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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 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

A HINT.

I notice that the joyous sunshine falls
Whene'er it can within the prison walls,
As well as on the fragrant garden-close
Where bloom the lily and the blushing rose.
Whence it is clear 'tis Heaven's kindly plan
To turn a smiling face on every man,
Whate'er his kind, and grant him gifts of grace,
E'en though perchance he's fallen in the race.

(Copyright, 1915.)

The experiences of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, following those of Peary and Cook, suggest great possibilities for the arctic regions as a popular summer resort.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says there is talk of La Follette for the Presidential nomination. We don't believe it. Wisconsin has taken the Pasteur treatment.

As the battle royal for recognition in Mexico is not to be decided three weeks hence on points the pan-American referees are not getting excited over the earlier rounds.

Earl Kitchener's statement that the Turks' methods of warfare are "superior to those which have disgraced their German masters," is interpreted in Berlin as praise of the Turks and is even regarded as an overture toward a separate peace. Probably the Turks don't regard it as any great compliment.

A Pennsylvania coal miner has just discovered by accident $1,000 which he had hidden in a trunk years ago and forgotten when his mind became a blank as the result of injury. Most people who go through experiences of this sort find themselves broke, in debt and in the hands of the police when they come to.

A New York lawyer who won a $50,000 law suit for a woman who, at a banquet given to celebrate her legal victory, declared that she was directed to procure his services by a verse in the Bible, is suing for his fee. Though his friends now call him the "heaven-sent attorney" he apparently has not sufficient faith in his future destination to enable him to wait in patience for his pay.

"It is no longer necessary," says Warden Osborne, of Sing Sing, "for the officers to go about armed and in constant fear of their lives. Only the other day the principal keeper laid aside the leaded club the principal keeper at Sing Sing has carried since time immemorable." The warden's system is making such marvelous progress as to justify speculation as to how long it will be before the services of keepers may be dispensed with altogether, unless they are needed to keep poor but law-abiding persons from breaking in.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of a famous Brooklyn church, who has become heavily involved financially as a result of speculation, making a clean breast of everything to his congregation on Sunday, said: "Alas! for the man whose sins do not make bloody gashes in his soul, who has lost the art of feeling badly, who does not understand the quivering sensibility of his sins." Those persons who will be disposed to take the view that "going broke" helps sin to make bloody gashes in the soul should remember the many who sinned and lost, but went right on sinning.

The mayor of Atlantic City is going to have a coffin made for him to sleep in on nights when he has been celebrating. "When a fellow gets out with the boys and kind of gets by his limit he should have something to remind him aside from a headache the next morning," he explains. "I'm going to have this coffin made and placed in my apartment. When I get home after 1 o'clock in the morning from some banquet or the like, it will be my sleeping place." It is easy to understand that a man waking up in a coffin the morning after is liable to be brought to a sudden and shocking realization of the error of his ways; but the mayor's plan suggests complication. Unless he is extraordinarily agile upon such occasions as he describes he will need the services of an undertaker to put him to bed and a surgeon to get his head out in the morning.

Judge Edmund Swann, Democratic candidate for the office of district attorney of New York, says: "The district attorney is the chief law officer of the county for the protection of the person and property rights of the citizens, and in that connection it must not be forgotten that he is attorney for all of the people, and while he is technically counsel for the prosecution, yet in a larger sense he is counsel for all of the people, and as such he must guard carefully the rights of the prisoner at the bar." No wonder this statement was considered worthy of large headlines in the New York newspapers. Judge Swann calls attention to a fact that seems to have been long ago lost sight of not only in New York, but elsewhere. It is, of course, the duty of the district attorney to see that the truth is presented to judge and jury, but too often he is found directing his entire energies and the machinery of his office toward bringing about the conviction of the prisoner at the bar, either because of personal belief in his guilt or through the mistaken notion that it is his duty to convict at all hazards.

Roosevelt in the Field.

Republicans, rank and file and aspirants to the Presidential nomination to be made less than a year hence, may well be concerned over the announcement telegraphed from Washington to the Chicago Tribune that Col. Roosevelt's hat is again in the ring and that, while he is hunting in Canada, his lieutenants are sleuthing in Minnesota, Indiana, and New Hampshire, the first three States to hold Presidential preference primaries next year for the election of delegates to the national convention pledged to a certain candidate. The story is replete with corroborative detail, and it can scarcely be doubted that the Colonel is after the G. O. P. nomination, and is maneuvering for a running start by capturing as many delegates as possible in those States which elect instructed delegates to the convention.

Delegates chosen in the primaries will constitute considerably more than a majority of the convention, but not all of them will go instructed, as the primary laws of the States differ widely; and Col. Roosevelt, of course, cannot hope to enlist them all under his banner. However, if he can secure more votes than any other candidate from the States which elect their delegates in primaries, the fact will have a powerful influence on the non-primary States, and the convention will very likely open with the Colonel the strongest candidate. Then, even if he should fail to win the nomination for himself, he might find himself in a position to bestow the crown or force a compromise with the conservatives.

Republicans can only regard such a possible situation with alarm. It would mean good-by to their hopes of nominating and electing a representative of safe and sound government; it might very well mean another bloodless triumph for Woodrow Wilson. From the far West there have come recently encouraging reports of the success of the get-together movement between the regular Republicans and the Progressives. With Roosevelt's lieutenants seeking delegates in the primary States, progress in this direction is likely to be suddenly halted. It would be no more a menace to harmony were representatives of Mr. Taft to engage in a similar quest. In fact, the indications are now that, but for the apparent hopelessness of anything like a reconciliation between the Taft and Roosevelt elements in the party, Mr. Taft would today be regarded as the man most likely to receive the nomination.

If Col. Roosevelt's only peace terms are to be the nomination for himself or one chosen by him the regulars had better meet and give him battle on his first line of offense in the primary States rather than wait until the convention. If he is beaten before his forces are mobilized he may stay beaten; if defeat is administered in convention, when he is surrounded by a following, he may again place the government in the hands of the Democracy, whose every act since it has been in power he has so vehemently denounced.

Hoke Smith's Real Grievance.

Senator Hoke Smith deserves the sympathy of every true prohibitionist. Mr. Smith, while governor of Georgia, had the honor and pleasure of signing a State-wide prohibition law which is said to be rigidly enforced throughout the State, especially in the rural districts. But while Senator Smith was away from home, fighting the British prohibition against American cotton going to German and neutral ports in Europe, the Federal revenue officers invaded a country estate owned by him near Atlanta and seized a large moonshine whisky still, within 500 yards of the house, which they destroyed. The revenue officers declare that this was the largest plant that has been discovered in recent years, that there was evidence of recent operation, but they found no one in charge when the raid was made.

The incident shows how little reciprocity there is between Secretary McAdoo and the Georgia Senator, when the agents of the former take advantage of the absence of the letter to invade the sacred precincts of his farm and destroy valuable and perhaps precious property.

The prohibition law of Georgia, to which Gov. Smith gave life, does not prohibit Senator Smith or his tenant from having a still on his farm or from operating it for their personal use. The Senator or his tenant have a perfect right under the laws of his State to make all the moonshine they can consume. The embarrassment comes from outside interference, and Georgia has been somewhat sensitive about outside interference with her domestic affairs. This interference with the domestic control of Hoke Smith's farm came from the Federal government in spying out those who seek to evade the Federal tax which it imposes on every gallon of whisky. The Federal government has been interfering in many sections of the country in exactly the same way as it did on Hoke Smith's farm, and through long years of such interference, it is said to have made many friends for the Hobson resolution for national prohibition by an amendment to the Constitution which would forever prevent such invasions by the United States revenue officers just to collect a Federal tax.

If we had national prohibition of the Hobson variety this indignity put upon a United States Senator would not have been possible. The still on Hoke Smith's farm in prohibition Georgia would be just as free from Federal interference as was the still which George Washington had at Mount Vernon, and who knows that the vintage of the Smith farm would not in time become as famous as that of the Father of His Country? The domestic laws of Georgia would not prevent such a development.

The news dispatches record another raid by these Federal officers in another prohibition State, which is represented in Washington by Secretary Daniels, and it illustrates and emphasizes the impartiality of Secretary McAdoo in his invasion of the domestic peace and tranquility his invasion of the domestic peace and tranquillity great model country estate of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, known the world over as "Biltmore," and made the raid on Sunday morning when the household was at church. They found a large still there within sight of the mansion, and again they ruthlessly destroyed private property. The two incidents show that the revenue officers are no respectors of either States or persons. They ignore the prohibition laws of Georgia and North Carolina, which assure the whole world that they are dry, and they invade the estates of a United States Senator and the scion of the richest family in America just to smash domestic stills and demonstrate that prohibition does not prohibit.

Freedom of Speech.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

A clergyman has been telling me something of his experience before entering the ministry. He began to preach comparatively late in life. "I held off for several years," he said, "simply because I was afraid."

"What were you afraid of?" I asked.

He smiled. "I was afraid I should be interfered with in my opinions. I had heard about a great many cases where clergymen were not allowed to say what they really believed. I didn't like the idea of preaching the higher life and leading a dishonest life of my own. Finally, I decided to go in and take the consequences. Well, I haven't been bothered at all. No one has tried to interfere with me."

Naturally, I was interested in this statement. It did not coincide with some of the things I had heard about the more progressive clergymen. Why was this particular clergyman so fortunate?

Perhaps one explanation might be found in the tendency of the times. We are all growing more liberal, that is, nearly all. We are beginning to see that interference is almost sure to lead to mischief, and that the best thing we can do is to try to give one another some measure of the freedom that we like for ourselves. However, the interfering spirit is by no means dead. Every one of us meets it.

After a time, I began to think about the situation of this clergyman. Though he was still fairly young and though he was very earnest, even aggressive, he managed to keep in a sympathetic attitude a congregation that must contain at least a few interferers. Here, surely, was a feat. There must be some other explanation.

Then I took into account some of the personal qualities in this clergyman. He was exceedingly courteous. He respected other people's opinions. Whenever he talked with people who disagreed with him, he listened, not merely with patience, but with a kindly look in his face. He didn't frown, as so many of us would do under similar circumstances, and he didn't make clever, ridiculing remarks, and he didn't betray the slightest desire to silence or to reprove. To every one about him he gave more than a fair chance. In his position it would have been so easy for him to take the advantage. Instead, he was always giving it. Every one he met liked him.

I noticed, however, that in spite of all his courtesy, this clergyman was not afraid to express himself. He was outspoken without being self-assertive. He made allowances. He showed that he realized he might be mistaken. No wonder, then, that there was no trouble in this particular church. No wonder this clergyman kept his place in the hearts of his congregation.

Though we speak of opinions and beliefs as if they were important, we really know better. We quarrel over them, and we express bitter feeling; but we are inspired, not, as we like to think, by the love of truth, but by the love of ourselves, by egotism and vanity, and by the tyranny that assumes so many adroit disguises.

That young clergyman did not love himself, and, though he loved his opinions, there was something else that he loved even more, the rights of others, indicating that he had a genuine respect and esteem for others, greater than any feeling that he entertained for himself.

There was a man I used to know in New York, a very earnest Socialist. For several years he was at the head of one of the large settlement houses, sustained mainly by the contributions of well-to-do people, some of them millionaires. Like so many Socialists, he believed that it was his duty to preach socialism in season and out of season, and to despise those people whose opinions did not jibe with his particular brand of socialism. Any other kind of Socialist he would punish just as liberally as the most reactionary conservative. In a little paper that his settlement published he used to print angry editorials, denouncing the class that kept the settlement going. Somewhat to my astonishment, the sustainers did not seem to mind. They had a good deal of respect for the man. They knew that he was able and sincere. He was hard to get along with, however, and I was not surprised one day when I heard that he had got into a violent quarrel with his board of directors, consisting mainly of very amiable ladies, with plenty of money, and had been asked to resign.

At the time, the incident made a sensation in the newspapers. It was reported that the man had been driven out through prejudice, simply because he was a Socialist. The truth was that his socialism had nothing whatever to do with the matter. He had lost his position merely because his intellectual and moral conceit had made him insupportable.

There was a very brilliant man of my acquaintance who used to be a successful preacher in Boston. In his early career he preached in a fashionable church. His success came too early. He was not sufficiently developed to endure it. It gave him too much confidence. He belonged to that class of people whose love of unconventionality makes them say and do outrageous things, not for the sake of truth, but for the sake of being outrageous. He would express from his pulpit ideas that were true enough and that offended taste. His listeners objected to his taste. He thought that they objected to his ideas. When he was asked to resign, he was very bitter against his board of trustees. He considered himself a martyr to narrowness and prejudice. He was really a martyr to himself.

In New York there is a Free Speech League. It is doing a great deal of good. It is protecting many honest and thoughtful men from being persecuted for their opinions. It has, I believe, an even higher service to perform for the world, to protect humanity from the arrogance of those who, in the belief that they have a great message, desecrate and outrage the sensibilities of their fellow-creatures.

If we could look behind many of the cases that have been made into a scandal, where men have been pilloried for their opinions, we should find that the real cause did not lie in the opinions, but in the method of delivery, in their own unkindness, in their own contempt for others, and in their desire to exploit themselves.

Cruisers.

It is certainly strange that one particular class of ship should have been singled out for the title of "cruisers," more especially as the great majority of them have a much smaller cruising capacity than the majority of battleships. Our first ships to which the word was applied (the admiralty then spelt it with a z) were the picturesque vessels of the old Amphion class, launched in 1889, and shortly after a clean sweep was made of the term "corvette." In the steam era the word cruiser has become associated more particularly with speed, though there is no apparent connection. Many cruisers now doing useful work are, too, considerably slower than modern battleships, while the twenty-five-knot Queen Elizabeths are nominally as fast as, and probably, in practice, faster than, the battle cruisers of the Invincible group. These "15-inch battleships" ought really to be grouped with the battle cruisers, with which they have several points in common.—London Globe.

OUR COUNTRY—By OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
By WOODROW WILSON

HAMILTON'S INFLUENCE.

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THE task of the new Congress was nothing less than the organization of the government.

By an act of the 24th of September, 1789, it definitively set up the Supreme Court for which the constitution had provided; giving it a membership of six justices, of whom one should be Chief Justice.

Its statutes erected the Departments of State, War, and the Treasury; created the office and functions of Attorney General; put the military establishment upon a modest peace footing; and confirmed the regulations which the Congress of the Confederation had made with regard to the government of the Northwest Territory ceded by the States to the general government.

Its measures of policy affected the whole action of the government in the matters most likely to give it strength and credit; and even the operation of the constitution itself.

Virginia was not the only State which had given its assent to the constitution upon the virtual condition that so soon as the government went into operation amendments should be adopted which should explicitly safeguard the more essential rights of individuals and of States.

North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire had also urged amendments; and those who had been the chief advocates of the constitution in their several conventions had virtually promised that amendment should be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment.

The Congress, therefore, promptly proposed twelve amendments; and of these twelve the States accepted ten.

Eight of them ran in the phrases of Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Declaration of Independence, and the Virginia Bill of Rights; the principles they embodied had come out of the long processes of English constitutional history, out of the precedents of English courts and the practice of English justice; out of the charters and constitutions and ancient parliamentary protests.

They made secure against Federal encroachment the rights of individuals in respect of religion, freedom of speech, military service and the use and maintenance of armies, search warrants, trial in accordance with fixed law and by the judgment of juries, criminal accusations, the inflicting of punishments, and the exaction of bail.

The ninth provided that "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights should not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The tenth declared that "powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, were reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

So much Congress did to keep faith with the country and to clear the constitution of even the suspicion of a character unfavorable to liberty.

Its other measures were intended, not to justify or excuse the new government, but to give it efficiency.

It was by common consent the chief business of the session to set the finances of the country effectually to rights and to regulate commerce; to give the new Union unquestionable standing in the markets and the banks of the world.

Congress put itself in these matters under the guidance of Hamilton.

The advice given by the young Secretary was characteristic alike of his capacity and of the purposes which he entertained with regard to the government. And he declared his views with characteristic candor and directness.

"To justify and preserve the confidence of the most enlightened friends of good government; to promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to restore landed property to its due value; to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce; to cement more closely the union of the States; to add to their security against foreign attacks; to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy; these," he said, "are the great and invaluable ends to be secured by a proper and adequate provision at the present period for the support of the public credit."

In a series of carefully considered reports in which he showed himself, as always, a consummate master of constructive argument and of that sort of exposition which itself convinces—reports on the public credit, on the excise, on the establishment of a national bank, on manufactures—he proposed that a tariff act be passed which should incidentally protect and encourage domestic manufacturers; that the foreign debt of the Confederation should be assumed and paid in full; that the domestic debt of the Confederation, also, though it had long ago fallen below par and had largely passed into the hands of speculators at an enormous discount, should nevertheless be paid at its face value; that even the debts which the several States had incurred during the Revolution should be assumed and paid by the Federal treasury; and that a national bank should be established to serve as the fiscal agent of the government.

Tomorrow: Creating Party Lines.

Woodrow Wilson

HISTORY BUILDERS.

From Senate to Cabinet and Back Again.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Since 1889 three elections have been made of United States Senators in each case the Senator returning to a seat which he had vacated earlier, having accepted portfolios in Presidential Cabinets. My attention was called to this interesting and somewhat strange feature of political life by Gen. Thomas L. James, who was an associate of William Windom in the Cabinet of President Garfield and for a time in that of President Arthur.

Gen. James said to me that he thought Windom had, after all, the most varied career as Senator and Cabinet officer excepting John C. Calhoun. Calhoun was twice a Cabinet officer, both before and after he had served in the United States Senate, and had also been Vice President of the United States in Andrew Jackson's first administration.

"Calhoun changed more frequently in official relations with the government than any other American citizen," said Gen. James, "but I think next to him the record of William Windom is the most remarkable. My relations with Mr. Windom were very close, although I did not know him until after we both became members of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. After he was called to the Cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison, as Secretary of the Treasury, I met him one afternoon and we had a pleasant little chat. I said to him that he had served as United States Senator before he became Secretary of the Treasury under President Garfield; that he had returned to the Senate within a year after he resigned his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of the Treasury, and then, after his Senatorial term was ended, he was in private life for a while, again returning to public life as Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. I told Windom that I thought there was only one record that more than matched his in this respect. He asked me whose it was and I told him John C. Calhoun's. He mused a moment and then said that it was true that Calhoun had shifted back and forth between the Senate and Cabinet more frequently than any other man.

"There was to be, later, another example of this kind, although not quite so complete as those furnished by Windom and Calhoun. John Sherman left the Treasury Department, where he had served as Secretary under President Hayes, to take his old seat in the United States Senate chamber, the seat which he resigned four years earlier to become Secretary of the Treasury. Long afterward Sherman resigned his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of State under President McKinley.

"The record made by Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, has always interested me. He was the first Senator elected by the newly organized State of Colorado. When Gen. Arthur went to Washington to begin service as Vice President, he made the acquaintance of Senator Teller and became very fond of him. Therefore, when Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, who was the Secretary of the Interior, resigned, Arthur promptly and urgently appealed to Teller to accept the portfolio which Kirkwood had resigned. It was with great reluctance that Teller did accept it, and he was very glad when the Colorado legislature re-elected him Senator, so that he, as Windom and Sherman had done, went directly from the Cabinet again to a familiar place in the Senate."

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Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell of "When Arthur Presided Over the Senate."

Morning Smiles.

Brown—Did I leave an umbrella here yesterday?

Barber—What kind of an umbrella?

Brown—Oh, any kind at all. I'm not fussy.—Boston Globe.

"She says I am dull." "You should crack a few jokes occasionally. Ask her to marry you, or something like that."—Puck.

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano?

Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her class yell to music.—Yonkers Statesman.

Gadspur is a man who prides himself on doing things." "True. But I had to disappoint him the other day." "How so?" "He wanted to do me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"There's one consolation about being in jail, mum." "What is it, my poor man?" "After I once go to bed nobody here makes me get up and go down to be sure that the back door's locked."—Detroit Free Press.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Bradbury School Inadequate.

The Bradbury Heights Citizens' Association at its meeting last night decided to use its efforts toward the erection of a new school building to replace the small one now in use. It also will ask that the $7,000 available for Forts Dodge and Dupont be put into use before winter approaches. Disagreement on the closing of Anacostia's stores on Wednesday afternoon, which has resulted from some of the establishments keeping open, will be thrashed out at a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, Mo., is spending a few days at the Shoreham.

Doings of Society

Mrs. Edward Brown, who has been a guest at the White House for several days, left Washington yesterday to return to the West, where she has been spending the summer. Col. Brown is convalescing from his recent illness and will remain at the White House for some time yet.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington yesterday after spending two weeks with Mrs. Roosevelt at their summer home at Eastport, Me.

The Minister of Cuba and Mme. de Cespedes are in New York, where they went to meet Senora de Monocal, wife of the President of Cuba, on her arrival in this country. They will not return to Washington until the end of the month.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U. S. N., retired, Mrs. Danforth and their daughter Virginia, are mtoring through the Yosemite, having stopped at Wawona, Cal., and the Mariposa Grove.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Sniffen returned to Washington last week from an extended Western trip.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Eichhorn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Eichhorn, to Martin J. McNamara will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock in St. Aloysius' Church, the Rev. Father Eugene McDonnell, S. J., officiating. Miss Mary Moran will be maid of honor, Mr. William Leahy will act as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Raymond Eichhorn, the bride's brother; Mr. Frank Gaegler, Mr. Ernest Johnson and Mr. Leo Rover. Mr. McNamara and his bride will live at the Montgomery apartments.

Miss Frances Moore will spend the winter in Boston, part of it with Mrs. E. C. Swift and part as the guest of Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

Mr. Preston Gibson will be host at a dinner party at Clambake Club, Newport, tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have cards out for a dinner Friday evening at the Eldridge cottage in Newport.

Dr. J. Lawn Thompson and family have returned to the city after having spent the summer at their bungalow in Maryland.

Mr. Henry Fairfax, of Virginia, who has been spending a few days at the New Willard, left yesterday for San Francisco, where he will be a judge of horses during the Panama-Pacific International Horse Show.

Miss Emily Cleveland Davis, after the summer spent at Birdwood, Fauquier County, Va., has returned to her home, 1320 Vermont avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Weis, of Celina, Ohio, are at the Shoreham for a short stay.

Pay Director Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hunt have returned to Newport from a short visit to Boston.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell and their son, Commander Charles F. Jewell, have ended their Jamestown season and returned to Washington.

Miss Catherine Britton and Mr. Richard Elkins are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt at Bretton Woods, where they will remain for two weeks.

Hon. Benton McMillen, United States Minister to Peru, returned to Washington yesterday and is staying at the New Willard.

Mr. Eric Dahlgren and Mr. Alexander Legare were guests at a dinner given by Mrs. M. T. Bryan, of Baltimore, at Virginia Hot Springs, preceding the weekly cabaret performance in the Japanese room of the Homestead.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia, expects to sail Saturday for Sweden, en route to Petrograd. Mr. Ira Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Morris will sail with Mrs. Marye.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, and the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Skelton Williams, were among those dining in the green room of the New Willard yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman have opened their cottage at Tuxedo Park and entertained at dinner last evening.

The engagement of Miss Fannie Jessop to Lieut. F. C. Sherman, U. S. N., was announced recently at a luncheon given by Miss Jessop in honor of her house guest, Miss Katherine Wiess, of Los Angeles. The luncheon was given at the home of Miss Jessop's sister, Mrs. F. T. Scripps, at Brae Mar Manor, Pacific Beach, Cal. Miss Jessop is the daughter of Mr. Joseph Jessop and has resided at Coronado for a number of years. Lieut. Sherman is on the submarine H-2 at San Francisco. The romance had its inception in this city about four years ago, Lieut. Sherman being at that time on the cruiser Maryland. The wedding will take place late in November. Those present were the Misses Katherine Wiess, Mannie Gephart, Mabel Woodruff, Viola Ernsting, Florence Roper, Cora Wood, Hester Uhl, Gertrude Crossland, Katherine Burnham, Lillian Rice, Linda Jessop, Violet Jessop, Mrs. Robert Power, Mrs. F. T. Scripps, and Mrs. A. E. Holloway.

Paymaster D. V. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick will close their house here the middle of next month and go to San Francisco, from where they will sail November 5 for the Philippines, Paymaster Chadwick having been assigned to duty at the naval station at Cavite.

Mrs. William F. Draper entertained at dinner Saturday evening at her villa at Newport in honor of the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano. The table decorations were in the Spanish colors and consisted of red and yellow dahlias and yellow orchids. The guests included Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Miss Fredericka Paine, Miss Margaret Preston Draper, Miss Draper, Miss Renee G. d'Hauteville, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constien, U. S. N.; Lieut. Archibald G. Stirling, U. S. N.; Prince Paul Troybetzkoy and Mr. James J. Van Allen.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Fox, of 188 Jefferson place, have returned to the city from three months spent in New England.

Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Bethel have taken possession of their new residence at 7-E Melrose street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and Miss Ruth Wilson, who are at Chelsea, N. J., have been joined by Capt. Wilson, U. S. N.

An engagement of much interest is that of Miss L. Henrie Rixey, of this city, to Lieut. Samuel Alexander Gibson, of the Twenty-first Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, the wedding to take place October 7. Miss Rixey and her mother, Mrs. E. H. Rixey, went to Portland, Oreg., from their home in Washington a year ago last summer and stayed until March, when they returned East and made arrangements to make their permanent home at Portland.

Gen. J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster general of the amry, is reported materially improved in health. He has been for some weeks with Mrs. Aleshire and their ranch at Parkman, Wyo. Gen. Aleshire is planning to leave shortly for an inspection trip, which will take him to the west coast, returning by way of Denver and St. Louis, reaching Washington about the end of October.

Capt. John J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kingman, with their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer, have returned from a month's stay near Charlottesville, Va. Capt. Kingman and Capt. Mortimer are now on duty at the military training encampment at Plattsburg, N. Y. Upon their return in October Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer will go to their new quarters at Fort Myer.

Mrs. S. B. Williamson has returned from Tennessee, where she spent the summer, and is at her apartment at Stoneleigh Court.

Miss Ollie A. Thompson, who has recently recovered from a long illness, is now at home to her friends at 1417 Q street.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thornton Wilson and Mr. Preston Gibson were hosts at a picnic at Newport when the inclement weather spoiled the outdoor outing which had been planned for the occasion and the guests gathered at the Wilson villa with their luncheon baskets. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oelrichs, Mesdames Joseph Harriman, Lorillard Spencer, jr.; Gordon Douglass, Arthur Scott Burden, Clarence W. Dolan, and John Sanford, the Misses Roberta Willard, Muriel Winthrop, and Mimi Scott, and Walter E. Maynard, Robert McKee Henry Harrison, Maurice Roche, and Lieut. Commander Edward T. Constein, U. S. N.

Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, Medical Corps, U. S. A., who recently returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines, attended the convention of the Association of Military Surgeons, held in this city during the week. Lieut. Col. Ireland is spending a leave of absence with his family at Columbia City, Ind., before reporting to his new station at San Antonio.

Mr. F. G. von Steyn, of Holland, has arrived in Washington and is stopping at the Shoreham.

Mr. James Watson announces the marriage of his daughter, Lucy, to Dr. Ray Jones Stanclift, Eighth United States Cavalry, on Tuesday, August 24, at Merriam, Kans. They will be at home at Fort Riley, Kans.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Andre W. Brewster have returned to Washington from a delightful motor trip of several weeks through the Berkshires and a short stay in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. McCurdy, of New York City, have arrived at the Shoreham, where they will spend some time. Other arrivals at the Shoreham are Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Beal, of San Marcos, Tex.; Mr. D. C. Sands, Miss Sands, and Miss Noland, of Middleburg, Va., and Mr. George F. Whitney, of New York City.

Mrs. Linthicum, of Linthicum Heights, Md., was the house guest recently of Mrs. William Madert and was extensively entertained while in Washington.

Miss Charlotte B. Gridley entertained at a beautiful luncheon for Mrs. Linthicum, of Linthicum Heights, Md., last Thursday. In the center of the table was a large cut-glass vase holding La France roses, and at each end of the table was a silver candelabra, with rose shade candlesticks. The other guests were Mrs. William Madert, Mrs. Claude Thomas, Mrs. Ashmun Brown, Mrs. Jack Madert and Mrs. Lucius E. Gridley.

FORD HERE TOMORROW.

Daniels Will Have Talk with Him About Gasoline Engines.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer and peace advocate, informed Secretary Daniels yesterday that he would arrive in Washington tomorrow and call at the Navy Department on that day in response to Mr. Daniels' invitation. Mr. Daniels desires to discuss the subject of gasoline engines with Mr. Ford.

Mr. Daniels said he was not informed about Mr. Ford's plan for building a large number of submarines as the means of settling the question of the preparedness of the United States for national defense beyond what he had seen in the newspapers. It is expected that Mr. Daniels will ask Mr. Ford about this plan.

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