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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 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

AS TO HATING.

Avoid all hating, O my friend—
Put Hatred on some deep-hid shelf.
If hate you must, be it your end
To hate but HATE itself.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Of what use as evidence is a section of the torpedo that sank the Hesperian in face of the German assertion that no submarine was in the vicinity?

When the news reaches Berlin, shall we hear of a celebration in honor of the dropping of a bomb from a Zeppelin on the almshouse for Germans in London?

In Philadelphia a man shot his brother who refused to lend him money to take him back to Russia. A good foundation for an insanity plea seems to have been already laid.

Calumet Place is to let, and there may be some one who will want to live there on account of its historic associations. But it will be a person whose memory runs further back than 1913.

At least Mr. Archibald may be happy in the thought that, when he fainted as the Secret Service officials knocked at his cabin door, he had on his green silk pajamas and his wrist watch.

It wasn't a German submarine that sank the Hesperian, the Orduna tried to escape and the Arabic was suspected of an intention to ram a U-boat. But what happened to the Lusitania?

Provided that the members of the bands that have given concerts in the public parks this summer are not compelled to attend the municipal picnic to be given in their honor, they probably will not object.

Children of Washington are being denied public school facilities because of lack of room, yet the District Commissioners promise to push the Great Falls water power project, in spite of Secretary Garrison's declination to join in a recommendation of an expense that it is not necessary to consider until 1920.

William Jennings Bryan telephoned Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who has got into financial difficulties because of a too eager reaching out for the coin: "I have been the subject of criticism and the center of storm, but I have lived to see the right increasingly recognized and grow." Meaning, in other words, that Mr. Bryan has got his.

The Plaza Awards Commission boasts that so far it has saved the United States government $46,902. What it really means is that it has taken that amount out of the pockets of the small property owners. Now let us have a report showing how much the commission has cost in salaries and expenses and see what the balance is that has actually been saved to the government as the result of a hideous injustice to its creditors.

It appears that the Central Labor Union, in denouncing the Washington Chamber of Commerce for awarding contracts to firms outside Washington for the erection of reviewing stands for the G. A. R. parade, acted without knowledge of the facts. Since the Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do with the award of contracts, no doubt the Central Labor Union at its next meeting will do that organization justice and remove the undeserved stigma that was placed upon it.

Archibald is not the highly important personage he seems to imagine himself in a serious international episode, otherwise he would not find himself so free to talk to the newspapers and go and come. The least that part of the public which is interested in him has a right to expect, however, is a frank admission from him that he is a German sympathizer, that he was all puffed up when he was chosen as an ambassadorial courier, and that he undertook the task, under an American passport, because his vanity got the better of his common sense.

In New York the widow of a Mr. Pell, who was killed by a railroad train while driving his automobile has been awarded $25,000 damages, while the father of the chauffeur, who was killed as he sat beside his employer, got nothing. The verdicts were rendered by different juries, and the judge who sat in the case of the chauffeur said: "This case was submitted to the jury on one question alone, without exceptions from the plaintiff or a single request to charge. The question was: 'Did the railroad give adequate warning of the approach of that train?' No negligence on the part of Pell was to be imputed to this defendant. Twelve men have decided that adequate warning was given. If I were to set aside this verdict we might as well abolish the jury system." Can anybody reconcile the two verdicts?

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.—Washington dispatch to Chicago Tribune.
And this is called news!—New York World.

Smug Proposal of a Pastor.

The Rev. M. P. Boynton, of Chicago, expresses the belief that the financial embarrassment of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, is the fault of the church more than of the pastor. "Every church should see that its pastor does not need to go out into the money marts," says the Chicago preacher. This would reverse the generally accepted relations of pastor and church, that the pastor is the shepherd caring for the flock and guarding it from the evil temptations of this wicked world. If we are to change this old relationship and make the flock responsible for the conduct of the shepherd, and guard him from temptation by making his life easy with a salary that will keep him out of the money mart, we shall have to reorganize the church and select some other example than the Master who warned the rich young man to sell all that he had, give it to the poor and follow Him.

There are thousands of poorly paid ministers of the gospel, and this has been a standing reflection on many churches in the rural districts, but it has also been accepted as testimony to the Christian character of these men. Dr. Hillis would not ask to be placed in this class of underpaid workers in the pulpit, and it is doubtful if the Chicago preacher could qualify, for he has a church in one of the fashionable suburbs of the city. Dr. Hillis has for many years been one of the high-salaried preachers in this country with an annual income equal to that of some of his parishioners who control large business affairs. He also received an income from lecturing and writing which he said, in his confession, "he was ashamed to name in view of the low wages paid to poor working people."

Dr. Hillis will not be helped by the efforts to make him either a hero or a victim. His financial reverses came from financial successes without the business ability to manage the properties that came into his possession through speculation with the savings from his salary as a preacher and his earnings as a lecturer and writer. He is trying to settle like a man and he ought not to be embarrassed by cheap heroics or suggestions that his congregation ought to have protected him and guarded him from temptation. He is going through the same experience that thousands of business men have gone through without any appeal for sympathy or help from the outside. He ventured and won, then ventured further and lost. He is no better nor worse than other men who have done the same thing. He will be judged in the same way as the world judges other men in the same embarrassment, by the way he handles himself in this trial. The clergy cannot make him appear different from other men who have had the same experience.

But our Chicago promoter of a new idea as to the relations between pastor and church, ought to go on the Chautauqua circuit where new ideas are coined into gate receipts, for his is the most novel idea that has been advanced in connection with the religion of One whose Disciples gave up all they possessed of this world's goods to follow Him.

What Might Have Been.

President Wilson may have made a mistake in not appointing Mr. Bryan Secretary of the Treasury instead of to the State Department. It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan first achieved fame in the discussion of the money question—16 to 1—the cross of gold crucifixion, etc.; that he was the author of a book on the silver and gold dispute and published many lectures on bimetalism. He was also the author of the money planks in the platforms of the Democratic, the Populist and the Silver Republican national conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1904—all in praise of silver.

It is true his financial views were diametrically averse to the great monied interests of the country, the banks, the manufacturers, the merchants and business generally, in short to anybody who had any money at all beyond a current pocketbook account. But these opponents were all plutocrats, and Mr. Bryan had not yet become a monied man himself. He was still the boy orator of the Platte and the struggling warfarer in a limited law practice. He was badly defeated by these plutocrats and their followers, whom he called gold bugs, and it took several subsequent defeats to convince not himself, but his party associates, that the country could not and would not accept his peculiar financial views.

When this was seen, and while his party took up other questions, making them paramount issues—anti-imperialism, the tariff, "trust-busting," etc.—Mr. Bryan became engaged in a career of remarkable prosperity in the way of money-getting, as editor and owner of the Commoner and the prize entertainer on the Chautauqua circuit. Indeed, so prosperous was he in these enterprises and ventures that he has now become a capitalist in his own right, the possessor of considerable personal property and a landed proprietor, not only in his own State, Nebraska, but in Florida and the great State of Texas, abounding in fat oxen, swine, cotton, wine and much corn and oil.

He was now reconciled, apparently, to the gold bugs and became a warm supporter of the new financial system provided by the last Congress, a system founded on the Vreeland-Aldrich act, one of the authors of which—Aldrich—was an arch gold bug of gold bugs. Mr. Bryan indorsed this measure along with the bankers and big business men of the country in general. But, alas, fate seems to will that Mr. Bryan shall not remain long in accord with any one, save, perchance, with a few devoted and adoring followers who, not without a feeling of awe, look upon him as a demigod. At the present moment he is again in adverse position to the financial and business interests of the country by opposing the loan to the allies. In this opposition there is, of course, a moral as well as economic question, not to mention politics. Paramount, is the moral or peace-dove policy, wherein nothing is to be done to aid belligerents, especially those of the triple entente. The loan to Great Britain and to France, although by private parties in which the government has no concern, would endanger our neutrality and be but little short of an international crime, in Mr. Bryan's view. He believes also with Senator James Hamilton Lewis that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the country would bring about a money panic like that of 1893 when so much gold was sent abroad. He does not seem to understand that no money is to be withdrawn from the country by this loan and that merely a credit is to be established for the purchase of our export products—a large volume of which has already gone forward.

Mr. Bryan must have also forgotten that both he and Jim Ham Lewis have been in the habit of triumphantly announcing that under no circumstances could another money panic be possible in the country under the provisions of the new financial system, with the Reserve Board in operation. And so, "taking one consideration with another," it may be that President Wilson would have been more fortunate in his administration had he assigned Mr. Bryan, the eminent financier, to the Treasury portfolio instead of to the State Department. At least, in view of the Mexican situation, it is possible that less harm would have been done in the premises.

Values.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Values are curious things. They seem so simple. And yet the more one thinks about them the more complicated they grow. One discovers that they create a vast system, bewildering, like a maze.

Of all the studies now pursued by men, there is not one more important that economics. Perhaps you will say that religion is more important, for the reason that it relates not only to life in this world, but to life in the next world as well. And yet, I believe it may be shown that economics relate both to the present and to the future life. For unless we learn to live wisely here, how can we be ready to live wisely in the world beyond, where the conditions may be even more complicated?

We have a way of assuming that if we are only good here the future life will be very simple for us and prosperous and happy.

It is not possible that in this assumption we are following the instinct that makes us think when we are disappointed in one place we should be very much more contented if we could move to some other place?

Whatever may be the truth, I am convinced that for most of us there can be no real happiness, no wholesome living, no moral growth, until we learn to understand values.

It is by letting ourselves become so mixed in regard to values that we have made such a mess of our way of living.

If we understood values and strove resolutely and generously to sustain values in their right relations we should not see poverty blighting the earth, creating the slums in the great cities, developing suffering and disease and crime, and crippling millions of human beings in body and mind and soul.

Where do values really begin?

To find an answer we must go back to the creation of the world and to the experience of the first human beings on its surface.

There are those who say that human beings were deliberately placed here by God, first by the creation of Adam, then by the removal of a rib from Adam's body and the development of the rib into a woman, Eve, and then by the coming of Adam and Eve's offspring.

There are others who say that human beings were evolved from creatures of the sea.

There are multitudes of other theories, including the unattractive and yet popular belief that we evolved to our present state from a period when we lived as monkeys.

Perhaps it was during the monkey stage, or some such stage corresponding to the monkey stage, that the creatures destined to become human beings began to have intimations regarding the existence of values.

We know from observation that all animals have such intimations. Some of them have exceedingly keen ideas about values.

And from these ideas about values in animals we can trace strong feelings in regard to rights. How often we look on while animals defend what they consider their possessions. Sometimes they fight as furiously as human beings.

How interesting it would be to know the precise moment and the precise conditions when a man said of a thing, "This thing is property and it is mine."

It would be worth while knowing why he said such words and on what considerations he based his claims.

And of the greatest interest would be his reasons for possessing himself of that piece of property and declaring that his right to it shut out the rights of the rest of the world.

Perhaps, on the other hand, at that early time the rights of the rest of the world were not considered at all. The most powerful of all human instincts must have been the instinct that the race has maintained itself by self-preservation.

Perhaps it did not enter into the consciousness of the first human beings that any human beings should be considered except themselves. Perhaps each instinctively fought for himself.

And perhaps the realization that the earth was a common heritage, that it would be preposterous for any man or any group of men to claim it all, or to claim a large share of it, was an idea that could come only after many generations of training.

Very soon after the creatures destined to become human developed the sense of values, this sense must have played a great part in their growth. It must have led to all kinds of complications.

The moment we meet human beings in history we find them at full tilt, attacking one another, all on account of values.

And history consists very largely of records of these disturbances, sometimes veiled as righteous war, or wars for a principle, but always with values somewhere exerting a mighty influence.

Nowadays we know that there is no such thing as a war simply and solely for an ideal principle. We know that if we only look far enough we shall find values playing a part, concern for material advantage.

At present we are going through a readjustment of our ideas of values. We are on the verge of a revolution, none the less significant because it does not necessarily involve bloodshed. It is going to upset long established views regarding values, and to show us that many of the evils from which we have suffered result from our misconception of values.

Under the circumstances, surely it will pay us to think seriously about values, to study their meaning, to see how closely they are related to every minute in our lives, to every human relation that we sustain, to our security, our peace, our happiness, and to the welfare of the future generations.

Maybe we shall find that there are values relating directly to all of us, values that, when properly adjusted, will change the whole aspect of living.

We may even find that we own the earth and that property is of less value than humanity.

Then we shall look about for a way of coming into our inheritance.

A Record Broken.

American Air Record Broken.—Headline. Mr. Bryan has met his match.—New York Tribune.

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

CREATING PARTY LINES.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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EACH of Hamilton's proposals in turn Congress acted upon and adopted,—not, of course, at once and without debate; only after severe and even bitter contests, indeed, which ran through two annual sessions, and by majorities which grew narrower and narrower with each vote until they dwindled and were lost altogether, to be regained only by an adroit parliamentary bargain;—but adopted, nevertheless, and made the deliberate policy of the government.

Here was more than conservative man could digest.

Even Madison, who in most things led the houses, as he had led the constitutional convention, hesitated and drew back.

Jefferson protested, with rising heat, in the Cabinet and out of it.

Parties began to gather definite creed and purpose, and divided upon lines which grew more and more fixed and clear.

It was undoubtedly Hamilton's purpose to draw men of wealth and property to the support of the government by means of his financial measures; to give them definite reasons for wishing it to succeed, and for determining to stand by it until it did succeed, building for the government a great backing of interest; and that of itself condemned what he did in the eyes of some.

It seemed to make what he proposed legislation for a class; for a class which did not always prefer the interests of communities to its own.

More than that, some of the measures which Congress had adopted, notably that which established a national bank, involved a doctrine of powers implied, as well as of powers explicity granted, by the constitution.

The new government had looked formidable enough with the powers explicitly granted; who should say where the elaboration of its powers would end if still others were to be drawn forth by implication?

The constitution nowhere explicitly gave Congress the right to create a corporation, like the new Bank of the United States.

Hamilton argued that that right was included under the clause which gave it power to make all laws which should be "necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers specifically granted; because he held that the Bank was a necessary financial agent in the handling of the federal funds.

But whither would the country be led if men of Hamilton's school of politics were permitted to interpret the word "necessary?"

Those who had opposed the constitution because under it the authority of a common government could command the financial policy of the States, and those who had opposed it because it subordinated the States in every chief matter of politics and made of them fractions instead of integers in the political life of the country, had, of course, been ready from the first to stand against Mr. Hamilton and his policy of concentration.

When his whole plan was disclosed many Federalists also drew back, with Mr. Madison, fearing whither they should be led by the doctrine of implied powers which the young Secretary thus so boldly pressed at the very outset.

Many a sign of sharp reaction gave the Federalist leaders plain warning of what they might expect, should they persist.

Tomorrow: A New Party Leader.

Woodrow Wilson

Morning Smiles.

So live that the grocer will not have to bother to find out when your pay day comes.—Toledo Blade.

There are compensations in all things. When women get the suffrage they won't want to be moving all the time, for fear of losing their votes.—Puck.

Young Bride—I didn't accept Jim the first time he proposed.
Miss Ryval (slightly envious)—I know you didn't, dear.
Young Bride—How do you know?
Miss Ryval—You weren't there.—London Sketch.

"Prosperity has ruined many a man," declared the moralizer.
"Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all I'd prefer prosperity to do it."—Harper's Magazine.

"After all," said Kwoter, "it's a true saying that 'he laughs best who laughs last.'"
"Not at all," replied Wise. "The really true saying is, 'He laughs best whose laugh lasts.'"—Answers.

Hub—One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going downstairs three steps at a time.
Wife (who knows him)—Where was he, on the roof?—Boston Transcript.

New York Hotel Arrivals.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following Washingtonians have registered at New York hotels:

Cumberland—
Com. A. Althouse,
Mrs. A. Althouse,
Mrs. E. M. Drake.
Wallick—
A. H. Boole,
S. E. Haggon,
Mrs. S. E. Haggon,
J. W. Hill,
Capt. J. T. Scharf.
O. L. Evenson.
Grand—
J. C. Graham,
C. B. Phelps.
Herald Square—
L. Jordan,
J. B. Robertson,
Mrs. Birss,
Mr. Birss.
Martha Washington—
T. Provost.
Great Northern—
E. D. Thompson.
Park Avenue—
Mrs. A. M. Ferguson,
Mrs. J. R. Grunnell.

TRADE REPESENTATIVES.

H. King, dry goods and general merchandise, King's Palace, Cumberland.

H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks and white goods, M. Goldenberg, dry goods, etc., Wallick.

J. H. Boyce, domestics, flannels and wash goods, S. Kann & Co., 215 Fourth avenue.

Dies After Car Hits Truck.

Alonzo S. Eaton, 21, of 139 V street northwest, died in Casualty Hospital yesterday from injuries received Sunday, when a street car collided with a truck on which he and a score of other young persons were riding. The accident happened at Eleventh and C streets northeast. Eaton was one of two injured. An inquest will be held this morning by Coroner J. Ramsey Nevitt.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

When Arthur Presided Over the Senate.

(Written expressly for The Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"When Gen. Arthur was inaugurated Vice President of the United States, March 4, 1881, he was much better prepared for service in the Senate Chamber as presiding officer than many persons thought possible," said the late Col. George Bliss to me at a time when the latter was speaking of Arthur's difficult and yet on the whole successful administration as President.

"After the Presidential election in 1880, Gen. Arthur devoted a great deal of time to the study of parliamentary rules, as he had a small digest of the rulings in the Senate upon parliamentary questions prepared. He was not accustomed to parliamentary procedure and he felt, therefore, that he should thoroughly qualify himself so that he could meet that responsibility.

"In addition to that, Gen. Arthur went to Washington several days before the inauguration. He spent a good deal of time in a little room which opened upon the press gallery and from that convenient place watched carefully the proceedings upon the floor of the Senate. He also made it a point to get acquainted with those of the Senators whom he did not already know. He took an especial liking to Senator Teller, of Colorado, who gave him some valuable advice and some information relating to the personal characteristics of some of the Senators.

"When Arthur took the gavel of the Vice President he had only two purposes in mind. One was to be absolutely impartial if it were necessary for him to make a ruling, relying also upon the parliamentary clerk, who sat just beneath the Vice President's desk, quietly to coach him in case he were in doubt. The other purpose he had in mind was purely political. The Senate at the time Arthur began to preside over that body as Vice President was controlled by the Democratic party. There was no president pro tem. In accordance with a custom which had prevailed, the Senate did not elect a president pro tem unless the Vice President vacated the chair. For instance, the Vice President might call a Senator to the chair during his temporary absence, but if he were to be away several days he so notified the Senate and then that body elected the president pro tem. Before the law was changed—which was done during Arthur's administration—the president pro tem would have succeeded to the Presidency in case both President and Vice President died or resigned.

"Gen. Arthur felt that in view of the fact that the Senate was Democratic he should not vacate the Vice President's chair excepting for a few moments, for if he did the Senate would elect a Democratic president pro tem, and in the remote contingency of the death or resignation of both President and Vice President the Democratic president pro tem would have become President of the United States. While Arthur was Vice President he did not leave the chair excepting for a few moments. He served in the Vice President's chair during the special session of the Senate in the spring of 1881. In September of that year, by reason of the death of President Garfield, Arthur became President and had he died between September 19 and mid-October there would have been no one to take executive charge of the government.

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Tomorrow—Dr. Edwards will tell of "A Town With Two Official Sundays."

JAMES HEADS CITIZENS.

Fifteen Members Admitted by Petworth Association.

C. J. James was re-elected president of Petworth Citizens' Association at a meeting held in Petworth Methodist Episcopal Church last night. J. C. Suter was elected vice president and C. J. James was elected as a delegate to the Federation of Citizen Associations.

New members admitted were Edwin V. Jones, Everett W. Hawkins, C. L. Richin, J. Herbert Robinson, W. H. Criswell, G. A. Adams, Thomas Ryan, M. F. Stapleton, Frank C. Borrows, James P. Barrett, W. E. Spring, J. K. White, E. L. Valentine, J. A. Keys and I. S. Carr.

It was decided by the Association to hold a flower show the first week in October.

Doings of Society

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will arrive in town Friday next for a few days' stay. During their visit they will be at the New Willard, where they have also taken an apartment for the coming winter.

Miss Nona McAdoo has joined her father, the Secretary of the Treasury, at their new residence in R street. Mrs. McAdoo and the younger members of the family are at Harlakenden House, Cornish, N. H., and will not return to Washington until October 1.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church was the scene of an attractive wedding yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock when Miss Florence G. Dailey, daughter of Mrs. C. M. Dailey, became the bride of Mr. Russell A. Buhrer, of Detroit. The Rev. George F. Dudley performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Paul R. Dailey, and had her sister, Mrs. A. H. Homrighaus, of Detroit, as her only attendant. Mr. Carl Buhrer, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. A. H. Homrighaus, of Detroit, and Mr. Allen Minnix, of this city.

A small reception for the members of the two families followed at the home of the bride's mother in Girard street and later Mr. and Mrs. Buhrer left for an extended wedding trip. They will be at home after November 15 at 291 Edison avenue, Detroit.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff will leave Stone Villa, Newport, about October 2 and return to the embassy at Washington.

Mrs. Harriett S. B. Beale, who spent the summer at Westport, N. Y., returned to Washington yesterday and for a few days is staying at the New Willard.

Mr. A. Vouros, charge d'affaires of the Greek Embassy, and Mr. S. Constantinidi, first secretary of the embassy, are at the Aspinwall Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass.

Among those seen lunching at the New Willard yesterday were the Minister from Costa Rica, Senor Castro Quesado, Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, Mr. P. H. C. Harding and Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. William Worthington Russell, Minister to the Dominican Republic, and Mrs. Russell arrived in New York yesterday from Washington. They will sail for South America tomorrow.

Baroness Andre, sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, has gone to New York from Briarcliff, and is staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Cards have been received in Washington for the marriage of Miss Lillian Guthrie Alison and Mr. Frank Armstrong Moses, of Johnson City and Knoxville, Tenn., which will take place at the Presbyterian Church in Wytheville, Va., Tuesday evening, October 12, at 6 o'clock.

Miss Allison is a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Lee Allison, former pastor of Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, of this city, and Mrs. Allison, who, with the Misses Allison, are now at their summer home in Wytheville and plan to remain until after the wedding.

Mme. Christian Hauge entertained at tea following the golf match at Hot Springs yesterday, when her guests included Mrs. Edward A. Mitchell, Mr. Reginald Huidekoper and Mr. Alexander Lezare, of this city; Mrs. Benjamin C. Tilghman, Miss Jane Akers, and Baron and Baroness R. Renkranz.

Mrs. Richard Sylvester left Washington last evening for Saranac Lake to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton L. Wood. She will spend a few days also with her son, Mr. Hubbard Sylvester, at Utica, N. Y.

Among the motor parties arriving at the New Willard yesterday was one composed of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Latimer, and the Misses J. Wallace and J. M. Whittlesy, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will close their Newport season about the middle of next month and return to Washington.

The marriage of Miss Helen E. Hearn, of Baltimore, and Mr. Sidney H. Winslow, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Winslow, of this city, took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the home of the bridegroom's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred E. Barrows, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, in the presence of the immediate members of the families only. Mr. J. C. Kester played the wedding music and Mrs. Kester sang "O, Promise Me."

The bride wore a smart traveling suit of navy blue silk and wool poplin trimmed with sable fur and a picture hat of white satin faced in black velvet. She carried Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Little Miss Marie Schwartz was flower girl, wearing a dainty white frock and carrying a basket of roses and lilies of the valey.

A buffet luncheon followed, after which Mr. Winslow and his bride left for an extended trip to Buffalo, Niagara, and Canada. They will make their future home in Baltimore.

Mr. Milton Bryan will return to Washington from Avon-by-the-Sea the latter part of the month.

Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, U. S. N., who has just been relieved as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Mrs. Howard were the guests of honor at a large dinner given recently in San Diego by Mr. John J. Hernan.

President G. A. Davidson, of the Panama-California Exposition, and Mrs. Davidson, Rear Admiral C. McRae Winslow, who is Admiral Howard's successor, and Representative and Mrs. William Kettner were among the other guests.

Admiral and Mrs. Howard and their daughter, Mrs. J. P. Morton, and little grandson have left California for this city, where Admiral Howard is assigned to duty.

An engagement of interest to society in Baltimore and Washington announced yesterday is that of Miss Mary Evelyn Cromwell, of Catonsville, daughter of the late Richard Cromwell, jr., and of Mrs. Cromwell, to Mr. Newbold Trotter Lawrence, jr., son of Mr. Newbold Trotter Lawrence, of Lawrence, Long Island.

Miss Cromwell is the second of four beautiful daughters, the others being Miss Charlotte Carter Cromwell, Miss Elizabeth Hammond Cromwell, and Miss Mary Kennedy Cromwell. She is related to the oldest families in Virginia, and is allied with Maryland ones of prominence. Mr. Lawrence, who is a midshipman in the United States navy, is connected with the most distinguished families in New York, and is relted to a number of Maryland families.

The marriage will take place next June, and will be one of the most important of the summer.

Col. Charles Page Bryan has joined his brother-in-law and sister, Judge and Mrs. John Barton Payne, at Elmhurst, Ill., after a trip to the exposition at San Francisco.

Judge and Mrs. Payne will come to Washington some time in October and will probably spend the greater part of the winter here.

Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis is at the Shoreham for a short stay.

One of the most important weddings of the autumn in Philadelphia, that of Miss Hope Truxton Beale and Oliver Eaton Cromwell, will be solemnized on Saturday, November 6, in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church. The date was announced yesteray, budt arrangements for the wedding have not been completed.

Miss Beale, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale, is related to many prominent families of Philadelphia and Washington. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Angier B. Duke, of New York, and Miss Cordelia Biddle last April. Mr. Cromwell, a junior at Princeton, is a son of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.

Dr. and Mrs. George D. Kirkpatrick have returned to town after an extended trip through the West.

Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are visiting the exposition at San Diego. They will come to Washington shortly to select a suitable residence for the winter.

The marriage of Miss Florence Larrabee Silsby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Silsby, and Lieut. George Lamberton Smith, U. S. A., will take place at noon tomorrow at the home of the bride's parents in Fairmont street. Miss Mary Hepburn Reed, cousin of the bridegroom, will be maid of honor, and Lieut. Davis De Treville, U. S. N., will act as best man.

Mrs. Jack Cronmiller has returned to her home in Richmond after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams, at Laurel, Md.

Mrs. Taylor, of Centerville, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Taylor at Laurel.

Mrs. Johnson, of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Mrs. John Williams, of Laurel, during the summer, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Mann, of Bromwell, Va., are spending a few days at the Shoreham. Other arrivals at the Shoreham are M. A. Kains, of San Francisco; Mr. W. S. Rowe, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. L. L. Rue, of Philadelphia, Mr. L. Reibold, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss A. B. Jennings, of Fairfield, Conn.; Miss E. T. Gallender, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. English, of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Mr. O. S. Hathaway, of Middletown, N. Y., and Dr. and Mrs. Arnold C. Klebs.

Miss Marguerite Shonts and her sister, the Duchess de Chaulnes, who have been at Newport for the summer, will remain at the Marvin cottage until late in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joy Edson are spending some time in Atlantic City, and are stopping at the Traymore Hotel.

Gen. and Mrs. M. Chao, Mr. Enrique Narvaez, Mr. Ricardo Romero and Mr. Javier Espinoso, all of Mexico, have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Shoreham.

BERLIN INTERESTED IN LOAN.

One Paper Says Schiff Will Not Help Russia.

Berlin (by wireless), Sept. 21.—Negotiations by the allies for a great loan in the United States are being closely watched by Germany. The press displays prominently all available information and comments at length on the various developments.

The Frankfurter Zeitung today expresses the belief that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will not participate in the Anglo-French loan.

"The senior partner, Jacob H. Schiff, as well as the other partners," says this newspaper, "has been aware of the fact that Russia is the center of reaction in the world and that Russia, who oppresses the Jews in a most barbarious way, will benefit by the loan."

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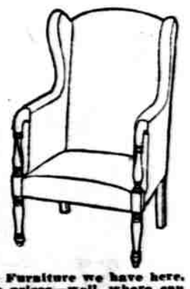

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