Col. Wilder, of the Fifth Cavalry, for whom the post was named, received the guests, assisted by a number of officers of the garrison. Music for the dancing, which began at 9 o'clock, was furnished by the Fifth Cavalry Band.

Prof. W. M. Simms, of Mexico City, Mexico, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. He is at the Ebbitt.

A benefit will be given at the Playhouse April 9 for the Dominican Sisters of the Sacred Heart Academy. The Cecilian Orchestra, under the direction of Miss Ruth Norris, will furnish the musical program, and two playlets, entitled "Naval Engagements" and "My Lord in Livery," will be given by the Knights of Columbus Dramatic Club, under the direction of Mr. Henry F. Dolan and Mr. John F. Laitich. A tea dance will follow the entertainment.

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