SOCIETY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

lonial Beach, is the guest of his cousin, Miss Charlotte Tennyson, South Lee street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woolls, accompanied by their niece, Miss Nora Woolls Baggett, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Marattico, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. Harvey Henshaw, and Miss Marion C. Henshaw have returned from a motor trip to Atlantic City and other points.

Mr. Alfred C. Moss, of this city, and Miss Bessie Lambert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lambert, of Staunton, Va., were married in Staunton August 21. They spent their honeymoon at Old Point Comfort and are now visiting Mr. Moss' mother on Seminary Hill. The bridegroom is teller at the Alexandria National Bank.

Miss Kitty Steele Barrett is visiting Miss Barbara Campbell, Charlestown, W. Va.

Mrs. George A. Abbott and her sister, Miss Kate Monroe, are at Atlantic City.

Mr. Harvey W. Selecman is at Atlantic City, where he will spend the next two weeks.

Mrs. H. Herfurth and Mrs. R. W. Herfurth are spending a week in Tarif, Va.

Mr. Windsor Snowden has returned from a short visit to Charlestown, W. Va.

Mrs. Thomas Hayden has returned from Colonial Beach, where she spent a week.

Mrs. Earl Wiley and two sons, Dallas and Richard, are visiting relatives in Fauquier County, Va.

Miss Anne Lewis Jones, who has been spending several weeks in Cape Henry, Va., has returned home.

Mr. Walter Brown, formerly of this city, but now of New York City, is visiting his mother here.

Mrs. James A. Long and Miss Florence A. Long have returned from Colonial Beach.

Mr. M. Downey has returned from Cumberland, Md., where he visited his son, Mr. Leo T. Downey.

Mrs. Thomas Hoy and family have returned from Rectortown, Va., where they spent several weeks.

Mrs. Oliver A. Catts is spending several weeks at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hancock announce the marriage of their daughter, Martha Virginia Hancock, to Mr. John Howard Irwin, of Bellwood, Pa. The wedding took place August 13. Following a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin will make Bellwood their future home.

Mrs. Edward Walker and little daughter, Mary, and the Misses Bessie Moore and May Sutton have returned from Colonial Beach, where they spent the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tennesson have returned from their wedding trip through the West. They also attended the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Drs. T. F. Dodd and S. B. Moore and their wives have returned from a motor trip to Atlantic City.

Miss Newton, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. P. H. Clarke, Warrenton, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bolts and daughter, of Midland, Va., are visiting here.

HOT SPRINGS.

The principal event of the week which Washington people were interested was a tea given at Barton Lodge by Mme. Christian Hauge, which was attended by all the socially prominent people of the colony. Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Mme. Hodge's brother and sister-in-law expect to return to Louisville early in September with Louise Todd and Jewett Ross Todd.

Mrs. Felix Yturbe was the guest of honor at a tea given Tuesday by Miss Alice Scarborough, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Yturbe are completing their third month at the homestead.

Mr. E. D. Rheem, of Washington, who has been at the Homestead the guest of the Harry Wardman's, won the cup in the Hot Springs Golf Club's weekly invitation tournament. His score was four up against bogey.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Brewster, jr. (Elizabeth Baugh), Miss Nancy, Daniel B., and Master B. H. Brewster, 3rd, were among the arrivals of the week from Baltimore, motoring here with Norborne Gray, of Louisville.

Mr. J. Hemsley Johnson came down to spend the week-end with Mrs. Johnson at the Homestead where she is taking the "kur."

Mrs. Lanier Dunn, of Richmond, has leased her summer home, Gramercy Farm, and is with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Cole Scott, at their cottage here.

Miss Gladys Ingalls' invitation tennis tournament was won by Miss Sallie Dunlop, one of the daughters of Mrs. Archie McCrea and Mr. W. H. Felton, whose marriage in the spring to Miss Louise Gibson was one of the events in which Washington society was interested. The cups for the tournament trophies were presented by Mrs. Charles McClure Clark, of St. Louis.

Motor arrivals of the week at the Homestead were Mr. L. H. Skinner, W. L. Jefferies, jr., Washington; William H. Bayless, S. M. Bayless, Anna P. Bayless, Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes (Elizabeth Lowndes), Miss Lowndes, Tasker G. and Master G. Lowndes, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter (Jessie R. Murchison) have closed their home at 8 East Biddle street, Baltimore, and are on a motor trip through the Virginia mountains. They are spending several days at the Homestead.

DRAMATIC CRITIC SEES ORIENT WITH NEWMAN

Archie Bell, the well-known dramatic critic of Cleveland, Ohio, is the author of a new book of travel—"The Spell of the Holyland"—just published by Page & Co., of Boston. In breezy style he relates his experience and impressions during a journey along holy by-paths last year, as the traveling companion of E. M. Newman, the traveltalk man. The book is beautifully illustrated by many duogravures and eight color plates, from photos by Mr. Newman.

Word has just been received from Mr. Newman from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that he is completing the last stage of his South American tour in quest of new pictures and data for the coming season's Traveltalks, and will land in New York about September 10.

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MRS. DAVID R. COKER, formerly Miss May Roper, whose marriage was an event of last Wednesday.

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A CORNER IN ANCESTORS

The Pennington Family.

Sir Isaac Pennington, Who Settled in Philadelphia—Ephraim, Who May Have Been His Son, Settled in Connecticut—The New Jersey Chambers Family—Origin of the Bordon Family.

By FRANCES COWLES.

The Philadelphia branch of the Penningtons in America trace their descent from Sir Isaac Pennington, lord mayor of London in 1643 and commissioner of the high court which tried King Charles I. Owing to the fact that Sir Isaac did not sign the death warrant, he is not to be classed among the regicides. Sir Isaac was a worthy scion of the ancient Penningtons. The members of this branch of the family spell their name with one "n."

The members of the other branch of the Penningtons in America spell their name with two "n's," and although they are surely descended from the same stock it is not known where the founder of this branch in America—Ephraim—lived in England. There is some slight reason to believe that he was a son of Sir Isaac Pennington, the lord mayor of London, who was the direct ancestor of the Philadelphia branch of the family.

Ephraim landed in New Haven, Conn., in 1643 and died in 1660. From Connecticut the family later removed to New Jersey. Ephraim had a son of the same name who married Mary

Brockett. They had two sons, Ephraim and Judah, of whom Ephraim removed to Mendham, Morris County, N. J., and settled there. Judah had a son Samuel, who married Mary Sandford and had nine children.

The name was early found in England only in Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster, and there is no doubt that all who bear it were originally derived from the Penningtons of Muncaster castle, Cumberland, where Jamel de Penintone lived. In the time of King John one branch of the family took the name Mulcaster—now called Muncaster—from the name of the castle where they lived, and this family seat is at present the residence of the Barons Muncaster, whose family name is Penington.

Sir John de Pennington, who was attached to King Henry VI., secretly gave his sovereign refuge in Muncaster when the king was in flight from his enemies. In token for the gratitude the king felt he gave his subject a glass cup of curious design and with it a kingly blessing.

"So long as this glass remains unbroken," said the king on that long ago day at Muncaster, "a male heir shall never be wanting to the Penningtons."

Needless to say the gift—which has been called the "luck of Muncaster"—has ever since been carefully guarded and is still preserved in the castle of Muncaster.

The arms of the Penningtons, which are illustrated, are the arms used at present by the Barons Muncaster. They are described: Or, five fusils conjoined in fesse azure. The crest is a mountain cat, passant guardant proper. The supporters are, dexter, a lion guardant proper charged on the breast with an oak banch vert; sinister, a horse regardant proper, bridled or. The motto is: "Vincet Amor Patriae." The motto over the crest is: "Firm, Vigilant, Active."

Answers to Correspondents.

To P. T. C. who asks for information of the Chambers family of New Jersey: The branch of the Chambers family established in New Jersey was that of John Chambers, who was born in Scotland about 1677, and who went with his father to County Antrim, Ireland, when he was a boy. In 1729 he left Ireland and came to America, settling in Trenton, N. J., that year.

John had a son Alexander, who was born in 1716 in Ireland. He manufactured spinning wheels and chairs in Trenton, and was one of the foremost men there in the work of the Presbyterian Church. He was, in fact, one of the corporators of the church given, through Gov. Belcher, by George I, the English King. From 1756 till his death he was a trustee of the church, for thirty years—from 1766 to 1796—he was treasurer of the church, and for fifteen years he was president of the board.

Alexander Chambers was commissary of the State troops of New Jersey during the revolutionary war. His wife, Rose Crage, was born in Ireland.

Alexander's descendants were most of them pillars of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton. Alexander's grandson, John Story, son of John and Elizabeth Story Chambers, who was a lumber merchant, was president of the church board for two years. He married Elizabeth Scudder, of Cranbury, N. J., and had a son, John Story, born in 1823, who was in the State militia in the civil war and who was a man of public spirit, doing much for the growth and development of his native town and State.

To L. T. B. who asks for the origin of the surname Bordon.

This name has had a variety of forms—Bordone, Barden, Berden, Birdin, Burdon, Bourdon, and the hardly recognizable form, Bordinghe. In Italian, it is Bordoni. Variations of the name are Borda, Bordelon, Bordley and Bording.

Borde is an old Saxon word meaning cottage, and Bordaru, a name found in the Domesday Book, means cottagers.

In England there is a town called Borden, and there the family owned fine estates as early as the twelfth century. Those who favor the tradition that one of the Conqueror's followers was a Borden—the name appears upon the great Roll of Battle Abbey as Burdoun—point to the Norman town Bourdonnay as the cradle of the family. In France, at this day, the name appears as de la Borde and de Borden.

Then another theory is advanced regarding the origin of the name as a surname, similar to that first mentioned. Borde means a cottage, the termination den, a woody valley. Some one lived in a woody vale, in a cottage. He had no name—he might have called himself Smith or Jones, but he preferred the more appropriate appellation, Borden.

The staff a pilgrim crusader bore was called a bourden. For this reason, as a play on the name, or because a Borden joined the Holy wars, a bourden is emblazoned upon the family coat-of-arms. Andreas Perforatus (bored) is the name Andrew Borde, the original "Merry Andrew," calls himself in his "Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge," written in the reign of Henry VIII.

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"MOVIE MEN" MUST PAY FOR FILMING PARADE

Motion Picture Privileges Will Help Pay for Court of Honor and Grand Stand.

Work will begin September 10 on the erection of a court of honor and grand stand in front of the White House from which President Wilson is to review the G. A. R. parade September 29. The court will consist of rows of white pillars elaborately decorated and extending from the Treasury Building to the State, War and Navy Building.

The 6,000 seats in the grand stand will be sold for $1.50 and $2.00 each, according to location. The proceeds of the sale will just pay for the erection of the stands and court of honor. Additional funds will be raised by selling the privilege of taking moving pictures of the parade. No cameraman will be allowed inside the ropes whose company has not payed for the privilege.

When Lew Morton was managing the melodrama, "Shaft No. 2," some years ago, he sent the following telegram to the owner of a theater in a small New Jersey town:

INDUSTRIAL DATA PROVES COSTLY

Nation Wondering What Congress Will Do with Reports on Soial Unrest.

HALF MILLION WASTED

Jangling Conclusions Reached by the Commission Members Present Puzzle.

When Congress meets in December one of its most puzzling, if not pressing, questions will be what to do with the jangling Industrial Relations Commission reports.

Should there be any action?

If there is not, it will mean that the most costly investigation of social conditions ever undertaken by any nation will have come to naught.

More than half a million dollars will have been poured out without commeasurably benefiting the United States.

Many industrial wrongs will have been exposed, but as to the cure no remedy will have been found.

For two years the six men and one woman composing the commission, together with a large staff of investigators and clerks, took testimony. They held meetings throughout the country, from Los Angeles to New York.

The range of their inquiries was so wide that most of the public must have been puzzled to know just for what purpose the commission existed.

Object of Inquiry.

The exact object of the inquiry is shown in the creating act of Congress, approved August 23, 1912, which directs the members to inquire into:

1. The general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate form.
2. The existing relations between employers and employes.
3. The effect of industrial conditions on public welfare.
4. The rights and powers of the community to deal with the relations between industrial conditions and the public welfare.
5. The conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employes.
6. The growth of associatibns of employers and of employes and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes.
7. The extent and results of methods of collective bargaining.
8. Any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employer.
9. Methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations.
10. The scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor, and possible ways of increasing their usefulness.
11. Questions of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions and the methods by which such Asiatics gain such admission.
12. The underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation.

Many of the troubles of the commission were caused by the dislike which several of the members developed for the metheds of the chairman. Frank P. Walsh, a Kansas City (Mo.) lawyer.

Mr. Walsh is an avowed enemy of wealth. He admitted time and again his hostility for men of great fortune. His remark that he could not approach the subjects before the commission with judicial poise made even his friends gasp and drew from ex-President Taft the remark: "What is meant by judicial poise? Merely that an investigator is trying to find out the truth."

Several members of the commission led by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the only woman member, also attempted to have Chairman Walsh moderate the fierce and uncompromising attitude toward men of large fortune at the hearings of the commission. They told him he should not act like a prosecuting attorney in a criminal trial, but as a seeker of facts.

Another cause of trouble was the so-called report of the commission on the strike at the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The commission, it was learned after the report was published, never considered the report or authorized its delivery to the newspapers.

At the instance of a New York Socialist newspaper, Mr. Walsh had two men investigate the strike and then, without consulting the other members of the commission, he made public the report as though coming from the commission.

The Bayonne report made a sharp, direct attack on the Rockefeller family and its methods in dealing with its employes. It declared that the "outcome of the strike constitutes a complete victory for the Standard Oil Company as to its vital policies; that is, its refusal to recognize or permit collective action or to make any concession to the men except of its own free will and accord."

Whatever the practical results of the commission's work, its inquiries proved vastly entertaining. From Andrew Carnegie, loath to leave the witness stand because "he had never had a better time in his life," to the child-wife, 14-year-old Mrs. Mary Minora, telling how she supported herself, her husband and 3-months-old baby on 60 cents a day, a large amount of interesting human nature material was unearthed and made public.

But perhaps the country considers $500,000 a high price to pay for this amusement.

ETHEL GREY TERRY and Howard Esterbrook in "Search Me," the new play at the Gaiety, New York.

Not in Tourney.

Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, the Californian "tennis comet," will not play in the annual tournament that began today for the Meadow Club cup and R. Norris Williams II, of Philadelphia, is expected to romp away the winner. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy will defend their doubles title, but the Californian will devote the week to practice in an effort to regain his form for the national championship.

SOME MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

(1) James O'Connell, of the District of Columbia; (2) Austin B. Garretson, of Iowa; (3) Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York; (4) Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri, chairman of the committee; (5) Frederick Delano, of Illinois; (6) John R. Commons, of Wisconsin; (7) John B. Lennon, of Illinois. Messrs O'Connell, Lennon, and Garretson represented the employed on the commission. Messrs Walsh and Commons and Mrs. Harriman represented the public. Messrs. E. H. Ashton, of Illinois; Harris Wellstock, of California, and S. Thurston Ballard, of Kentucky (none of them shown here), represented the employers. Mr. Delano was prominent at the New York City hearing, but was not a member of the committee.

SOCIALISM DEAD IN GERMANY NOW

War Has Accomplished What Bismarck and Successors Could Not.

PARTY NOW A NONENTITY

So Much Has Gone to Pieces Partisans Now Call for Belgium's Annexation.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Brlin, Aug. 28.—The war has accomplished what neither the great Bismarck nor his minor successors were able to do, it has broken up the great social democratic party in Germany.

In the Chamber of Wuertemberg recently the radical socialists declared war to the knife against their old party when they formed the new independent party, the Socialist Union, whose actual program is peace—peace without any attempt of conquest or of subjugation of nationalities.

Perhaps the most tragic element in the breaking up of the great socialistic world movement is that its downfall in Germany has been brought about by a question as typically national and imperialistic as this: Whether or not Germany is to profit by the war by extending her frontiers.

Here, at least, one was inclined to think, was a question on which all international Socialists must agree. It appeared so absolutely evident that, of course, one must not suppress people and nations when the foundation of one's program is freedom. But those who thought so were evidently mistaken, and the later attempts that were made to bring about a reconciliation served only to widen the breach.

Fate a Tragic One.

The fate that overtook the international socialists when the war broke out was indeed a tragic one and especially tragic to the German socialists. Never had that party held a stronger or more proud position—with its 4,000,000 voters, the greatest party in Reichstag, and numerous representatives in the chambers of the various countries of the German empire.

In one day the gigantic work of generations collapsed. The day when the German socialists as a whole, like a flock of sheep, deserted their ideals and voted in favor of the war appropriations they sealed their own doom.

In a single moment the powerful party became a nonentity—its ideas and its power were swept aside by a word of the Kaiser and the millions of voters who for generations had been taught to hate and detest war, embraced the guns, shouldered the rifles and went to war with a song on their lips.

It was seen then that there must have been a great unsuspected flow in the massive ingot of international socialism. It has counted without taking into consideration that patriotism, old fashioned love of country, love of the particular clan to which you happen to belong, though a most primitive and unmodern feeling, is still stronger than the more ideal love of all mankind in general.

Anybody could see there was no sense in international socialists going to war against those they used to call brethren, for no other reason than because they happened to live on the other side of a political frontier. When the leaders afterward have tried to prove that there was sense in this, it is small wonder that they have not succeeded.

Want Germans Crushed.

So much has gone to pieces that the leaders of the French socialists solemnly call for bitter and implacable war until Germany, with millions of German socialist brethren, lies crushed and bleeding to death on the battlefield!

So much has gone to pieces that most of the German socialist leaders see nothing repulsive in annexing Belgium, which the German chancellor himself a year ago declared had been violated by Germany, in defense of her national existence.

So much has gone to pieces that German socialist leaders calmly discuss "regulations of frontiers" as the result of a war in which millions of people have been murdered.

"How is it possible to get away from these facts?" says Herr Liebknecht, the only German socialist who from the very first remained loyal to his ideals, which with him had become convictions. "How powerless are even the most honeyed and clever phrases against these dreadful events, and what a bottomless pit of hypocrisy it is to pretend that they do not exist or that they mean nothing!"

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

Pavlowa Ballet Will Feature New Opera Company.

Max Rabinoff, managing director of the Pavlowa Ballet, has completed organization of the grand opera company which is to give performances in conjunction with Anna Pavlowa and her company during the coming season. The chorus and orchestra of the former Boston Opera Company have been engaged and will enter upon rehearsals soon. The artistic and technical staffs have been completed, and more than half of the principal artists engaged. All that is necessary to complete the organization is the securing of contracts with stars, now pending.

Those for whose services arrangements have been made follow: Sopranos and mezzo-sopranos, Maria Gay, Marie Kousnetzova, Amelita Galli-Curci, Maggie Teyte, Louisa Villani; tenors, Giovanni Zenatello, Ippolito Lazzaro, Riccardo Martin; barytones and bassos, George Baklanoff, Gaudio Mansueto, Thomas Chalmers; conductors, Roberto Moranzoni, Emil Kuper, Adolph Schmid; Ryszard Ordynski, stage director, Robert F. Brunton, technical director, and Amedeo Barbieri, chorus director. Negotiations are under way with many grand opera notables, including a famous primadonna, whose engagement Mr. Rabinoff expects to be able to announce in a few days.

In the ballet portion of the organization Mlle. Pavlowa will have the entire company with which she toured during the past season, including Ivan Clustine, Alexander Volinine, Stephanie Piaskovietzka, Stasia Kuhn and others.

The combined grand opera forces and ballet company will total more than 300 persons, said to be the largest organization of its kind that has ever gone on tour in America. All the scenic and costumic productions of the Boston Opera Company.

An extensive repertoire will be offered, the novelties being Auber's, "The Dumb Girl of Portici;" Josef Holbrooke's new opera, "The Enchanted Garden," and Montemezzi's, "The Love of Three Kings." The repertoire also will include such established favorites as "Othello," "Carmen," "La Gioconda," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Faust," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet" and others. Both the opera and ballet companies will appear at all performances.