The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3310.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....$3.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....$2.40 per year.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 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.

THE PASSING YEAR.

"I am not dying," quoth the Year.
"So hold thy sorrow, dry thy tear.
Be glad that when my course is run
What bays are mine I shall have won,
Fulfilled my mission here on earth,
Be it of evil or of worth,
And in the arms of Time shall be
At rest thro' all eternity."

(Copyright, 1915.)

The first refugee from the Ford peace ship has arrived in the United States.

Sweden is said to be "warming up" to the Ford peace party. Probably getting ready to pitch them out.

Greece must be given credit for a wonderful exhibition of sidestepping, and even now seems determined to take the count in a neutral corner.

The oldest hen in New Jersey has just died, but doubtless evidences of her useful life are still to be found in cold storage over in New York.

A Russian in Hopewell, Va., has been bayonetted by a member of the Mecklenburg Guards. Sounds quite like a bulletin from the east front, doesn't it?

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is said to have written a suffrage operetta, the libretto of which is described as "really sparkling." But then Mrs. Belmont most always sparkles.

The sinking of the Yasaka Maru and of the Ville de Ciotat with a loss of innocent lives must have convinced the State Department that at any rate Austria's heart is in the right place.

Warden Osborne has been indicted on several counts by the Westchester County grand jury. If convicted, he will be liable to severe penalty, including possible removal from the Sing Sing penitentiary.

The terrible condition into which Baltimore morals have fallen can best be gauged by the fact that there is a general consensus among the divines of that city that Billy Sunday is the only remedy.

Squad A of the New York Cavalry guard staged a "cavalry circus" for 1,800 orphans. It is denied, however, that the purpose of the entertainment was to encourage a national sentiment in favor of having plenty of orphans.

A United States consular report states that "Sardines preserved in oil and rubber cement have been added to the products the exportation of which from Norway is prohibited." The addition of the oil is said to be for the purpose of keeping the sardines warm.

"Three good sneezes are enough to contaminate a whole subway car," said New York's director of health education, discussing the spread of the grip in that city. Which may be interpreted by afflicted passengers as advice not to sneeze oftener than necessary in one car.

Capt. Boy-Ed's farewell statement is scarcely complimentary to the administration. He intimates very plainly that had it not been for the accusations of the American newspapers he would have been permitted to remain here and carry out his plans; and his sweeping denial of the charges amounts practically to an assertion that he has been convicted on false testimony.

Henry Ford sent by wireless from the Oscar II 600 words to each of nine rulers of belligerent countries, and, with the contributions of the other pacifists, the wireless bill amounted to $50,000 by the time the ship left Kirkwall. Another illustration of the saying that "money talks." The wireless bill gets into the headlines, but we haven't heard a word about the effect of the Ford messages on the nine rulers.

One Sandon Perkins, F. R. G. S., lecturing in New York recently assured the "pro-Germans in his audience" that there was practically no animosity in England toward the Germans themselves, but much toward the military machine which had brought on the war. Bosh! Also stuff and nonsense! By this time the British thoroughly detest the Germans and they would be a strange aggregation of imbeciles if they did not. And Brother Perkins' well intentioned efforts are only likely to satisfy his audiences that the English are still a nation of hypocrites.

A New York agitator named Bouick White, who recently made an attack on the President's wife for purchasing an expensive trousseau, said in an address on Sunday that if Jesus of Nazareth had been present when Vincent Astor gave away chickens and other food to 1,000 poor persons He "would have told every one of them to take a fowl in each hand and belabor the rich man over the head." It might be interesting if some enterprising New York newspaper would discover the size and source of Bouick White's income and the details of his Christmas charities.

Indictment of a House Member.

Seven of its officers and former officers having been indicted by a Federal grand jury for conspiracy to foment strikes in industrial establishments in the United States, Labor's National Peace Council has come to the end that was justified by the manner of its birth. The child neither of labor nor peace, it was falsely christened and disguised as an aid to its stealthy operations in behalf of Germany and against the neutrality of the United States. Repudiated time and again by organized labor, to which it claimed kinship as evidence of legitimacy, it still pursued with amazing effrontery its career of disloyalty, seeking in the name of American labor to interfere with the duties of executive officials of the government at Washington and to influence their actions in the interest of Germany, a nation with which the United States was on the verge of war because of the murder of Americans on the high seas and whose agents were plotting murder and incendiarism within our borders.

Impervious to the criticism and fierce resentment of their fellow countrymen, seven of the men identified with Labor's National Peace Council are now called upon to defend themselves in a court of justice against the charge of violating the written statutes of their country, side by side with David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," and Franz von Rintenlen, agent of Germany in the United States.

Whatever might have been suspected of certain conspicuous figures in Labor's National Peace Council who have always been found among the leaders and organizers of movements that gave promise of yielding money without toil, the country has only recently been prepared to find in the list of those indicted the names of a member and a former member of the House of Representatives. It must be a shock to the people of Illinois who elected these men to represent them in Congress to learn that their activities in the interest of Germany and against the neutrality of the government they took oath faithfully to serve, were of such a nature as to render them liable to indictment by a Federal grand jury; but that is their position today.

Presumably Representative Buchanan will resign his seat in the House, or by some other process the country will be spared the spectacle of a man under indictment for violating the laws of the country sitting in its legislative hall and aiding in the making of other laws. His talk of impeaching the legal officer who presented to the grand jury the evidence upon which he was indicted is not impressive at this time. In the end he and his associates and those indicted with them may succeed in proving their innocence in court, but until then it is inconceivable that Mr. Buchanan will have a part in the country's law-making.

Obliterating Germany.

Discussing the ultimate fate of Germany is mildly suggestive of selling the bear's skin anterior to the actual destruction of its owner. The English newspapers, however, are doing it, and the subject has been mooted in our own journals, notably in the New Republic, which takes issue with the substance of a letter written to it by the English writer and war expert, Mr. Hilaire Belloc. While admitting the possible futility of this topic it is clear that if the allies are to borrow some of that efficiency of which their enemy is at present supposed to enjoy a monopoly the time to prepare for any effort they may intend to make for the political and commercial annihilation of Germany is the present.

The purpose of the allies, as indicated by Mr. Belloc, is not merely to defeat Germany in a military sense, but to dismember the empire, force the disintegration of as much of it as cannot be lopped off, shut her off from intercourse with themselves, and as far as possible with neutrals, and generally to do everything possible to reduce her to the condition of a third-class power.

The New Republic bases its objection to any such action not only on the ground that it is unnecessarily harsh, but on the further grounds that it will prove injurious to the allies themselves and will simply sow the seeds of aggravated race hatreds that will be bound to breed war in the future.

While inclining to the view expressed by the New Republic, we have to admit that the program outlined by Mr. Belloc, assuming that it can be carried out, is not as truculent or unnecessary as might appear at first sight. In the first place it is not unreasonable to suppose the German hatred of England, as at present manifested in various ways, will at the close of the war have reached such a point that the determination to one day wreak a thorouh and bloody revenge will be firmly implanted in every German heart. And the Englishman says to himself "If we do not finish this thing properly Germany's opportunity may come surprisingly soon." And that is true. German trade, if nothing is done to curb it, will leap ahead after the war with all the impetus that distinguished it before. The rapidity with which the German population increases is notorious. Enormous military resources will remain in German hands at the declaration of peace—unless they are taken away, and even if they are taken away the power to reduplicate them is enormous. And as for money, money has proved the most uncertain and nebulous factor in the war. Germany, which before the war had to have recourse to loans every year to meet deficits in her budget, has ever since the war began had money to burn, or at least has been able to do quite well without it.

Of course, there can be no question of future aggressive action by Germany if the allies stick together. But can that be relied on? Suppose Russia and Italy could be won to the side of Germany against Britain and France, the issue being some now unforeseen denouement in the Mediterranean? It is not likely, but it is not impossible. Then, unless Germany had had her wings properly clipped, she might be able to take her revenge. And no one doubts that she will plan for it night and day. Therefore, the allies say, the thing to do is to strip her absolutely of as much territory as possible, of ships and money and credit, to refuse intercourse with her and keep her as far as possible from intercourse with the world, and in particular to compel a disintegration of the empire into independent units with constitutional forms of government. Then, it is argued, after a certain time, the independent units will be glad to be rid of Prussian domination and the hatred will die out or at least be confined to the now diminished Prussia.

The objection to this plan of action deals rather with the extent to which it is to be carried into effect than with the principle involved. It is urged that a German Empire with a democratic and constitutional form of government would be no more a menace to civilization than France or the United States will be, and that the hatred of the British, largely artificial in the first place, will quickly die. And it is pointed out that the leaders of democratic thought in Germany have never been obsessed with it.

No doubt the passing of time and the perching of victory on the allies' banners will temper any desire they may now harbor for an excessive revenge. But it remains to be seem now Germany bears herself in defeat. In victory she has been arrogant, barbarous, and brutal. In defeat she may multiply her present ferocity to a point that will compel the allies to do their best to obliterate her from the face of the earth. It is more likely that she will exhibit a chastened attitude. Then it will be necessary to deal only with the actual perpetrators of the barbarities that have been proved against her. Time alone can tell what the issue will be, and it is still far from certain that Germany cannot force a peace which, though unfavorable to herself, is distinctly superior to an unconditional surrender. Meanwhile the utter purposelessness of the gigantic struggle, as men judge purposes and results, becomes increasingly manifest.

Exercise.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

(In Two Parts—Part II.)

We are beginning to see how dearly we have had to pay for our concentration in work and for our profitable divisions of labor. Only a little while ago we used to take pride in hearing it said that we were living in an age of specialization. Nowadays there is specialization in most of the humbler fields of work. A man is taught to do one thing. In that thing he acquires expertness, and for his expertness he has to suffer both in body and in mind. He becomes, not only narrow, one-sided, perhaps one idea-ed, but also tormented with monotony.

It is the monotony and the narrowness of our way of living that drives so many men to seek wholesome expression in physical exercise. But this expression they ought to be able to secure in other ways, by change of work, by devotion to a variety of interests, and by establishing a relation to the soil both delightful and profitable.

It was Tolstoy who tried most effectually to open our eyes to our relation to the soil. There he found one of the means by which mankind shall be saved from its own folly. And it is plain that if every one did a little systematic digging in the earth there would be both a great increase in natural wealth and a marvelous development toward natural health.

William James, shortly before his death, advocated the conquest of nature, the overcoming of natural difficulties for the benefit of man, as a substitute for military service. He suggested that after a few years every youth in the land be drafted into such an army of useful workers.

The training that youth would receive in this way might teach them how to take exercise without waste of energy, with increased incentive and with productive results.

We might have municipal fields where men could be encouraged to do wholesome labor for the benefit of society.

Such work would surely be more attractive than running over an indoor racetrack or pummeling a bag or swinging dumbbells.

The time is surely coming when all energy will be productive energy.

The energy that is wasted now may, perhaps, be utilized to relieve those who are wearing out because of the shameful drafts on their energy, the overworked women and men of the world.

If we all did our share of productive work we should not have to seek for what we call "exercise." We should get enough and we should enjoy it far more than we do now.

And we should have the satisfaction of knowing that there was no reason why any of our fellow-creatures should be overworked.

THE RIGHTEOUS WAR.

It is not well to give Man too much Power:
King, Priest, Director, all misuse Might's Dower.
Robed in the Toga of Authority,
The Puppet dreams he's Sovran of the Hour.

Can there be a war that is just and right,
A righteous reason for men to fight,
To kill or cripple their human kin?
Can war be aught else but folly and sin?

Yea, there be times when the red game's fair,
The pack not crooked, the deal dead square.
When 'tis played to win, in the last resort,
The liberties, erst, blood alone has bought:—
The rights of a people by king denied,
The will of a nation by a fool defied;
When Freedom is fettered, still born, or lost;
When humanity's gain is worth the cost;
When the weak by the strong are dispossessed;
When the world-wide kin are by wrong oppressed;
When homeland's invaded or home folk slain;
When lawful demand for redress is vain;
When Justice palters on land or sea;
When autocrat poniards democracy.

Such wars will be duty while brute-force is crowned.
While knave thug, or thief rules a race craft-bound,
While fraud, lust and fear 'gainst mankind combine,
While tyranny poses as "Right Divine."
But warfare of conquest, aggression, greed,
The conflict of trade and the war of creed,
Are dastardly murder and swine-like crime—
And blood-feud against them, fair, just, sublime.

Then thresh war's wheat with the sword's red flail,
Till tyrants are humbled and despots quail—
Ay, stand to the guns and shoot straight to kill
Till the scepter sways by the people's will,
Till power is tool of the nations' meed,
Till slavery's dead and great Freedom freed,
Till the fear of death shall have brought surcease
Of ambition's crimes—till we win World Peace!

—W. E. P. French, U. S. Army,
In the New York Times.

The British Trade Unions.

In his efforts to induce the British labor unions to insist less vigorously upon the observance of their rules in munitions works, Mr. Lloyd George uses the expression "labor dilution," whatever that means. What the trades unionists need to have hammered into their heads at this time is the want of common sense in making trouble for a government which is fighting their battles against the foreign enemy. How much better off will the working people of England be if their brothers in the trenches are not adequately supplied with ammunition and guns? How much sympathy after the war will the trades unions reap if they hold back and consult only their immediate ends in time of national peril?—New York World.

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

Ready for a Change.

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The people's day had come; the people's eyes were upon everything, and were used in a temper of criticism and mastery.

Newspapers of a new type sprang up, like the Sun and the Herald, every number of which gave old gentlemen in New York a shock, which pried into everything and told everything, whether it concerned private individuals or public events.

The upturning General Jackson had brought upon the government was beginning to come also upon society.

How serious the upturning had been in the administration of the government the country learned while Mr. Van Buren was President; and the discredit for what General Jackson had done fell upon him.

The men whom General Jackson had put out of office had too often carried away with them the business methods of their Departments.

The men who had succeeded them, always new and raw at their tasks, were too often incompetent also, and sometimes showed the cunning and dishonesty of men who seek the "spoils of office" for their own aggrandizement.

It was Mr. Van Buren's misfortune that no discovery was made of the robbery and misfeasance that had crept into the Departments until he became President.

The "spoils" system, moreover, was commonly believed to have been the bad invention of his own school of politicians in New York.

He attempted no concealments; no one was shielded or excused when discovery was made; but he got no credit for that. Everything that came to light was but confirmation added to the conviction of the country that both he and his party had best be got rid of.

The Whigs were eager to give legislative assistance to the country in its efforts to rally from the collapse of 1837; the Democrats offered nothing but the Independent Treasury—were very fine and steadfast in their determination to take nothing but "sound" money into the Treasury, but offered no suggestion as to where the sound money was to come from, or how business was again to be founded on it.

The States were left to work that problem out for themselves, if legislation were needed; and a very wholesome change began.

The legislatures of the States set themselves at last to require real securities of the banks of issue which they chartered, New York leading the way; and by slow degrees credit was re-established, panic shaken off.

But the Democrats gained nothing by the circumstance as a national party. They seemed to have lost initiative when they lost General Jackson.

Mr. Van Buren had handled such diplomatic matters as fell to his management with prudence and good judgment.

A final reckoning with the Seminole Indians of Florida had been brought to a successful close while he governed, and a serious boundary dispute with Great Britain had been accommodated, notwithstanding very distracting complications which had arisen out of attempts on the part of lawless men in the United States to assist insurgents who were openly in arms against the English crown in Canada.

But only the irritating details of these matters were talked about. Nothing large or masterful filled the eye or stirred the general sympathy either in the President or in the men who spoke and acted for him in Congress; and the whole country turned to the Whigs for a change.

Tomorrow—Another Soldier President.

Woodrow Wilson

Doings of Society

The Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Phillips entertained at dinner last evening in compliment to the delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. Their guests included Mr. Acosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica; Mr. Mendez, the Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Justo Gonzales and Mrs. Gonzales of Urguay; Dr. Oliveira Lima and Mrs. Lima, of Brazil; Col. Elias Sagarnaga and Miss Sagarnaga, of Bolivia; Dr. Jose Rodrigues da Costa Doria, of Brazil; Mrs. Luz Mendez; Mr. Alberto Gamez and Miss Anita Gamez, of Nicaragua; Miss Lansing; Miss Green; the Misses De Pena, Mrs. R. C. Bolling, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Manderville Carlisle; Mr. Boaz Long, American Minister to Salvador; Prof. A. C. Coolidge; Mr. Leland Harrison, and Mr. Oliver Harriman.

Mrs. Robert W. Patterson entertained about 300 guests at a reception last evening at her residence in Dupont Circle, when the guests of honor were the official delegates at the Pan-American Congress. The house was elaborately decorated with lovely flowers and plams, and a stringed orchestra played during the evening. Invited to meet the honor guests were a representative gathering of diplomatic, official, and residential society of Washington. Mrs. Patterson's daughter, Countess Gisycka, assisted in receiving.

The Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. Ewing entertained twenty-four guests at a dinner last evening in honor of the delegates to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. The Pan-American quests at the dinner were Mr. Albert Diez de Medina and Mme. de Medino, Mr. Alberto Gutierrez and Mme. Gutierrez and Miss Goytle, all of Bolivia; Dr. Bruno Gugliari and Dr. Luis Migune, of Paraguay; Dr. Edwardo Monteverde and Mme. Monteverde, of Uruguay, and Dr. Enrique Soro, of Chile.

Mrs. William F. Draper and her daughter, miss Margaret Draper entertained about 200 guests at a dance last evening at their residence in K street. American Beauty roses, Southern smilax and Australian ferns formed the decorations in the ball-room and throughout the first floor. The arches were hung with the smilax and ribbons of the American Beauty shade. Supper was served at small tables, each adorned with an attractive centerpiece of Richmond roses and Kewpie dolls artistically arranged.

The Secretary of State was host at luncheon yesterday for half of the official delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, entertaining at his residence in Eighteenth street. Today he will entertain again in compliment to the remaining delegates.

The guests were Judge George Gray, chairman of the United States delegation; Mr. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Senator William J. Stone, Gen. John W. Foster, Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Dr. Juan B. Ambrosetti, Mr. Emilio E. Dagassan, Dr. Cristobal Hicken, Rear Admiral Juan A. Martin, Engineer Austin Mercau, Dr. Ricardo Sarmineto Lasplur, Thomas S. Varela, of Argentina; Dr. Domicio da Gama, ambassador from Brazil in the United States; Dr. Tulio Ospina, Dr. Eduardo Rodriguez Nineres, Dr. Calixto Torres Umana, Dr. Planor J. Eder, of Colombia; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, minister of Cuba in the United States, and Mme. de Cespedes; Dr. Aristides Argramonte and Mrs. Agramonte.

Mr. Rafael Maria Amgule, Dr. Juan Santos Fernandez, Dr. Juan de Dois Garcia Kohly, minister of Cuba in The Hague; Dr. Juan Guiteras, Mariano Gutierrez Lanza, Dr. Mario Lebredo, Dr. Luis Montane, Dr. Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes, Dr. Luis A. Beralt, wife and two daughters; Mr. Simon Sarasola, Dr. Moises A. Vleites, Mr. Ingenicre Jose Ranon Villalon, Mr. Jose Carlos Millas y Hernandez, and Mr. Jose Comallonga, all of Cuba.

Don Gonzale S. Cordova, Mr. Miguel Alcivar, Mr. Cesar D. Andrade, Mr. Victor M. Penna Herrera, of Ecuador, Miss Eberle Firmin, Mr. Charles Mathon, of Haiti; Mr. Pedro F. Cuadro, jr., Dr. Damaso Rivas, Dr. Desiderio Roman, of Nicaragua; Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Dr. Bruni Gugliari, of Paraguay; Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, minister of El Salvador in the United States, and Dr. Rafael Guirola, of Salvador.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Johnson gave a young people's dinner last evening for their daughter, Miss Nellie Johnson, who will be a debutante of next season.

Mme. Christian Hauge entertained at a dinner party last evening at her handsome residence in Massachusetts avenue in compliment to the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Others entertaining at dinner last evening for the Pan-American delegates were Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamlin, and Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth.

Lieut. Theodore Barnes, jr., who has been on border duty with the Eighth Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Barnes, at 2432 Wisconsin avenue.

Lieut. Julian F. Barnes, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., who has just returned from duty in the Philippines, is also the guest of his parents for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Coville entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at their residence, 1836 California street, in compliment to their debutante daughter, Miss Katherine Coville. Mrs. Coville and her daughter received together, the debutante wearing a modish gown of white satin, heavily embroidered in silver and crystal. The skirt was flounced in silver. She carried an armful of pink roses. Mrs. Coville wore a costume of black net embroidered in silver and built over a foundation of peacock blue.

The house was elaborately decorated with palms and Southern smilax. The stairway was screened with ferns and palms and quantities of feathery ferns, and the decorations on the tea table were croton plants, forming a colorful centerpiece, and arranged about a particularly fine new specimen of the plant, which the horticulturist who produced it has named for Miss Coville.

Mrs. David Franklin Houston, Mrs. Gilbert Groavenor and Miss Mabel Grandin presided at the tea table; Mrs. C. Hart Merriam, Mrs. Whitman Cross, Mrs. Marcus Baker and Miss Elizabeth McMaster assisted, and the girls in the receiving party were Miss Lois Reeside, Miss Helen Hayes, Miss Zenaida Merriam, Miss Dorothy Dennett, Miss Katherine Drain and Miss Martha Rose.

An informal supper party and dance for the young people of the receiving party followed the reception.

Miss Jeanette Cowan entertained at a luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Josephine Shields. The other guests were Miss Helen McCumber, Miss Margaret McChord, Miss Caroline Nash, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Mary Wheeler Vest, Miss Dorothy Denys, Miss Eleanor Baxter, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, Miss Pauline Stone, Miss Dorothy Mason and Miss Dorothy Shuey.

The bachelor officers stationed at the Washington Barracks were hosts at a dinner of sixty covers last evening at the Officers' Club. Informal dancing followed.

Mrs. C. W. Kennedy entertained at a tea yesterday afternoon at the Ontario from 5 to 7 o'clock. Those assisting her included Mrs. Edward A. Godwin, Mrs. William C. Borden, Mrs. George Read, Miss Ruth Lester, Miss Margaret Read, Miss Katherine Treat, Miss Frances Murray, Miss Adelaide Poore and Miss Margaret Normoyle.

Mrs. Caldern Carlisle was hostess in her handsome home in I street yesterday afternoon at a tea in honor of Mrs. Frank L. Polk, wife of the Counselor of the State Department. Mrs Carlisle was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Mrs. Manderville Carlisle and Mrs. George Corcoran Thom.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank F Fletcher gave a dinner of twelve covers last night at their home in Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. William Borland was at home at 1113 Sixteenth street from 3 to 6. Mrs. Franklin K. Lane presided at the tea table and the others who assisted were Mrs. Dorsey Shackelford, Mrs. Philip Campbell, Mrs. Walter Hensley, Mrs. Thomas L. Rubey, Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, Mrs. Francis W. House, Mrs. Francis G. Blaisdel, Miss Helen McCumber, Miss Agnes Shackelford and Miss Dorothy Campbell.

Mrs. Rufus King, wife of Lieut. King, entertained at a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of their house guest, Lieut. King's mother, Mrs. Charles King, wife of Gen. King, of Milwaukee, the celebrated author of popular stories of army life. Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley and Mrs. William Halsey presided at the tea table.

Lieut. and Mrs. King will give a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of January 6, in compliment to Mrs. King.

Among the last weddings of the year will be that of Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, to Mr. Gerald C. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Murphy, of New York. It will be celebrated quietly on Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, in New York, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends.

Miss Wiborg will have her sister, Mrs. Sidney W. Fish, as her matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg, will be the maid of honor and only other attendant. Frederick T. Murphy, brother of the bridegroom,

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

By E. B. JOHNS.

The reserve of the regular army under the Act of 1912 has not yet grown to such proportions that Representative Gardner could not entertain it at a second annual dinner, according to the report of Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff. In fact on June 30 the reserves consisted of sixteen men or one less than at end of the previous fiscal year. It will be remembered that the reserve, when last entertained by Mr. Gardner, was dined in a cozy little room in the New Willard Hotel. There were more newspaper correspondents in Mr. Gardner's party than reserves of the regular army.

Gen. Scott in discussing the failure of the Act of 1912 said: "On June 30, 1913, the army reserve, established November 1, 1912, consisted of seventeen men, thirteen of them enlisting in New York City and vicinity. During the year one reservist was discharged to enable him to validate his enlistment in the navy, and one was discharged to enable him to re-enlist in the Porto Rico regiment of infantry. On June 30, 1914, the reserve consisted of sixteen men, one less than at the end of the fiscal year covered by this report. Since the establishment of the reserve the total number of enlistments in it has been 21. As that part of the law authorizing furlough to the reserve after three years' service with the colors did not affect enlistments made prior to November 1, 1912, no accessions to the reserve by furlough will occur until on and after November 1, 1915."

* * * *

When Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, appears before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, he will urge upon Congress the importance of creating the grade of brigadier general and increasing the number of field officers in the Marine Corps. Gen. Barnett insists that the Marine is underofficered, especially in the higher grades.

"During the last five years," said Gen. Barnett, "brigades of marines have been engaged in foreign expeditionary duty on six different occasions. Each of these brigades has been commanded by a colonel, for the reason that there are no brigadier generals in the Marine Corps. In military organizations other than the Marine Corps brigades are commanded by brigadier generals, and justice as well as efficiency, demands that the grade of brigadier general be authorized by Congress. If two brigadier generals be appointed, the increased expense to the government would be inappreciable, while the increased efficiency resulting therefrom would be incalculable.

"There are insufficient officers of field rank in the Marine Corps, and due to this fact I have been compelled to assign captains to commands to which field officers should be properly assigned. The recruit depot at Port Royal, S. C., where about 1,000 men will be stationed, will be commanded by a captain notwithstanding the fact that the great importance of the duty calls for the detail of at least two field officers—one to command the post and one as an executive officer of the depot."

* * *

Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is suffering so severely with grip that he cannot utter a word and transacts his business by deaf and dumb language.

* * *

Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Q. M. C., is confined to Walter Reed General Hospital. His condition is not regarded as serious.

* * *

Army officers who reported at the War Department yesterday were: Maj. Richard C. Croxton, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. G. W. Harris, infantry; Lieut. W. C. Knight, C. A. C.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Snyder, of the U. S. S. Delaware, reported at the Navy Department yesterday.

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Mine Laying by Submarine.

It is reported that the Germans are laying mines from submarines. This is perfectly feasible and is not improbable. The mines are carried one above another in a vertical air-tight chamber within the submarine. When they are to be laid, water is admitted to the chamber and a door in the outer shell of the hull closing the bottom of the chamber is opened. The mines are then released, one by one, through proper appliances. The mine anchor sinks to the bottom and, by suitable mechanism, the anchorage cable is unwound to permit the mine to float at the desired depth below the surface. This method of mine laying is absolutely secret, and therefore is proportionately dangerous to the enemy.—Scientific American.

ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, United States army, recruiting officer, is extended two days.

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Quartermaster Corps, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding officer, Central Department, for assignment to temporary duty as quartermaster of that department during the absence of Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Perry L. Boyer, Medical Corps, now on temporary duty in command of Field Hospital No. 5, at Harlington, Tex., is relieved from further duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., is assigned to duty with that organization, and will accompany it to its home station, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Robert L. Caswell, Medical Corps, now on temporary duty in command of Ambulance Company No. 5, at Harlington, Tex., is relieved from further duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is assigned to duty with that organization, and will accompany it upon its return to its home station, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, or his commissioned assistant, will make during the months of January, February, and March, 1916, visits as hereinafter indicated on official business pertaining to the inspection of materiel being procured under contract with the Ordnance Department: Not to exceed two visits per month to the works of the I. G. Johnson Company, Stapleton Duvil, N. Y.; not to exceed eight visits per month to the works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, Harrison, N. J.; not to exceed one visit per month to the works of the National Brass and Copper Tube Company, Hastings, N. Y.; not to exceed one visit per month to the works of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, Bayonne, N. J.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles W. Weeks, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

The leave granted Second Lieut. Julian F. Barnes, Fifth Field Artillery, is extended to include January 2.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Abarenda, sailed for Manila, December 28; Alwin, arrived Rosebank, December 27; Chattanooga, sailed for San Francisco, December 27; Cyclops, arrived Guantanamo, December 27; Ericsson, arrived New York Yard, December 27; Jupiter, sailed for Hampton Roads, December 28; Orion, arrived Hampton Roads, December 27; Uncas, sailed for New Orleans, December 27.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. W. D. Puleston, to aid to commandant, naval station, Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. W. A. Glassford, to command Paul Jones.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. C. Train, to communication office, Navy Department.

Ensign Raymond Asserson, to Sacramento.

Assistant Chaplain E. A. Duff, to temporary duty, receiving ship at Norfolk.

Assistant Chaplain Herbert Dumstrey, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Man Who Went on Jefferson Davis' Bail Bond.

Written Expressly for The Washington Herald.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

General Thomas L. James, formerly postmaster general, having served in that capacity under President Garfield and, later, for some months under President Arthur, made a summer vacation excursion in the early nineties through the great lakes to Duluth. Upon his return, he spoke to me of a landowner of whom he had learned something while in Duluth who was said to be the owner of a larger number of acres of land than any other citizen of the United States.

"Of course," said General James, "in the development of the far West it was possible for individuals to secure enormous areas of land, but I think that, relatively speaking, the owner of the largest amount of land in the East, in his day at least, was Gerrit Smith.

"I am sorry that Gerrit Smith's name seems likely to be forgotten, since he was one of the most powerful intellectual forces of his time. One thing he did will serve to save his name from absolute forgetfulness. He was one of the Northern men who gladly went upon the bail bond which when perfected released Jefferson Davis from imprisonment in Fortress Monroe. I think Mr. Smith when in congress had made the acquaintance of Jefferson Davis, and I have heard that they became friends. This, of course, was some years before the beginning of the civil war.

"I once had occasion to make some inquiry about the extent of the land of which Gerrit Smith was the owner. I was told that at one time, and before he had parted with a considerable portion of his real estate, he held the title to nearly a million acres of land, all of which was in New York state. He was actually the owner of real estate in all but four of the counties of New York state. He possessed vast tracts of land in the Adirondacks.

"Almost all of this real estate came to him by inheritance. I think while still a lad and not long after New York became a state there were great tracts of public land owned by the state in New York which the government of the state decided to put on the market. This land could be bought at a very small amount per acre. Gerrit Smith's father was one of the very few men who had the foresight to see what the growth of New York state was to be. He therefore bought enormous tracts and after that increased his holdings. Some of these lands yielded large incomes afterward, and that explains why Gerrit Smith was able to lavish gifts, as he did right and left, and still be regarded while he was in congress among the richest of the members of that body. Gerrit Smith's father laid the foundation for his fortune by engaging in the fur trade when that was a very profitable business."

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OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Morning Smiles.

"I can't say I like your new toothpaste."

"Thats s'having-cream."—Yale Record.

One of the most pathetic sights in the world is a highbrow person trying to conceal his delight in the lowbrow comedy of a movie show.—Calgary Eye Opener.

First Recruit—What do you think of the major, Bill?

Second Recruit—'Es a changeable kind o' bloke. Last night I says to 'im, "Oo goes there?" An' 'e says, "Friend!" an' today 'e 'ardly knows me.—Punch.

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general function of the heads of several learned members of this class is to keep their neckties from slipping off. —Harvard Lampoon.