IN THE REALM OF RELIGION

WHAT CHURCH PEOPLE ARE SAYING AND DOING

The controversy over the participation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the missionary conference to be held in Panama in February, 1916, resulted on Tuesday in the resignation of five members of the board of missions. This was the culmination of six hours of hot debate on the first day of the board's quarterly meeting in New York City. One of the five dissenters was Bishop Alfred Harding, the head of the diocese of Washington.

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of Epiphany Church, on G street, who is a member of the board of missions, favored the participation of his denomination in the Panama conference, and some of his reasons were given in this column a week ago.

The board proceeded on Wednesday to select as delegates to Panama:

Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the board; Bishop Lucien Leo Kinsolving of Brazil; Bishop Albion W. Knight, in charge at Panama; Bishop Hiram R. Hulse, of Cuba; Bishop C. B. Colmore, of Porto Rico; Rt. Rev. W. Cabell Brown, coadjutor bishop of Virginia, and Bishop Henry B. Aves, of Mexico.

It was decided that the board could send delegates to confer with representatives of other denominations, but that the delegates could not take part in any legislation upon ecclesiastical questions, nor co-operate in any way upon missionary plans.

The five members who withdrew from the board now threaten to bring about a special meeting of the house of bishops for the purpose of preventing the board from carrying out its intention of sending delegates to Panama.

The Church of the Covenant on Connecticut avenue is one of the fifty churches found by the recent Presbyterian general convention to have a membership of over 1,200. This church has 1,428 members and stands thirty-fourth in number among all the Presbyterian churches of the United States. Rev. Dr. Charles Wood is pastor of the Church of the Covenant and Rev. Harold C. Warren is his assistant.

L. Russell Alden, of this city, was re-elected treasurer of the Maryland Lutheran Synod at its convention held the past week in Middletown, Md.

At the Church of the Covenant this afternoon the music under the direction of Sydney Lloyd Wrightson with Harvey Murray at the organ will be given by the double quartet and will include the following numbers.

"Lovely Appear," Redemption (Gounod), incidental solo, Mrs. Gawler; bass solo, "When with Doubting and Dreading" (Tosti), Mr. Gorbach; "Thou Art My All" (Wooler), incidental solo, Miss Harper; "I Will Sing of Thy Power" (Sullivan), incidental solo, Mr. Backing; "Supplication" (Scott), incidental solo, Mr. Humphrey.

Luther Day will be celebrated in Lutheran churches today with special prayer and offering for home missions. Both Sunday schools and congregations will co-operate in giving for the support of the work of the board of home missions.

The first number of the weekly Lutheran Church Work and Observer appeared the past week. This is a consolidation of the Lutheran Church Work and the Lutheran Observer which new arrangement was approved and directed at the recent meeting of the general synod at Akron, Ohio.

The first issue of the combined papers contains letters from two Washington correspondents, Mrs. Helen E. Monroe, who is a member of Luther Place Memorial Church and an active supporter of the Gospel Mission, and Rev. William A. Wade, pastor of St. Mark's Church.

The following statement concerning the representative church of the Southern Methodists in Washington, comes from Bishop W. A. Candler, chairman of the Commission on Representative Church: "The General Conference Commission charged with the erection of the representative church in Washington City held a meeting October 6 for the purpose of taking steps to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the work of erecting the building proposed. After going over carefully all the facts in the case, it was judged necessary that an agent be appointed to collect outstanding subscriptions and pledges and prosecute further the campaign in this interest and to represent the commission in the work of erecting the building. Accordingly, Rev. S. S. McKenny, of the Texas conference, was chosen for this work, and Bishop McCoy has confirmed the appointment. It is earnestly desired that all subscriptions and pledges of every sort be paid at the earliest possible moment in order that the work of building may proceed without further delay. The speedy completion of this enterprise is important to our cause at the National Capital and to the credit and welfare of our church throughout the connection."

Practical religious co-operation between different religious bodies is pointed out by the editor of the Outlook in incidents, one of which recently occurred on the war front in France and the other took place in Baltimore.

The bishop of Birmingham, England, Right Rev. Dr. Henry Russell Wakefield, is a good example of a wide-awake prelate. He has all-around interests, as may be seen from the fact that he is chairman of the central committee on the unemployed, member of the royal commission on the poor law, chairman of the London Guild of Hope, and the chairman of the juvenile board of the Church Temperance Society. When the bishop walks abroad, he has an eye out for everything that is upbuilding, socially or religiously. And when he recently took rather a long walk abroad—namely, in France—he had an eye out, not only for the doings of war, but also as to the effect of war on religion. He declares that out of this war there should come the possibility of a better understanding among the various religious bodies. As an instance in point, he mentions the case of the present Catholic Archbishop of Rouen. On the day when Dr. Wakefield saw the Archbishop an Anglican celebration of the holy communion had been permitted in the archiepiscopal chapel. The Anglican bishop asked the Roman Catholic prelate whether there was any objection to this being done. The reply was, "Certainly not." And then, says Dr. Wakefield, after a moment's thought, the archbishop went on: "After all, what does it matter whether one celebrates in one vestment and another in a different one, if at the root of things we are the same? Of course, at the root there must be union of belief."

Another example of practical Christian unity, and also another instance of Roman Catholic courtesy and broad-mindedness, is the benediction sent by Cardinal Gibbons to Dr. Charles Fiske, of Baltimore, on the occasion, a fortnight ago, of the latter's consecration as Bishop of Central New York. The new bishop is a man who has been notably successful in his various rectorships. He succeeded Bishop Murray, the present bishop of Maryland, as rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, of Baltimore, and immediately made his personality felt in both church and community. He has been particularly a man's parson, his Men's Club having been one of the largest in Baltimore, comprising the adherents of a number of denominations in its membership. He has also been one of the leaders in the social service work of the city, and is above the average ability both as preacher and as administrator.

Rev. Dr. Weston Bruner, who is directing the Baptist evangelistic campaign now in progress in twenty churches in Washington, is the general of all the forces of evangelism of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention, and represents over 2,000,000 white Baptists of the entire Southland. He is one of the best known, most beloved and highly esteemed men of the entire Southern Baptist convention.

He has held large and successful city pastorates in Baltimore, Washington and San Antonio, Tex. From each of these fields of labor he has been called to higher and more responsible positions till now he heads the largest and most effective evangelistic force controlled by any denomination in America.

For six years he has steered the evangelistic forces of Southern Baptists to wider and greater achievements. Under his leadership this force has increased from five evangelists to twenty-five evangelists and singers. The results have grown from 3,000 additions to Baptist churches the first year to 17,000 the past year. Thus far, the results this present year are far beyond any previous record. Dr. Bruner is a logical, fascinating preacher, a strong man among men, a wise counselor and an able, aggressive, conquering leader.

Among the visiting corps of singers engaged in the local Baptist campaign are a number of very fine and cultured soloists who are heard at all services.

The most popular musical attraction is the male quartet. These four men are all highly cultivated singers and have sung and worked together until their team work is not to be excelled. Their voices blend in perfect harmony and they sing the stirring gospel messages with wonderful effect. The personnel of this quartet is as follows:

First tenor, A. I. Ruby, of Asheville, N. C. He has had the leading voice studio of Asheville for the past three years. Mr. Ruby possesses a natural lyric tenor voice of great beauty and has studied voice under some of the leading vocal artists of America.

Second tenor, Plunkett Martin, of Lynchburg, Va. Though only 22 years old, he is a graduate of the Moody Voice School of Chicago, and has a robust tenor voice of wonderful sweetness. Mr. Martin is a finished artist and his solo work is a delight to all who hear him.

Barytone, J. L. Blankenship. He is from Moody Voice School also, now living in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Blankenship is a thoroughly trained singer and for four years has been one of the most popular singers of the Southern Baptist convention.

Second bass, J. P. Schofield, hails from Kansas, and is a graduate of Baker University of that State. Mr. Schofield is the senior member of the quartet.

This famous gospel quartet has been heard with keen delight by thousands of people in the cities of the East and South. They are singing each morning at 10:30 o'clock in Calvary Baptist Church.

Bishop Earl Cranston, of this city, is the author of a new book in which he pleads for the union of Methodist churches, a subject very dear to him. Of the new work the Christian Advocate says:

Bishop Cranston gives his hand and his heart to the vote for Methodist unification. He is passionately for it, since he is so profoundly convinced of its potential benefits that he cannot with patience wait for another generation to parley over the details. In his book, "Breaking Down the Walls," he prepares his ground in a large way by a searching examination of the spirit of "ecclesiastical militancy" which always makes it so difficult to realize a perfect union of rival sects. He studies the unsatisfactory "treaty status" of the relations between the two great Methodist bodies, and exposes the weakness of "compulsory federation."

"The first consideration with every loyal soul," says Bishop Cranston, "will be not past grievances nor traditional preferences, but the efficiency of Methodism as a power in the kingdom of the Lord." For such efficiency, unity and harmony are a prerequisite. After laying down certain principles which must govern in any adequate plan for harmonizing American Methodism, he shows how these are satisfied in the plan of union by reorganization now proposed. The features of the plan which have been attacked he sturdily defends. He is, it must be confessed, an attractive figure, this senior leader of our Episcopal forces—with the tri-color badge of the Loyal Legion upon his black coat reminding us of his love of country in the days when he wore the blue—who sounds this bugle call to the waiting lines of his fellow Methodists: "God is calling Methodism to mighty tasks. She must prepare His way and make His paths straight. Woe is to me if I preach not the gospel of reconciliation to my own people. With this impelling message in my soul, and looking already through the vanishing mists of time into the faces of the reunited hosts of Methodism, with John Wesley at their head—in the land where love has its way—I plead, with the gladness of a great hope, for the peace of our Zion."

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Defiance, Ohio, recently deceased, made provision through insurance policies and an invested sustaining fund, by which the American University, at Washington, D. C., now inherits $10,000. Dr. Slocum was widely known as a publicist and authority in historic-genealogical matters connected with Ohio. He was a scholar of vast learning and acute intelligence. He was a cousin of the celebrated Gen. Slocum, of civil war fame, of whom he had written a life. Dr. Slocum long had been interested in the American University.

The first of the series of laymen's missionary conventions which are to be held throughout the country has completed its sessions in Chicago. The conventions are to culminate in a great gathering which will be held in Washington in April, 1916. Of the opening of this campaign the editor of the Christian Century (Chicago) says:

More often recurring than any other note in the laymen's missionary convention held last week in Chicago was the acknowledgement of a unique responsibility resting upon the Christian men of America during this time of world war to uphold the banner of Christ in the unevangelized portions of the world.

Again and again the truth was driven into the quick of men's consciences that with the other "Christian" nations slaying one another the only conspicuous testimony to be borne for the Christian ideals of peace and civilization must be borne by the United States. This is not true because we of America are better or more Christian than other nations. We are not. In their circumstances our conduct would in all human likelihood have been on a level with their conduct.

But our different circumstances, our fortunate detachment from the scene of struggle, our independence of European entanglements, all combine to lay upon us an unusual responsibility not merely to do the conventional and customary thing but to erect new and higher standards beyond anything the Church of Christ has ever before striven to measure up to.

The war and its meaning for the peaceful American Church constituted the thesis of nearly every address of the great convention. Chicago churchmen set a record which seventy-five other cities will try to break during the next six months of a nation-wide campaign. Forty-five hundred men registered for the convention and paid $1 each. All the Protestant churches in the city were represented. The sessions, held at Medinah Temple, were presided over by Harry A. Wheeler, a master of business and a man equally at home in conducting the affairs of the kingdom.

This series of laymen's conventions differs from that of six years ago in that home missions is now included side by side with foreign missions. One of the greatest addresses of the convention was an interpretation of "The Appeal of Chicago," by Prof. E. A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, Iowa.

The South American field loomed large. Bishop Kinsolving, of the Episcopal church, and Bishop Stuntz, of the Methodist church, both missionary bishops in South America, brought urgent messages of opportunity and need from our neighbor continent.

The laymen's movement will gather power as it rolls through the leading cities of our land. And it is safe to predict that the climacteric convention in Washington, D. C., in May, 1916, will be one of the most significant religious gatherings held in many years.

Rev. Finis Idleman, for nine years pastor of Central Christian church, Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted a call to Central Church, New York City, and will enter upon his new work January 1. The New York church is said to be the oldest church of the Disciples of Christ, having been founded in 1810. However, the cause of the Disciples is not strong in the Metropolis and it is hoped that the new pastor will be able to build up the New York church as he has the one which he leaves. Of Dr. Idleman's change a friend has said:

At the hour of his most evident success he now resigns his church of 1,500 members, relinquishes the commanding position he occupies in the cultural, political and commercial life of Des Moines, to accept a church of 300 members smothered under the vast commercial and religious enterprises of New York City.

Rev. J. W. Van Vleve, D. D., Decatur, Ill., vice president board of conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a recent address on the retirement of aged ministers, said:

"The support of the minister must be removed from the market basis to the basis of military service, in which the ideas of loyalty and sacrifice are more conspicuous than those of employment and wages. The minister should have a position of separateness and honor like that of an officer in the regular army. The military officer is wholly at the disposal of his government. He keeps himself detached from other interests in order that no personal affairs of his own may interfere with the promptness and singleness of his service. On the other hand, the government assumes the entire responsibility for his support. From the time when he is accepted as a cadet, he receives an allowance proportioned to the demands of his position, and when his time of active service is over he retires on an adequate and honorable pension. We require of our ministers the same absolute devotion which the government requires of its officers. In all equity we ought to provide in the same absolute way for their comfort. The crucial point in the problem is the retired minister. The necessities of the work are the security of the active minister for his support. His congregation can be depended upon to see to that, but the retired minister by the behest of the church is without a congregation and his comfort should be the care of the whole church.

"The sincere and practical adoption of such a policy would put a new spirit into the living ministry, it would free money for better ministerial equipment, and would give us a larger number of choicest men for our ministry."

On last Tuesday night Beta Chapter, of Virginia, of the Phi Mu Sigma Fraternity, was installed at the M. E. Church, South, at Fredericksburg, Va., with impressive ceremonies. The installation was presided over by Dr. Clifton P. Clark, supreme master of the fraternity, assisted by a delegation from Alpha Chapter, of Virginia, located at Alexandria. Accompanying the supreme master from Washington were Willis S. Warren, supreme recording secretary; William H. Braund, charter member; T. Hunton Leith, member of Alpha Chapter; James Merritt Maupin, jr., president of Kappa Chapter; J. Marshall DeShields, historian of Gamma Chapter. The delegation from Alpha Chapter, of Virginia, consisted of Lester Cook, president; Thomas M. Jones, jr., secretary; Harold W. Davis, Robert Gulland, assistant secretary; W. E. Dunn and Elmer Smith. The visiting delegation was met at the depot by representatives of the new chapter, and were handsomely entertained in their homes. Dr. Clark and Mr. Warren were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Masters, Messrs. Braund and Leith by N. I. P. Davis, Messrs. Dunn and Gulland by Mr. Edwin H. Whitehouse, Messrs. Maupin, DeShields, Cook and Davis by Mr. Rowland F. Tankard. The ceremonies of the installation were conducted in the historic old Methodist Church of Fredericksburg. Members of the new chapter are: I. P. Davis (teacher of the class composing the chapter), R. F. Tankard, E. H. Whitehouse, J. K. Herndon, H. V. Knight, Fred A. Thomas, L. A. Sarver, James H. Mitchell, Walter Humphries, Vivian L. Layton, William E. Porter, Alton Whitehouse, C. M. Rowe, William T. Lowry, Joseph W. Rixey, E. J. Embrey and W. L. Brannon, members of the official board of the church, also came in as sustaining members of the chapter. R. F. Tankard was elected president of the new chapter.

SNUB FOR PEACE WORKERS.

Overtures of Wilson and Pope Would Be Refused, Paper Says.

London, Oct. 30.—Pope Benedict and President Wilson will only expose themselves to disagreeable but inevitable snub if they assume that there is any willingness in London, Paris or Petrograd to accept a patched up peace at this time, says the Globe today in discussing the recent conference between United States Ambassador and the Kaiser in Berlin.

"There can be no peace while the shadow of Prussian junkerdom lies over the world."

The London Press has assumed that the United States is willing to act as intermediary in efforts to restore peace in Europe.

State billiard tables were first played on in Great Britain in 1827.

CONCERT FOR BLIND PLANNED.

Program for Entertainment at Library of Congress Announced.

The program to be presented for the blind at the Library of Congress on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock, in pavilion 7, is as follows: Chaminade trio, Miss Ruth Jones, 'cello; Miss Aedie Robinson, piano; Miss Elsa Raner, violin. Beethoven trio (Allegro) No. 1, Opus 1, for violin, 'cello and piano. 'Cello solo, Concerto, Andante (Goltermann); (a) "Declaration of Loce" (Raff), (b) "Slumber Song) (Eppinger), (c) "Panquita" (Robyn), violin, 'cello and piano. Piano solo, "Rigoletto Paraphrase" (Liszt), Miss Adele Robinson. Mendelssohn Trio, Op. 49, Andante, No. 1. Chaminade Trio, (a) "Reverie" (Sarasate), (b) "Scherzo" (von Goens), Miss Elsa Raner. (a) "Largo" (Handel), (b) "Rakoczy," Hungarian March, (Franz Liszt), violin, 'cello and piano.

TURKS FEAR GERMAN RULE.

Strong Opposition Developing to 'Army to Be Sent "to Relief."'

Paris, Oct. 30.—Strong opposition to the putting of a German army in Turkey has developed in the committee of Union and Progress, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Echo de Paris. The committee of Union and Progress is the Young Turk organization which overthrew the government of Abdul Hamid.

According to the Young Turks, Germany has planned to put an army in Turkey not so much to help the Turks invade Brithish colonial possessions as to secure complete domination of the country.

A Bucharest dispatch says that Roumania has mobilized 450,000 men, of whom 200,000 are massed on the Bulgarian border and the balance on the Hungarian frontier.

National Questions Loom Up As Election Factors In Several Eastern States

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST IN COUNTRYWIDE ELECTIONS.

Woman Suffrage—Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania (New Jersey beat suffrage October 19).

Prohibition—Ohio.

Governors—Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky.

In New York's Twenty-third Congressional district, a contest is being fought on national issues.

New York votes on new constitution.

The elections of next Tuesday would be of minor importance if this were not the year preceding the Presidential contest. As it is, the national political leaders here are watching carefully several States to see which way the straws will blow, for national issues have been injected into many local contests.

In the Twenty-third New York Congressional district, for instance, both the Republican and the Democratic candidates have boldly and openly made a fight on country-wide issues. This district comprises parts of the western Bronx and nothern Manhattan. The election was made necessary by the death of Representative Joseph A. Goulden.

The Republican candidate, former Representative William S. Bennet, has imported several Republican United States Senators to speak for him and has attacked the Wilson administration on the tariff, finances and the Mexican policy. The tariff has been the principal point of attack.

Besides the Republicans, Mr. Bennet has the indorsement of the Independence League and the Progressives. His opponent, Ellsworth J. Healy, is making his fight squarely on the Wilson administration. Several German-American societies have adopted resolutions opposing Mr. Healy's candidacy on the ground that his election would be an indorsement of the President. The district is normally Democratic.

National issues also figure in the three gubernatorial contests in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Kentucky.

In the Bay State Republican State convention, which nominated former Representative Samuel W. McCall, a platform was adopted declaring for increased national defense, continued neutrality toward all warring nations and a revised protective tariff. Attempts to put through resolutions condemning the issuance of a foreign loan for belligerents and favoring national prohibition failed.

The platform also favors a national corporation law, national regulation of the hours of labor of women and children and a national divorce law.

The Progressives are back in the Republican fold in Massachusetts and for this reason Gov. David I. Walsh will have good opposition in his race for a third term.

The Democratic platform congratulates the country upon the administration of President Wilson and, like the Republicans, favors neutrality and preparedness.

In Kentucky prohibition has tended to split the Democratic ranks. The Democratic candidate for governor is A. O. Stanley, the Representative who became well known throughout the country when he headed the steel trust investigation. His Republican opponent is E. P. Morrow.

In Maryland, a Democratic stronghold, E. C. Harrington is the pick of the predominant party, while O. E. Weller is the G. O. P. choice.

Prohibition is the leading issue in Ohio, while several other States will vote on the liquor question in the 1916 elections.

The defeat of woman suffrage by a decisive majority in New Jersey has not cast down the women leaders of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, who have fought all the harder since the setback of October 19.

In Pennsylvania the women have the governor on their side and many other Republican leaders have spoken in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment. In Massachusetts, too, Gov. Walsh has made many speeches in favor of suffrage. The failure to incorporate a suffrage plank in the Republican State platform was a great disappointment to the women.

In New York the saloon interests are backing anti-suffrage propaganda, but none of the regular political parties have taken a public stand either for or against the cause. It is said that President Wilson's espousal of suffrage made a great impression throughout the State.

New York is also wrought up over the new State constitution and the newspapers have been filled for months with long arguments over the proposed changes in the organic law. There is opposition to the constitution from both party ranks and the union labor chiefs have declared against it, because, as they believe, the civil administration is subordinated to the military and the court rights of a civilian are endangered. This view is hotly disputed, the other side pointing out that in this respect the provisions of the new constitution will be identical with those of the old.

In New York City District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, who succeeded Charles S. Whitman when the latter became governor, is fighting to be elected to his present office. The Democrats picked to run against him Judge Edward Swann, of the Court of General Sessions, known as a Tammany man, and Frank Moss, former assistant district attorney, is making a strong campaign on the Progressive ticket.

Friends of Moss endeavored to dissuade him from continuing his fight by the argument that he was dividing the strength against Tammany and delivering the election into the hands of Judge Swann, but Mr. Moss persisted, assailing both his opponents in public speeches.

Manhattan borough elects a holder of the extremely lucrative post of sheriff. Frank K. Bowers, at present an under sheriff, is opposed by Alfred E. Smith, a brilliant young product of the New York East Side, who has shown great qualities of leadership in the State assembly. Mr. Smith is a Tammany man.

A bitter municipal campaign has been waged in Buffalo, the unfortunate religious issue being brought to the fore as last year.

HOROSCOPE.

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Sunday, October 31, 1915.

This is a most unfavorable day and it will be wise to pass it quietly. The Sun, Mars and Uranus are all adverse, while Venus is in benefic aspect.

The influences are most unlucky for association with friends and relatives. Dissensions and misunderstandings are believed to be fomented by conditions under this rule.

Lovers should be especially circumspect, as the stars presage quarrels and separations.

Ministers are said to be affected most unhappily during this planetary government. Depression, discouragement and uncertainty, especially for pastors of city churches, are probable.

Men and women in places of power are believed to be exceedingly hard to deal with, when the Sun and Mars are in evil aspect.

Trouble for a woman officeholder in a Western State is foreshadowed.

During this day girls should be fairly fortunate in all things, except association with men. It is a good rule for the wearing of new clothing and the making of important plans.

Education has a direction which augurs gains for women. A college will honor one who makes discoveries in scientific investigation.

Criticism for a Cabinet officer is foreshadowed by the stars.

Weather that is variable and unseasonable is probable during the autumn. Diseases of the throat will be prevalent.

A new amusement that will supersede dancing is prognosticated. It will bring gain to manufacturers.

Increase in the number of murders is predicted. Many persons of prominence will be victims of greed.

The death of a young millionaire is foretold. Mourning is indicated for many persons who are prominent in social life.

Fame for one of the smaller universities is prophesied, owing to an achievement due to one of its professors.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not change their business or professional activities during the coming year. Business may cause great anxiety and those who are employed are likely to lose their positions.

Children born on this day may be exceedingly ambitious and restless in nature. These subjects of Scorpio are frequently great travelers as they love adventure. Girls should be guarded against hasty and unfortunate marriage.

(Copyright, 1915.)

TOMORROW'S MENU.

"No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruit, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November!" —Hood.

BREAKFAST.

Apples and Farina
Bacon
Rolls Coffee

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.

Hashed Chicken on Toast
Pickled Peaches
Tapioca Pudding
Tea

DINNER.

Chicken Soup
Broiled Lamb Chops
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Carrots Nut Salad
Floating Island

Apples and farina—Slowly add half a cupful of farina to a quart of boiling water. When partly cooked, stir in four tart apples, pared and cut into eighths. Cook until the apples are tender. Add cinnamon or nutmeg if desired, and serve with cream.

Tapioca pudding—Soak a cupful of tapioca over night in water to cover. Drain it and put it in a quart of milk with a pinch of salt; cook until the tapioca is transparent. Then add the yolks of five well-beaten eggs, and sugar and vanilla to taste; then take from the fire and turn in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a buttered baking dish, set this in a pan of water and bake until the pudding thickens; then remove the under pan of water and bake the sweet until brown.

Creamed carrots—Scrape the carrots after they have been washed and cut them in thick slices or in cubes. Put them in a saucepan with salted boiling water and boil them for about half an hour—until they are quite tender. If they are the old variety they will need to cook a quarter of an hour longer. When they are quite tender drain them and cover them with a well seasoned white sauce or drawn butter.

Bulgars Offer Greeks War Price.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—The Frankfurt Gazette is authority for the statement that Bulgaria has offered to cede to Greece all of Macedonia east of the Monastir-Gievgeli line if she will enter the war against the allies. At the same time Turkey has promised to recognize Greece's sovereignty in the islands seized by Greece from Turkey during the Balkan war.

Fashions at the Capital

The Well-dressed Woman in Smart Society; What She Wears, the Time and the Place.

By MARGARET WADE.

With the trousseau for a President's bride the most absorbing topic of conversation for weeks, and the return from every part of the country of women famous for their toilets as well as their manners, their wit, and their place in the social life of the nation, the question of dress appears to be more important than ever.

It also appears to be subject to as many contentions as who goes first in the Congressional Club, or who makes the first call when the visiting ladies are the wives of the District judiciary and the Lower House of Congress, respectively.

If Mrs. Norman Galt has already accumulated the large and varied stock of gowns that have been described as purchased by her in every city that has ever enjoyed her patronage from New York to Richmond, she will enter on her new position as mistress of the White House with a wardrobe no less startling than that of the spectacular lady from Muncie, Ind., who came to Washington a few years ago with feathers in her hair, and diamonds in the heels of her shoes, to show Washington just how gorgeous American fashions and American fashion leaders could be, if the Muncie standard could once be firmly established.

As the next mistress of the White House has lived in Washington for twenty years, is a woman of independent fortune, with a well-established reputation for good taste, it is perfectly safe to assume she will dress as suits her position in the future just as she has in the past.

* * * *

This next mistress of the White House, whose pictures are now familiar objects in nearly every household in the land, and whose expression and manner are faithfully portrayed with the President in the latest movies, looks her best in street suits or in full evening dress. Fortunately the demitoilet and the so-called afternoon gowns are the least important frocks in the wardrobe of a President's wife, who makes no informal calls and receives no informal visits. Being a great walker, Mrs. Galt has naturally ordered several coat suits, while for church or traveling she has two more elaborate tailored suits, one dark gray, one midnight blue. Both are in a semi-military effect, and have hats and boots as a part of the costume.

On the several occasions on which she has appeared at the play since the announcement of her engagement to the President, Mrs. Galt has appeared in evening dress, usually in black net or chiffon. Should she continue this custom after she is mistress of the White House, the theaters would take on a real gala appearance, as society has been ready to adopt this fashion for years and only needs a leader.

As she will be the hostess at no less than four state dinner parties, and share with the President the honors of eight or nine more when they will be entertained in turn by each member of the Cabinet, evening gowns are the most important item in the most important trousseau of many seasons.

While as a widow white satin is impossible, as a bridal toilet it is of first importance as a dinner gown, particularly when the satin is embellished in the gold and silver motifs of the Coudurier fabrics, from which Mrs. Galt has ordered at least one new gown. Another gown not only offered but accepted as a part of the trousseaus is one of the wonderful new brocades of black background, with the motifs of gay-colored small flowers entirely of metal thread, and so worked that they appear only when viewed directly before the eye, the color appearing to fade away from any other angle, leaving the rich black surface.

* * * *

A charming visitor from Peru, with a smart winter's wardrobe, is Miss Teresa Granda, who has arrived direct from her South American home to pass the winter with her uncle, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet, at their Legation on R street.

Miss Granda, not Miss Pezet, as she is frequently described from the Latin fashion of writing her name, "Miss Theresa Granda-y-Pezet," is the daughter of the minister's eldest sister, but in coloring and manner bears more resemblance to her aunt and hostess, inasmuch as both are fair, blue-eyed and very modish in attire. Miss Granda has one of the newest and smartest of tailored suits showing how the vogue of metal has worked its way into cloth as well as through silk fabrics of every description. This is "Liege," a new pinkish gray, in gabardine finish with plain skirt widening from the hips, but without fullness and a hip length jacket. The metal effect is on the jacket where fine silver threads form what appears to be a high waistcoat, also a very chic decoration in the back where the silver rises in pyramidal form from the hem to a point slightly above the normal waistline.

Miss Granda wears with this a small velvet hat of the same shade with high aigrette showing the Liege and silver tones. Other new colors, all right from France, despite the war and its sorrows, are Garibaldi red, which comes in its best form in velvet, being dull but very rich; "Vertlierre," a dull ivy green and a new Italian green, which is copied from the green of the Italian flag. There are also a whole line of new blues from the Midnight shade, which Mrs. Norman Galt selected for the first colored gown in which she appeared after the announcement of her engagement to the President of the United States, to the delicate lining of the white fur robe under which Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo takes her daily airing in the White House gardens. Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, while the fourth daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, is the first and only granddaughter of President Wilson, and during her parents' absence in the West, is making her home at the White House, where she is a person of great importance.

* * * *

Whatever the melancholy days of a real cool November may produce in the way of fashionable attire, the past week or two, marked by returning maids or matrons, show the tailleur costume of white and black, of dark blue or brown and occasionally of a new rich plum, to have first place for street wear. There is also a very marked preference for wide-rimmed sailor hats, in new materials and sometimes in new lines. The small hat for dress occasions may have all the popularity its sponsors claimed for it when the millinery season opened, but Washington has not yet taken out its card case or donned formal visiting attire, and for the present a hat with a brim is first choice with nine out of every ten women buying smart and practical millinery.

Mrs. Edward McCauley, jr., who was Miss Jean Oliver, youngest daughter of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania, has one of the ultra smart white hats in a large, broad-brimmed shape of hatter's plush on the most severe lines, but with its brim faced in a dull black satin-finished material that is as becoming as velvet, yet strictly in line with the severity of the hat and the narrow band of dead white ribbon with its prim little bow forming the only trimming. Young Mrs. McCauley, who saw the beginning of the war in Turkey from her apartment in Constantinople, where she followed her gallant young sailor husband, who was in command of the Scorpion, has fully recovered from the strain of that anxious time and her interrupted homeward journey, and is looking chic and happy as ever. With her model chapeau she is wearing a coat and jacket of shepherd's plaid very small in check with the edges of her close-fitting jacket bound in white silk braid, just as the average woman would have hers bound in black. White pearl buttons naturally go with the white binding. This detail would in itself put Mrs. McCauley's suit in a class by itself even though the coat and jacket were not cut on the newest and smartest lines.

* * * *

Mrs. Malcolm McConihe, who was Miss Eleanor Moran, of the well-known New York family of that name, is another smartly attired young woman in white and black. Her suit is a well-tailored English mixture, slightly more white than black, and her hat a round sailor of white plush or uncut velvet shot in black. The "shots" are polka dots from the size of a small pinhead to a pea, and in close irregular lines. The trimming is a heavy cord of jet at the base of the crown and a twist of the same forming a round, flat decoration directly in front.

* * * *

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin whose late husband, Gen. Henry C. Corbin, of Ohio and Washington, was adjutant general of the army, and for many years one of the powerful figures in military affairs in the War Department and at the White House, is back to her apartment at the Connecticut, and taking a daily promenade in a modish suit of blue serge showing the still comparatively narrow skirt with the semi-fitting jacket, with broad straight back and very modest turn-back shawl collar. The 1915 touch that distinguishes this from the average blue serge suit is the delicate outline of embroidery on the back of the coat, on the edge of the collar and on the cuffs. This is dull red and cream color, hardly an eighth of an inch in width, but very effective. Mrs. Corbin, who was the second wife of the great soldier, is one of the small coterie of young and wealthy widows who add great interest to the social life of the Capital without any other responsibility than being young and agreeable. With her simple blue suit Mrs. Corbin wears a wide rimmed sailor shaped hat of black velour. Mrs. Corbin wears particularly smart evening gowns, and always has a number of new creations to open the season, as she is one of the most popular of dinner guests, particularly in those circles which entertain distinguished companies, but never mention the fact in print. One of the dinner gowns already in commission for the coming season is a new vivid green tulle covered in silver, the latter in delicate but closely applied particles, that cover the skirt in a graceful airy fashion, quite different from the set, geometrical trimming bought by the yard. The bodice, cut with V back and front, is close fitting with well defined waist line and a garniture of silver both front and back. The elbow sleeves are of the silver spangled tulle and close fitting.

* * * *

Green in every form, from velour cutting hats to tulle and velvet ball gowns, is one of the leading colors in Washington. Miss Isabella Hagner, late social secretary at the White House, and a bride-elect, whose marriage to Mr. Norman James, of Baltimore, will be the fourth wedding in the White House circle to take place in the present administration, has as one of her most becoming dinner gowns, a severely plain but very becoming emerald-green velvet with trained skirt and a square cut bodice trimmed in iridescent jet, in which the green tints predominate.

* * * *

Mrs. Gorgas, wife of Col. William Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, is back to town for the winter looking very well in a dark blue cheviot suit with plain skirt and a Russian jacket, both new and smart in line. Her hat is one of the particularly chic shapes that is neither a turban nor a sailor, but a soft crowned affair with an irregular brim all entirely in black velvet, which is most becoming to this army hostess.

* * * *

Miss Jane Sands, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sands, and one of a family noted for its handsome women, and distinguished men, is looking particularly smart in a tailored suit of the latest mode as regards color, material and line. The first is a light brown, the second a loose, rough English suiting, and the third the happy medium of wide skirt that does not flare, and the coat that does. That is, from the waistline. This new skirt is the creation of the house of Premet, and has been promptly accepted in America by the modistes who serve the most conservative women in all localities. It is quite possible to have the modish wide skirt without looking in the least like the treasured but grotesque pictures of our grandmothers, or great-grandmothers of 1860 or 1870. Miss Sands, who is the neice of that "Miss Sands" mentioned in the now much discussed book of Sir Willoughby Maycock, in which he describes Washington society of thirty years ago, tops her smart suit with a velvet hat equally chic, a low-crowned turban with its trimming close pompoms of fur matching the cloth in color.

* * * *

Another young woman with a taste for neutral colors, whatever her feelings may be regarding neutrality of a different and more important nature, is Miss Dorothy Aleshire, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, who is one of the best dressed, as well as best looking and best mannered of the youngest belles. Miss Dorothy Aleshire, is wearing a jacket suit of light brown, with a small feather turban, entirely of the light brown plumage.

* * * *

Mrs. Robert N. Harper, of Washington and Virginia, is not of the economically inclined women who waited to see what the winter would bring forth in the way of social attractions before ordering her gowns, as she placed her order early, and is now in possession of a very complete wardrobe which for elegance and style is not likely to be surpassed by anything that may find its way to the Capital, even by way of the New York or Georgetown custom house.

* * * *

What some of her friends consider the handsomest of Mrs. Harper's new frocks is a white and silver skirt, with the high bouffont back, and a petticoat front of lace. The bodice is of the silk with the new curved lines, only permissable to a woman of perfect figure, with the front largely of lace and tulle, and a brilliant delicate glint of rhinestones. The chief beauty of this gown is undoubtedly the material, the silk being old time grosgrain, in ivory white, with the silver in the form of an embroidered thistle, detached and natural sized, which is worked into the fabric. White hosiery, with silver slippers naturally accompany this gown, which has no train, and is meant for dancing.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the man who, technically at least, captured Warsaw, is within a few months of his 70th birthday. Until the war broke out he was a rather inconspicuous figure, and until recently was not widely known as a military leader. Prince Leopold is a veteran in military experience. He took a prominent part in the Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866.