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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 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.

UP.

UP in the morn to greet the day.
UP to labor, and UP to play—
UP with a heart all full of song—
Just keep UPPING it all day long.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Capt. Boy-Ed may be innocent but he will have to show something besides his face to prove it.

A cable from Palermo announces that Stromboli's sides are cracking. Must have been watching the allies' diplomacy in the Balkans!

The Paris city council has decided to name a street after Edith Cavell, and there are people in the world who will be afraid to walk on it after dark.

Officials of a Tennessee casket and coffin company have been found guilty of shipping liquor into dry territory in coffins, without affixing proper name plates.

The wealth of Great Britain is estimated at $130,000,000,000. Well, if you should happen to want another little loan, John, perhaps we can manage it somehow.

The allies are preparing to coerce Greece and the Greeks are already considering the advisability of retaliating by establishing white lunch rooms in London and Paris.

"Not 1,000 citizens in Germany wanted war with anybody, "says Dr. David Starr Jordan. They just pretended they did so that Dr. Jordan could make the great discovery all by himself.

Ambassador Gerard has made a report regarding deplorable conditions of suffering in a German military camp where 4,000 prisoners of war are confined. A clamor for his recall may now be expected.

The Austrian Embassy apparently takes the ground that while the representatives of that country may be guilty of offenses against the United States we must not let any one know when we find it out.

A Wilkesbarre man, convicted of biting a piece out of his opponent in a fight, was sentenced to abstain from eating meat for a period of three months. It would be wise to muzzle him securely when the time is up.

Local society buds are scheduled to participate in the Susan B. Anthony pageant when, it is said, they will pose in friezes. A premature report that they would freeze in poses resulted in a brisk sale of tickets for the entertainment.

Greece's attitude toward the warring nations is calculated to land her in much the same predicament as an outsider who interferes in a quarrel between a man and his wife. It looks like merely a question of who will hit her first.

Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, has requested that his name be withdrawn from the Nebraska Republican Presidential primary ballot, and no excitement is observed among the other candidates as to the direction in which the Thompson strength will be thrown.

An "issue" is said to have been raised by the fact that two German-Americans have been detained by the British as the result of being without their naturalization papers. It is said that the administration is determined that the German-American's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of arson shall not be curtailed.

Twenty-six articles in the current issue of the Commoner are signed "W. J. Bryan" and most of them are devoted to opposing President Wilson's national defense program. But, to quote Mr. Bryan's own words, "it must be remembered that the editor of a paper speaks for no one but the owner."

A New York physician has rendered a bill for $99,568 against the estate of a woman whom he attended for the four years prior to her death and who left an estate valued at $130,000. The discrepancy of $30,432 is as yet unexplained. The question what the woman would have had to live on had the physician succeeded in saving her life is also unanswered.

Senator Weeks' frank announcement that he is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and that he is touring the country to give the people an opportunity to make up their minds as to his fitness should give him some advantage over those whose secretive methods serve as insulation for their lightning rods.

Referring to the difference which arose between Admiral Knight and Admiral Fletcher over the results of the recent maneuvers Secretary Daniels says "There is a sharp difference of opinion, no more. I approve that. If both thought similarly I would conclude only one really had thought." To avoid similar differences in the future a tacit agreement has been arrived at that neither shall think.

Is the Unmasking at Hand?

At the opening of the trial, in New York yesterday, of officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on charges of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of this country, representatives of the United States government announced that they expected to prove that it was under the direction of Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German Embassy in Washington, that $750,000 was spent in chartering and supplying neutral steamers with coal and provisions for German men-of-war in the Atlantic and Pacific in August, 1914. With such evidence in its possession the failure of the administration to demand the recall of Boy-Ed is inexplicable, unless it be that a way has been found to punish him and his associates in this country and that we are on the eve of a great sensation involving the representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary. If it is true that the administration, in refraining from demanding the recall of Boy-Ed and Von Papen, when such a course was amply justified, had sterner measures in view, it must be given credit for a radical change in policy. When the activities of these two diplomats against our industrial interests were first exposed public sentiment would have been satisfied with a peremptory demand for their recall, and the Berlin government could but have recognized the justice of the demand and complied with it, even though it were with no better grace than in the case of Austria and Dr. Dumba. Now, however, with sensational public exposure of a series of deliberately hostile acts threatened, the way out is not so easy. Even if the American public will regard the handing of passports to the guilty ones as an adequate penalty, this cannot be done under present circumstances without again bringing our international relations to high tension.

The fact that Germany failed to voluntarily recall Boy-Ed and Von Papen, when it became plainly apparent that their usefulness in any legitimate direction in this country was at an end, is no less puzzling than the failure of Washington to demand that they be ordered home. It must be assumed that it was Berlin's purpose to show its contempt of us or else that it had work for these two representatives to do in this country not in any way connected with the relations of its embassy to the Washington State Department. Considering the evidence that has been accumulated, and the fact that the underhanded activities referred to in Dr. Dumba's letter found upon the person of Archibald have continued, the latter view is the more logical. The public will be slow to believe, however, that warned as it was, our own government has failed to have the every movement of these representatives of a supposedly friendly nation vigilantly observed. It is inconceivable that they have been permitted to instigate any new attacks upon our neutrality or industrial interests, and therefore we are to assume that the outrages that have been perpetrated within the past few weeks are due to the operation of machinery set in motion before the Washington officials were aroused to the serious import of the warning they received.

If we are approaching a general banishment of undesirables and an unmasking of false friends within our borders there will be reason for national rejoicing.

Displaying Imitation Sentiment.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The President is to receive thousands of telegrams from women's organizations, asking him to "call a conference of neutral nations at once to make a just settlement of the war." This is the statement of Miss Jane Addams who is conducting the propaganda which is to be paid for out of a $10,000 donation from Mrs. Henry Ford. With all due respect to the humanitarian impulse of these ladies, the President, better acquainted with the international situation than Miss Addams, must be better qualified to judge when to attempt negotiations with other independent powers now engaged in war. It is always a question of both delicacy and judgment as to the right time for an outsider to attempt to settle a quarrel. An effort made at the wrong time generally leads to worse complications and weakens the influence of the intruder.

But aside from the wisdom of this demand for the President's action, he is forewarned as to the character of the propaganda, and by those who have charge of the arrangements. It is not to be a spontaneous demand from the women and mothers of the country. It is conducted from New York City where the telegrams are prepared, sent out to thousands of other women for signatures and forwarded to the President, all at the expense of the generous Mrs. Ford.

Such methods have been employed before, but not with the frankness and publicity given by Miss Addams. The Chicago promoters, in 1891, had telegrams sent from all parts of the country demanding of Congress that the Windy City should be the location for the Columbian Exposition, and they won. But the members of Congress were not taken into the secret until after the vote, and did not know that the Chicago people had paid all the telegraph tolls and that those who signed the telegrams did not care a fig where the great world's fair should be located, whether in New York, Washington, St. Louis or Chicago. They good naturedly signed telegrams which somebody else would pay for, and it cost the Chicago promoters a good round sum; but they won and had a joke on Congress as well as on the other cities that had competed with them for the exposition.

The method has become common in recent years and is now employed in promoting all sorts of legislation, but the promoters still try to keep secret the financial arrangements with the telegraph companies, and to create the impression in Congress that these electric showers are caused by a general storm of public sentiment. Congress has become wise and indifferent to these patent devices for creating make-believe public sentiment, and such electric showers rarely disturb the serenity of either the House or Senate.

Miss Addams and her co-workers have, however, attempted no deception on President Wilson. They are working the wires from New York and paying all the telegraph tolls for the shower on the White House. If the President accepts the warning and continues to believe that the sober sentiment of the men and women of this country sustains him in watchful waiting for a proper opportunity to effectively use his good offices to restore peace to Europe, the ladies who have given him notice of their propaganda, cannot hold him responsible for their failure.

Said Congressman Claude "I'll be ditchin'
This battleship game that they're pitchin'."
But they said to him "Raus!
Would you spill in the House
All the slop that you find in the Kitchin?"

Marriage.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

There is a certain humor in the thought that there may be some people in this country who are taking a critical attitude toward a distinguished citizen about to marry for the second time. One might think that his marrying or not marrying were a wholly private affair, not subject to the intrusion of outside judgment. But there are those who take a different view. They believe they have a right to criticise. There are certain conventions that, according to their notion, ought to be lived up to. One woman has gone so far as to remark to the public that the gentleman might have waited for more than fourteen months after the death of his first wife. Just what the time limit ought to be, according to this critic, is not stated. There are those, however, who maintain that it ought not to be less than twelve months. This opinion seems a little arbitrary, like most of the opinions that sustain conventions.

On the other hand, it should be noted that, throughout the country, there is pretty general good feeling toward the marriage. Nearly every one is glad that the man who bears so many responsibilities is to have the companionship and the solace of a partner.

Many times in the past the people of this country have shown an amusing attitude toward the domestic relations of its great men. One of the most curious illustrations was given when Admiral Dewey, at the height of his popularity, married and turned over to his bride the house in Washington that had been given him by popular subscription. The outcry had in it curious suggestions of jealous resentment. And yet Dewey had done what most men might have been expected to do under the circumstances and what most men would have been approved for doing on account of the generosity involved and the marital consideration. But the people felt that they had given that house to their hero, not to a strange woman who had happened to come along and capture him for a husband.

The most cheerful comment I have heard on the marriage now so interesting to the public, comes from an old lady who has herself been successfully married for a great many years. She says that people take altogether too personal an attitude toward marriage. They forget that marriage is a great institution in itself and that any two people who are well mated and endowed with common sense can get along. "Now whenever I hear of a man who has been happy in his marriage and has the misfortune to lose his wife I always hope that he will marry again and marry soon. It doesn't at all follow because he learns to love some one else his love for his first wife wasn't real or deep. And it doesn't follow because he loves some one else that he has stopped loving his first wife. The more love people have in their hearts the better, provided, of course, they know how to take care of it. Old as I am, if Tom were to die tomorrow I'd be setting my cap for number two."

In these remarks there may be detected the humor that has helped this old lady to make her domestic and social relations successful. Beneath it, however, there lies what seems to me to be a wise attitude toward the marriage relation. "If I hadn't met Ethelbert," says one of the happiest women I know, "there are plenty of men I could have loved." Ethelbert listens and smiles good-humoredly. The attitude of those two people toward each other is much finer than that of certain couples who like to maintain that each was made for the other and if they hadn't met their happiness would have been lost.

Just now, it is plain, marriage is under arraignment. There are those who confidently assert that as an institution it is doomed. They are helping to undermine its sacredness which, not so very long ago, made it discreditable for any one to insinuate that it was not as stable as the rock of Gibraltar. But there is still a pretty widespread belief that, in spite of the many failures it has to show, it is still as satisfactory an arrangement for the perpetuation of the race and for the maintenance of the family as can be devised under our present economic conditions. That man has always been restive under the restraint of marriage is evident enough. As W. D. Howells once wrote, "man is still imperfectly monogamous." And yet there are men who give impressive evidence in rebuttal. "I feel as if I had always been married," is a remark that I have often heard coming from the lips of a friend, the father of five children. He marvels at those people of marriageable age who haven't taken life partners. For him life really began with marriage. He belongs to that class of men, much larger than one might suppose, who may be said to be born married. If he were to lose his wife he would be indeed lost. The chances are that, instinctively, he would look around to make his life complete again. He might be an addition to those men who create so much scandal among conventional and censorious women by marrying a second time before the end of a year.

During the past few months in my own acquaintance, there has occurred a case of this kind. One of those men born married, a devoted and happy husband, lost his wife. For six months he went about, the picture of woe, deeply sympathized with, receiving from most of the ladies he knew echoes of his own grief. Whenever he appeared in their presence they would pull long faces and engage him in solemn and sympathetic talk. To their horror, without warning, they learned that he had married some one from a nearby city whom he had met through his first wife a short time before her death. Instantly they raised a clamor. They accused him of disloyalty to his wife's memory, of insincerity, of hypocrisy, of hard-heartedness, of fickleness. Some of them went so far as to refuse to meet his second wife and to treat him coldly when they met him or not to notice him at all. And yet, he was really innocent of all their charges and he had simply given another proof that he had been born married and that he could not endure going on without being married. The chances are that his second marriage will prove to be just as successful as his first, on account of his pre-eminently marriageable qualities.

German Air Scouts' Adventure.

Many aeroplanes are captured during a month's fighting in Europe, but seldom does an aeroplane land on an enemy's aviation field without a fight.

In the December Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance appears an article telling of an amusing incident which recently occurred "somewhere in France." At an important British aviation station in Northern France a great German biplane was seen recently to emerge from the fog. As the anti-aircraft guns were about to fire upon it, the machine circled several times around the field and finally alighted.

Surprise changed to amazement when the English aviators, machanics, and officers saw the German warplane drive quietly across the field and enter an empty hangar. When the English reached the hangar they found the two German aviators, who calmly told them that they had lost their way in the fog, and that on becoming short of fuel they had decided to alight. Jokingly, one of the Germans remarked, "If you will kindly give us a little petrol we should be able to return home." The Germans were taken to headquarters and placed under arrest. The captured machine was a new Aviatik, and was fitted with two machine guns.

Tampering with Marriage.

The proposed eugenics marriage law advocated in New Jersey by health officials provides that "in the case of persons going out of the State to escape its consequences their marriage shall be void." This seems to be a considerable step in advance of previous eugenics marriage legislation. Can it be supposed that the law would accomplish a benefit in any degree equal to the harm that might be effected by this nullifying restriction? Tampering with marriage does not improve it.—New York World.

OUR COUNTRY—By OUR PRESIDENT

A History of the American People By WOODROW WILSON

ANOTHER PARTING OF THE WAYS.

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There was a certain natural grace and sweetness in the man (Andrew Jackson) when he was at ease, and an impressive dignity always.

"General Jackson's manners are more presidential than those of any of the candidates," wrote a leading member of the House who was his opponent. "He is grave, mild, and reserved. My wife is for him decidedly."

But his nature was compact of passion. His prejudices, once fixed, were ineradicable. He believed with all the terrible force that was in him, when once engaged in any public matter, that those who were with him were his friends and the country's, those who were against him enemies of the country as well as of himself.

Knowing his own convictions to be honest and formed without selfishness, he took their wisdom and their reasonableness for granted, and believed every one who held opinions opposed to them to be moved by some sort of public or private malice.

He had declined at first to let his name be used in connection with the presidency, deeming himself old at fifty-four (1821), feeling ill from the effects of the hardships he had undergone in Florida, and believing himself unfit for the office. But, candidacy once undertaken, his passion played along every line of emotion and conviction opened by the novel business, as if he were again in the field with troops, and his friends were themselves at a loss how to govern him.

It had needed such a striking personality as this to bring parties to a head. They took form rapidly enough when he came upon the field.

The coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had been not only incorrupt, but an arrangement to be looked for in the nature of things.

Mr. Clay stood in all his thought for the same principles of liberal construction in applying the constitution and for the same purposes of legislative action in furthering national interests that Mr. Adams frankly avowed and earnestly advocated: protective tariffs, internal improvements; the deliberate building up and binding together of the nation. General Jackson's friends, on the contrary, were found for the most part among the men who had reacted against this new programme, in which every principle and purpose of the old Federalists seemed revived, and who were harking back to the principles upon which the Republican party of Mr. Jefferson had been founded: a scrupulous limitation of the powers of the federal government, a studious regard for the separate powers of the several States, a democratic diffusion of power throughout the body politic.

Mr. Crawford had latterly been of these principles; but Mr. Crawford was now broken in health, and his followers had turned to General Jackson.

Whether General Jackson definitely or consciously held their views or not they did not stop to ask.

What was of moment to them was, that he stood in the eyes of the whole nation an unmistakable type of the unsophisticated man of the people. His instincts, they felt sure, could be trusted to make and keep him a partisan of popular privilege and local self-government.

And so parties formed: National Republicans, as they began to call themselves, turned to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams for leadership, while all "Democrats" of the older type turned to those who pressed the candidacy of Gen. Jackson.

Though the men who thus drew apart into the one group or the other did not at once recognize their new comradeships in affairs as the permanent comradeships of principle or feel at first the bonds of party in their new association, it soon became evident enough that the election of 1825 had marked a parting of the ways, at which, consciously or unconsciously, public men had made their individual choices upon principles which must henceforth permanently separate them; had arrayed themselves in opposite camps upon a set field of party contest.

They awaited only Mr. Adams' going out to put the fight afoot.

Tomorrow: An Unfruitful Administration.

Woodrow Wilson

Doings of Society

Miss Margaret Wilson occupied a box at the National Theater yesterday afternoon for the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra concert. Her guests were Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Mrs. Norman Galt, and Mr. and Mrs. Davies.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson entertained last evening at the third of their series of delightful Mexican dinners.

The Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Frank L. Polk were the guests in whose honor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe entertained at a reception at 10 o'clock last evening at their residence in H street. The guests included representatives of official and residential and residential circles.

Dr. and Mrs. William Holland Wilmer gave a dinner party last evening for their daughter, Miss Rebekah Wilmer, her fiance, Mr. Thomas Alexander Scott Thropp, and the bridal party which will attend them at their marriage today.

Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of her son, Mr. Thropp, and Miss Wilmer. The other guests were Miss Eleanora Morgan, who will be Miss Wilmer's maid of honor; the bridesmaids, Miss Francise Williams, Miss Dorothy Aleshire, Miss Margaret Van Dyke Grant, of Atlanta; Miss Cary Johnstone, of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Leta Sullivan, of Philadelphia; Mrs Douglas Scott Thropp, who will be best man for his brother, and the ushers, Mr. Richard Wilmer, Mr. Gerald de Courcey May, Mr. Streeter Flynn, Lieut. Fords Todd, U. S. N.; Mr. Franklin Ellis, Mr. J. Browning Clement, jr., and Mr. Winants Johnston, of Philadelphia. Gold baskets filled with pink roses and tied with blue ribbons decorated the table. Mr. Edward Robinette, of Philadelphia, who completes the list of ushers will arrive today. Mr. Robinette's marriage to Mrs. Crozer Robinson, of Philadelphia, tok place yesterday, and his bride will accompany him to Washington and will be one of the guests at the marriage of Miss Wilmer and Mr. Thropp.

Miss Virginia Millan was hostess at tea yesterday afternoon at her residence in Park road, in honor of her house guest, Miss Jennie Knox, of Atlanta. Mrs. Nelson Ransdell and Miss Anne Crenshaw presided at the tea table, which was decorated with pink roses, and Miss Elizabeth Crenshaw, Miss Marie Adams, Miss Helen Cooper, Miss Helen Kimmel, Miss Doris Drain, and Miss Glenda Millan assisted in doing the honors.

The members of the Cabinet had their usual luncheon company in the Rose Room of the Shoreham yesterday following thir regular semi-weekly meeting with the President.

St. Paul's Catholic Church was the scene of a beautiful wedding yesterday morning at 11 o'clock when Miss Ruth Peak, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Peak, became the bride of Mr. James L. Murray, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mgr. Mackey performed the ceremony which was followed by a nuptial mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Carroll. The church was decorated with palms, autumn leaves, and masses of white chrysanthemums.

The bride, who was escorted by her father wore a gown of white satin and tulle caught by orange blossoms. The bodice was entirely of tulle and the court train was of satin. Her tulle veil was crowned with orange blossoms, and she wore the bridegroom's gift a diamond brooch. Her bouquet was orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Frances Peak was maid of honor for her sister, and wore a pretty frock of pink satin veiled in pink tulle caught with pink rosebuds. She carried pink roses and violets, and wore a pink tulle hat over orchid-colored tulle with a touch of silver lace and dark fur.

The bridesmaids, Miss Mary Murray, of Grand Rapids, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Ethel Shaffer, wore pink satin and tulle, with silver lace and tulle, and trimmed at the side with a single orchid. They carried lavender chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Peak was in black net and jet with silver lace and a toque to match.

Mr. Robert Murray, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. Walter Yund, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mr. Claude Clark and Mr. Newton Brewer, of this city, were ushers, and Mr. John Murray, of Grand Rapids, was best man for his brother.

A breakfast for the wedding party and relatives followed at the Peak home before Mr. and Mrs. Murray left for their wedding trip, en route to their home at Grand Rapids. The bride wore a traveling dress of black and white tweed with a smart black toque.

Mrs. Richard Harlow was hostess at an informal dinner, followed by a theater party, last evening in compliment to her house guest, Miss Elizabeth Landon, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner, of Martinsburg, W. Va., arrived in Washington yesterday for the marriage of Miss Hildreth Gatewood and Mr. Toy Dixon Savage, of Norfolk, which will take place at noon today. Mrs. Faulkner is the guest of the Misses Critcher at the Woodley.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sage, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fellows, of Los Angeles, Cal., were among yesterday's arrivals at the Shoreham.

Society, the younger set especially, will learn with much pleasure of an added attraction to the Christmas festivities. The Triangle Club, of Princeton University, will give a performance of "The Evil Eye" at the Belasco Theater on Monday afternoon, January 3. The club, which is now quite famous for its new and original musical comedies, entirely written and performed by undergraduates, is this year undertaking the longest trip in the history of the organization. In all, twelve performances will be given in cities as widely separated as Buffalo, St. Paul and Memphis. The scene of this year's comedy is laid in a little fishing village in Normandy, and the music is said to contain some especially catchy verses, rivaling much of the best heard in the popular New York successes. As is their custom, the club has sent out invitations to a large number of the matrons of local society to act as patronesses.

Miss Dorothy Taylor gave a luncheon party yesterday for Miss Ellie Lejeune, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, U. S. M. C., who will make her debut December 4. Invited to meet Miss Lejeune were Miss Ruth Lester, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Catherine Burdette, Miss Helen Blodgett, Miss Janet Cowan, Miss Marie Sims, Miss Frances Effinger, Miss Katherine Effinger, Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury and Miss Elizabeth Chase.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. Russell Wilson, U. S. N., entertained informally at tea yesterday afternoon in honor of her sisters, Miss S. G. Westcott, who will spend the winter with her, and Mrs. Raymond S. Williams, of Gilford, Md. Miss Claire Whedee, of Baltimore, presided at the tea table.

Capt. and Mrs. Mark Bristol left Washintgon yesterday for Waterbury, Conn., where they will visit Mrs. Irving Chase for a few days. They will go to New York for the Army and Navy game and will be the week-end guests of Mrs. James B. Duke.

Miss Elizabeth Matteson entertained at an informal supper party last evening in honor of Miss Elizabeth Garland and Mr. George Wharton Edwards, whose marriage will take place today.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, arrived at Washington yesterday and are stopping at the Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenstein, of 2341 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md., who recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Leona, to Mr. George J. Cohen, of this city, will be at home on December 12 instead of December 5, as previously announced, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. William E. Borah, wife of Senator Borah, was hostess at a young people's luncheon at the Willard yesterday in compliment to Miss Marie Sims, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Thetus W. Sims, of Tennessee, and Miss Ormsby, of Boise City, Idaho, who is her house guest. The table was decorated with pink roses. The other guests were Miss Mary Wilson, Miss James, Miss Laura Graves, Miss Graham, Miss Jeannette Cowan, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Margaret McChord, Miss Grace Overman, Miss Helen McCumber, Miss Kingsbury and Miss Dandridge.

Mrs. Walter S. Turpin, wife of Commander Turpin, U. S. N., of Newport, R. I., is with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, for a short visit.

A wedding of unusual interest both in Washington and throughout Virginia will be that of Miss Edith Regenia Wiley and Mr. Wilson M. Farr, which is to take place this evening at Ballynahown, the estate of Mr. Farr at Fairfax, Va.

Miss Wiley and Mr. Farr are representatives of two of the oldest families in Virginia, the family of Mr. Farr on his mother's side extending back far beyond the history of the State into the early history of Ireland. Miss Wiley is the daughter of Capt. Robert Wiley and Mrs. Wiley, of Fairfax. She traces her descent on one side direct to Col. William Ball, who was the brother of Mary Washington. George and Martha Washington were godfather and godmother, respectively, to Miss Wiley's great-grandmother and presented her with a Testament which is still in the possession of the family.

Miss Wiley's great-grandfather was Hancock Lee, cousin of Robert E. Lee. Mr. Farr is the son of the late Richard Radcliffe Farr, who commanded the Sixtieth Regiment of infantry in 1838, by appointment of Gov. Campbell. He is a nephew of Dr. William Prestman Malone, of this city. Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, bishop of Richmond, will officiate at the wedding, assisted by Rev. Father van Inglegem, of Falls Church. The ceremony and reception to follow will

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington

By E. B. JOHNS.

Capt. Marlborough Churchill, inspector-instructor of the field artillery militia for the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Virginia with headquarters at Washington, has been ordered to New Haven to organize four new batteries of field artillery at Yale University. During his absence Lieut. William E. Dunn, Third Field Artillery, will discharge the duties of inspector-instructor of the District of Columbia field artillery.

The new field artillery at Yale University will be a part of the organized militia of the State of Connecticut. Its officers will be composed principally of Yale graduates and its enlisted men entirely of students. It is planned to have the batteries go into camp with the National Guard and be trained under the same system of instruction. In all probability the students in the battery will spend part of their summer's vacation at the field artillery camp of instruction at Tobyhanna.

This system of maintaining organizations of the National Guard at the colleges and universities is being encouraged by the War Department. With such a system the War Department will be authorized to furnish the students with equipment and pay them when they are on duty in camps of instruction. If the militia pay bill should be passed at the next sesion of Congress it is believed that it will not be long until most of the larger colleges will have strong and efficient National Guard organizations. Yale University is planning to build a large National Guard armory.

* * * *

One of the large Diesel oil engines which is being built at the New York Navy Yard has been given a shop test with satisfactory results. The other Diesel engine is nearing completion and both of them will be installed in the new fuel ship Maumee early next spring or some time this winter.

These engines are the most powerful oil engines that have ever been constructed. Their combined horsepower, it is believed, will furnish sufficient power for the new fuel ships. They will be a radical departure in the machinery for large ships and the experience of the navy with oil engines in the Maumee is expected to settle many controversies relative to the possibilities in the development of this new type of power. The inventors of oil engines started out with the idea that they would eventually find a place in battleships. The experiments so far have not been very encouraging and it is now believed that it will be necessary to make some important improvements in them before they can be used in warships.

With Diesel engines the use of a boiler is entirely eliminated, the oil passing directly into the cylinder generating power by combustion. In the smaller type of engines a great deal of space is economized by dispensing with the boiler, but in the larger type it is stated that the Diesel engine is heavier than the boiler and steam engine combined.

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Lieut. John A. Brockman, U. S. A., came over from New York yesterday to give some special instruction to the signal troops of the District National Guard. The District signal troops are regarded as among the strongest and most efficient organizations in the Signal Corps of the organized militia.

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Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Raymond, Medical Corps, is in the city, having reported at the War Department yesterday. Other officers registering were: Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Infantry, and Lieut. H. S. Brinkhoff, Signal Corps.

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Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., reported at the Navy Department yesterday while en route to his station. Commander Claude R. Price of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Lieut. John Laurence Fox, of the U. S. S. Michigan; Ens. G. C. Hill, U. S. S. Michigan, are on leave and reported at the Department.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieuts. Bradford G. Chynoweth, Milo P. Fox, Brehon B. Somervell, George F. Lewis, and Harrison Brand, jr., Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty with the First Battalion of Engineers and are assigned to the Second Battalion of Engineers.

Maj. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps. He will remain on his present duties until further orders.

Capt. Max C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board, New York City, to determine his fitness for promotion.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arkansas arrived off Block Island, November 23; Cushing sailed for Rosebank, N. Y., November 23; Cyclops sailed for Guantanamo, November 23; Glacier sailed for west coast of Mexico, November 23; Hector arrived at Newport News, November 23; Minnesota sailed for Ambrose Channel Light, via Newport, November 23; Montana sailed for Guantanamo Bay, November 23; Neptune arrived at Norfolk, November 23; New York arrived off Block Island, November 23; O'Brien sailed for Cramp's Ship Yard, November 23; Orion sailed for Guantanamo, November 23; Paul Jones sailed for San Diego, November 23; Saratoga sailed for Yokohama, November 23; Satilla sailed for Topolobampo, November 23; South Carolina arrived off Block Island, November 23; Texas arrived off Block Island, November 23; Vulcan sailed for Mexican waters, via Guantanamo, November 23; West Virginia sailed for post repair trial, November 23.

NOTES.

The Jupiter will leave Hampton Roads about the 6th instant for Guantanamo Bay.

The Barney, now at Annapolis, has been ordered to the Norfolk yard for repairs.

The Eagle will remain at New York until the 28th instant, and then proceed to the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard.

The G-2, now at New London, has been ordered to the Brooklyn yard for docking.

The Hector, now at Newport News, has been ordered to proceed to the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard and return to Hampton Roads.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. C. S. Jones to Board of Inspection and survey, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. I. F. Dortch, to command Warrington.

Lieut. C. C. Slayton, to command Reid.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. R. Earle, to aid on staff, commander mining and mine sweeping division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. G. Coman, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. R. Keller, to connection fitting out Conyngham and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. J. Blankenship, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ensign Albert Oberner, commissioned from July 30, 1915.

Ensign Noel Davis, to connection fitting out Nevada and duty on board when commissioned.

Pay Clerk M. J. Stubbs, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Morning Smiles.

New Arrival (at Boston hotel)—Can I have a private bath?

Clerk—I hope so, sir.—Puck.

"Some are so intnesely modern that they prefer a Corot to a Rembrandt."

"If it's a better hill climber, I don't blame 'em. Me for the French car every time."—Puck.

Sniper—I've knocked the spike orf of 'is bloomin' 'elmet—'e's took the top orf o' my bloomin' ear—and it's my shot next.—London Opinion.

"I don't see why they call it the normal school."

"Why not?"

"Did you ever see the products?"—University of Michigan Gargoyle.

"I notice you haven't quite got your sea legs yet, madam."

"Well, you wouldn't notice it if it wasn't for the wind."—Jack-o'-Lantern.

"I was out bowling last night. Had a great time."

"What was your score?"

"Fifteen beers and six highballs."—New York World.

"Are you getting any of the war-order business?"

"Yes, indeed. We've sold two sets of dishes and four rolling pins to Mrs. Jiggs within the last fortnight."—Buffalo Express.

Mrs. Willis—So your daughter is home from Domestic Science School. I suppose she has learned several new ways of washing the dishes.

Mrs. Gillis—No; she seems to have learned several new ways of getting out of washing them.—Judge.

Arrivals at New York Hotels.

New York, Nov. 23.—These Washingtonians have registered at hotels here:

Van Cortland—
Mrs. M. W. Albert.
W. A. Galt.
Marlborough—
F. J. Belair.
R. Ruland.
J. N. Shawhan.
Grand—
B. T. Elmore.
Martha Wash.—
Mrs. R. F. Fragano.
Continental—
J. L. Goldberg.
Park Avenue—
S. R. Harris.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

Woodward & Lothrop, drygoods, etc., Miss M. D. Collins, women's neckwear, collars, cuffs and ruchings; 334 Fourth avenue; Holland House.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPER READ

Section of Twentieth Century Club Holds Session.

The archaeological section of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday held its semi-monthly meeting in the home of Mrs. John Lowe, 2622 Woodley place northwest. The principal feature of the program was the reading of a paper on "Excavations in Greece and Their Disclosures." The paper was read by Mrs. C. Bright Marsh. Mrs. Lowe was leader of the section.

Among those present were Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Henry Farquahar, Mrs. A. R. Crandall, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Philip Wells, Mrs. Frank G. Carpenter, Mrs. George Meyers, Mrs. C. H. Murray, Mrs. Tibbitts, Mrs. H. K. Fulton and Mrs. Payton Ward.

A jitney rolling-chair service is operated between Venice and Ocean City, Cal. The chair is the shape of a back-to-back sofa and holds ten or a dozen passengers.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.