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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

If anything on all this earth
Is useless past compare
It is to waste one hour of worth
On some stale bit of care.
If Fate's to catch me in some mesh
I hope at least it will be fresh.

(Copyright, 1916.)

That split in the British cabinet is most deplorable. We had been hoping that they would all depart together.

After all, Mr. Taft's picture of a "real Republican" looks about as much like a man named William Howard as Roosevelt's resembles an individual called Theodore.

Says the New York Evening Telegraph: "William J. Bryan lost no time in hurrying to New York to meet Henry Ford, and in fancy one can almost feel the soothing touch of the great Nebraskan's soft hand on Henry's back!" It means, of course, the touch of the Nebraskan's back hand on Henry's soft head.

The supreme court of Hanover, Germany, has decided that the municipal authorities have no right to fix maximum prices on articles of food imported from outside the municipality. The chief interest in this item of news lies in the fact that we now hear for the first time of the existence of courts in Germany, thus discovering that the natives are not so unenlightened as we thought they were.

Exchange on Germany fell to 75½ in New York today. That means that bankers and others having credits in Germany were willing to sell them for 75 cents on the dollar. English credits are selling today for 98 per cent of their face value. Here is a lesson that many whose fancy has been hypnotized by the published accounts of the irresistible might of Germany should take to heart.

REVOLT.

The swift antipodean night
Descends upon the whispering gums,
And lo! in wavering drifts of light
Our tenuous northern daylight comes.
And loud through all the cobbled slums
The factory whistles echo clear:
"To work!" The hive of business hums.
"To work! Another day is here!"

"Another blessed day is here.
The sudden drums of morn have beat.
There's no exchanging sleep for beer,
And men must work if they would eat!
With dreams o'morn you cannot cheat
With current need for bread and coals.
To work!" It cries, and down the street
The trampling tide of footsteps rolls.

The restless flood of human souls
That beats upon the shores of strife
Between the undiscovered poles
Of Life and Death—of Death and Life.
They pass—the man, the child, the wife.
They are the dross that Nature spends.
Their little tragic lives are rife
With only mean and sordid ends.

The javelin of the dawn descends;
The shield of night is cleft in twain,
And those whom only night befriends
Must hie them to the mills again.
The mills of man that grind the grain.
Of human toil to aureate dust;
The mills of God that grind in pain
The souls we urge to turn in trust

To God, and call Him wise and just,
And kind towards the shiftless crew
That doubt and steal and lie and lust
As he created them to do.
What answer can He make to you
Who only sow while others reap?
Ah, yes!—that you may toil anew—
"He giveth His beloved sleep!"

O, farther than the windless, deep,
Blue tropic seas of palm and spice;
Or where the austral billows sweep
North from the lean Antarctic ice,
Are those pale lands that in a trice
The freed soul leaps to re-explore,
And no one asks you for the price,
Or turns you cursing from the door.

Where no one bids you any more
Make shift with dirt, disease and crime,
But each upon the naked floor
Of being, boundless and sublime,
Defying laws of place and time
Seeks such adventures as befall;
Each one himself the master mime,
To stage the play or end it all.

What magic is there in the call
Of sirens hooting in the dark,
Long ere the pallid daybeams fall
Among the chimneys standing stark,
That makes these slaves outrise the lark
And swarm to meet the cheerless day.
To what dread summons do they hark,
That sends them willing to the fray?

Can they not lay the load away,
And walk among the fields of earth,
And hear the pipes of morning play,
And see the Springtide's blossom birth.
Can they not match the summer's mirth
With dancing feet and hearts aglow?
They do not know what life is worth!
They do not know! They do not know!

BRETHERTON.

That Contemptible Little Army.

British enlistments under Lord Derby's scheme added to those already serving in the army and excluding about 420,000 unfits bring the total number of available soldiers so far enrolled up to close on 5,500,000 men. All are of military age, and all may claim whatever additional dignity accrues to the status of voluntary enlistment. In addition to these, the total forces of the British Empire can be swollen by some 800,000 Canadians and Australians, and at least 300,000 Indian troops. This makes a total contribution to the cause of the allies of over 6,500,000 men, a very decent accomplishment for the nation that is somewhat extensively occupied in maintaining the supremacy of the sea and is supplying money and munitions in considerable quantities to her allies.

With these enormous forces available, it seems rather like tempting Providence for the British cabinet to proceed to put into effect a scheme of compulsory service. It is so only at first sight. The purpose of conscription in England is not to increase the numbers already enrolled, but to replace some few hundred thousand married men who have enrolled with a like number of unmarried who have hung back. The government promised the married men that they would not be called upon until the unmarried men had been taken. And that promise is to be redeemed.

The results of Lord Derby's recruiting plan show that the proportion of married to unmarried enrolled under it is about three to two. This is explained by the fact that of the men who had previously held back the great proportion of married men did so from a sense of responsibility. Many of them longed to go, but felt that it was their duty to stay at home and support their families at least until the unmarried had been called. Lord Derby asked these men to enroll, to be called upon as needed, and naturally they did so. But it had also been promised them that they would not be called to the colors as long as young unmarried men were left slacking at home. On the other hand, the unmarried men who had not enlisted prior to Lord Derby's efforts had no particular excuse for holding back, and were probably slackers at heart, and the percentage of them that obeyed the call under the Derby plan was comparatively light.

It appears that only 53 per cent of unmarried men of military age still available at the beginning of October last have enrolled under the voluntary system. Probably 20 per cent of the balance are ineligible in the sense that they are engaged in occupations which the government considers too important for them to leave. There is left a balance of between 600,000 and 700,000 unmarried men of military age who are not engaged in work helpful to the cause and who have no excuse for not joining the army.

It is to reach these men, and only these men, that the so-called conscription measure has been decided upon. And notwithstanding the muttering heard in certain quarters, it is difficult to see how the measure can be seriously opposed. The government says, for example, to the Welsh miners: "It is true that we are forcibly taking into the army a certain number of your unmarried coworkers, but we do it in order that an equal number of patriotic married miners who have already enlisted voluntarily may not be called upon." The miner who will strike to prevent such action by the government will get little encouragement.

One must surely offset some of the adverse criticism that Great Britain's military and diplomatic blunders have provoked by admiring the way in which she has enrolled a gigantic army with practically no dislocation of her industrial life. Already, without conscription, she has enrolled a larger percentage of her population than Germany has on the most favorable estimates. The respective percentages are approximately: Great Britain (excluding Ireland), population, 40,000,000; enrolled, 5,500,000; percentage, 13.75; Germany, population, 68,000,000; enrolled (estimated), 9,000,000; percentage, 13.30.

Nor can the cry "too late" apply to the question of enlistment. At no time up to the present has it been possible to arm and equip the recruited armies as fast as they have been enrolled. That is not surprising, when we remember that equipping a modern army means the preparation of enormous numbers of machine guns, light and heavy artillery, motor trucks, ambulance units and machinery and appliances of all kinds, in addition to rifles and bayonets and mountains of ammunition, and over and above the task of keeping supplied the troops already in the field. It is not generally known, but up to the present time no considerable units have left Britain for the fighting line until after nine months' training, and most of them have had a year of preparation.

It is not going to be the side that has most men under arms at the present time that will win the war, but the side that has the most men left a year or eighteen months—perhaps two years—from now. Which side that is is about the only fact connected with the war that is definitely known to laymen and expert alike at the present time.

Wee Tammie.

"Come ben," says Peter, "come ben, my lambie,"
An' a flutter o' merrie angel wings,
Roun' him a shimmer o' gowden things,
An' a flutter o' merrie angel wings,
Wi' mouth wide open an' een cast doun,
Bow't till his heid maist touched his shoon,
White sarkit, blin't wi' the gleam an' glare,
He stood glowrin' and huggin' his Teddy-bear,
When see! frae the white o' the angel ban'
An' auld playfellow to meet him ran.

"Come wi' me, an' we'll dance an' play,
Here's neebor's Willie frae owre the way;
Come to the fields o' daffodillies,
I'll pouk ye a nievefu' o' Eden lilies;
Till't, wee Tammie, wi' Willie an' me,
An' Tig we'll play at an' Blind-Harie."
But Tammie he cried, the tear in his ee,
"O, mither, mither, I'm wantin' ye"!
The Saviour heard, an' His heart was wae
To see wee Tammie stan' greetin' sae,
An' He lifted him saftly to God's guid mither,
Wi' ae kiss to him an' to her anither,
An' eh! but Tammie cried laughin' then,
"Eh! minnie, y'ere there, an' I didna ken."

—From the Westminster Gazette.

The Poet—"It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." The Girl—"Watch your step!"—Judge.

Fiction and Drama.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Drama and fiction are deeply related, as we all recognize. To their basis we apply the same word, "plot." We know that a good plot is likely to serve about as well for one form of art as for another. After all, the main difference is that the drama unfolds itself with the aid of scenery and actors. Fiction unfolds itself with the aid of the author's interpretations. The best fiction, however, follows the dramatic method. It lets the characters work out their destiny.

Do stories gain or lose by being dramatized? This question is often discussed by play reviewers and readers of fiction. It is answered in many ways. Much depends upon the point of view. There are those who like to see their favorite book transferred to the stage. Now they meet their characters in flesh and blood. They live over the same scenes. To a high degree they have the pleasure of renewed impressions, like the hearing of familiar music. Often, on the other hand, they are disappointed. The artificial limitations of the theater crowd out some of their favorite scenes. They feel themselves cheated. They may think that the book has been mangled; that their favorite characters are either omitted altogether or made subordinate, or are imperfectly interpreted. They may even resent the development of a character, feeling that in the process it has been changed almost out of recognition, that, in the technical language of writers, it has not been "kept together."

Dramatization of a book in a way takes the public into the creative workship. Here there is both loss and gain. For the vast majority there is chiefly loss. They have the great illusions. Now they are likely to find these illusions damaged. They see the creators at work. They are made aware of artifice. They watch the wheels going round. For them perfect illusion has ceased to be possible.

To the students of art, however, all this revelation has a charm of its own. Perhaps they have lost the earlier freshness of illusion. Perhaps, on the other hand, even while developing their critical sense, they have regained the illusion and found it heightened.

It should be borne in mind, however, that those who are disappointed in a dramatization actually gain something. In their criticism they become, in a sense, collaborators. Then, too, as most authors know, in criticism there is a high pleasure. It carries with it a sense of power. Moreover, it is an intellectual process. The critics go away from the theater and discuss the points of the drama, comparing it with the points of the book. Though, in their condemnation they may be severe, they help to exploit both the novel and the play.

To study the material of art in different forms is inevitably profitable. So many of us when we read a book only half read it and when we see a play we only half see it. But when we take the material that we have drawn from a book and carry it to the dramatization and compare it with the material we find in the theater, we energize intellectually and aesthetically. We are getting down a little deeper. If the original material is fine, through equally fine work in dramatization, we are likely to have a very exceptional artistic gratification. Such disappointments as come by the way carry their compensation. They make us alive to the limitations of art as well as to the defects of artists by helping to familiarize us with a theme, intensifying our appreciation.

Often a book will send us to a play and the play will send us back to the book. Disappointment in the play may make our appreciation of the book all the keener. Consider, for instance, the effect of dramatic versions of Dickens' novels. Not one has been a great popular success. Even the versions of "David Copperfield" have proven to be ephemeral. But the production of a Dickens play always increases the sales of the novel dramatized, a circumstance indicating that the Dickens' lovers have been stimulated to renewed activity.

The disappointment of readers in dramatized stories is in a way a tribute to the art of fiction. It suggests that imagination has been at work. The readers think that the creator of the scenes and of the characters in the book deserves credit; but they deserve credit themselves as well. They have taken the creator's suggestions and carried them into a world of their own.

In a very true sense every fiction reader is a creator. When he goes to the theater he sees that other creators have been at work. His resentment may be the measure of his own enthusiasm, the chief source of his power. Indignantly he declares that this unreal world on the stage is not the true world in his mind. When he goes back to the author for comfort he believes he is returning to the true world; but he is really entering the enchanted realm of his own fancy. He has evolved a dramatic method of his own.

The dramatic method is the method of life. It may, indeed, be said to be the method of God, the divine method. Here we are on earth working out our destinies, unfolding not merely our individual dramas, but the vast drama of human destiny. Everything we do has significance. Each instant we go on playing. Behind our acts is the immortal spirit, expressing itself through the will. Consequently, all art is founded on the will of the spirit, sometimes referred to by other names but essentially the same.

Mrs. Newrich—"I am determined that Clara's debut shall pass off with great eclat." Newrich—"What's eclat, Maria—expense?"—Boston Transcript.

"Dis is painful ter me, mum," said the ragged visitor. "What do you mean?" asked the charitable housewife. "Askin' yer fur a bite ter eat." "Then why do you do it?" "Because goin' widout would be a whole lot more painful."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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

THE WESTERN INFLUENCE.

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The Whig leaders were now to find out what changes of politics had come to stay.

They had not perceived that what they had witnessed under General Jackson was not a temporary madness of reaction against the statesmanship and the ideals of the generation which had given the nation its first form and policy, but a permanent shifting of points of view, for men in office and out, a turning away once and for all from the old to new questions that went with the making of the nation.

Whether they would or no, they were in the hands of the new democracy, their fortunes as a party committed to the swift changes of the passing time.

Important as the matters were with which they dealt, their programme had been a programme of old questions, not of new.

Change worked too swiftly to make it any longer possible for any party, however led or constituted, to hark back to the policy of a time twelve years gone by.

There had been transient humors, no doubt, as well as permanent alterations of fortune, in Jackson's day: things which came with the heady excitements of the time and sank away again as affairs steadied to the new order.

But, though passions subsided and hasty errors fell away from men's thoughts as the air cooled and cleared, all things kept their new face, and the reckonings of politics could no more be forced back to their old scale than the reckonings of trade or the operations of credit.

It was made evident enough while Mr. Tyler sat out his unexpected presidency that the questions which cried for settlement were no longer questions of banking and currency, or even questions of tariffs, but the fundamental institutional choices of mere growth: the questions which went inevitably with the setting up of every new State and the occupation of every new piece of territory.

It was this making and remaking of the country that had upset the old order of politics and brought the untempered airs of the West into all forecasts of the political weather.

Half the economic questions of that day of change took their magnitude and significance from the Westward expansion.

It was in the new regions of the country, with their undeveloped riches inflaming the imagination, that speculation ran its reckless course with the most incorrigible hardihood.

Railways outran population and failed as investments because settlement spread rather than compacted.

Statesmen had always to be studying some law of [illegible], checking or indulging some wild adventure of enterprise. And there was in the midst of all a fundamental choice which did not alter like the rest.

The chief choice always to be made at every stage of the unhalting Westward movement was the choice concerning slavery: the choice which had been debated very temperately at first when the great Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory was adopted in the days of the Confederation, but which had struck many a spark of passion out when handled again at the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which seemed every time it was touched more dangerous and disturbing than before.

Now it seemed to lie everywhere at the front of affairs—not the question of the abolition of slavery, but the question of its territorial extension.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

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

By E. B. JOHNS.

The abandonment of field artillery regiments is proposed in a revision of the army bill that is to be submitted to the House Committee on Military Affairs by Chairman Hay at its first session tomorrow. By the provisions of the bill referring to field artillery, mobile artillery is to be organized on the same plan as the Coast Artillery. The largest legal organization provided for in the bill is a battery, which corresponds to the company of Coast Artillery.

This change in the organization of field artillery will be scanned very closely by the balance of the mobile army. There will be some objections coming from the other arms of the service, who insist that a uniform organization should be maintained in the mobile army. The field artillery, it is understood, insists that the battalion is the fighting unit of the artillery but the other arms say that the same can be said of the infantry and cavalry. As far as that is concerned, the report from the European war refers more frequently to battalions of infantry than regiments. But in this connection, it is stated that a German battalion of infantry is as large as a regiment in the regular army at its present strength. It is argued by some members of the General Staff that if the field artillery is to go to a corps organization, regimental organizations in the infantry and cavalry should be abandoned.

The revised bill provides for an increase of the number of field artillery colonels from six to twelve, and the balance of the officers are increased in the same proportion.

The Christmas souvenier menu of Company G Seventeenth United States Infantry, which was received at the War Department yesterday, would grace the table at an annual banquet in the Waldorf Astoria. One of the most beautiful features of the souvenier is a picture of the "Company Street," at Eagle, Tex., which has the appearance of one of the secluded walks of Palm Beach.

Company G takes pride in the fact that it has not had a deserter in eight or nine years and it invariably celebrates its excellent record by a Christmas dinner. The company is now in command of Capt. Byron Conrad and the other commissioned officer on duty with it is Second Lieut. Hugh B. Keen.

Of extraordinary interest will be the cruise of the midshipmen next summer, if the plans for a trip into South American waters are carried out. It is evident that the midshipmen cannot go to Europe and it would scarcely be wise to send them on a cruise to Asiatic waters.

It is urged that the cruise will tend to promote the friendly relations between United States and South American countries. The midshipmen will probably visit all of the larger ports in South America and sail around Cape Horn.

Army officers registered at the War Department yesterday were: Maj. M. C. Buckey, C. A. C., and Lieut. E. V. Cutrer, Eighth Infantry. The following navy officers reported at the Navy Department: Lieut. (junior grade) N. W. Leine, U. S. S. Arkansas; Ensign R. H. Blair and Ensign P. P. Powell, U. S. S. Delaware.

ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 294, December 18, 19, extended two days.

Maj. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, relieved from assignment to the Third Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to the commanding general, United States troops, Canal Zone, for duty on his staff, and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the engineer of that department.

Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, Medical Corps, relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and report to the governor of the Panama Canal for duty.

First Lieut. James G. Flynn, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty at Fort Crockett, Tex., and from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty with the Panama Canal and from station in this city, and will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., cavalry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to superintendent, United States Military Academy, for duty.

The name of Capt. Albert A. King, First Cavalry, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, to take effect January 4, 1916.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Roger O. Mason, First Field Artillery.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Harry C. Williams, First Field Artillery.

Leave of absence for two months granted First Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, Fifth Field Artillery.

The name of Capt. Arthur L. Keesling, Coast Artillery Corps, placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, to take effect January 4, 1916, and the name of Capt. Richard T. Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps, removed therefrom, to take effect January 3, 1916.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, Second Cavalry, upon his own application, is relieved from active service with the rank of captain, to take effect May 18, 1916, under provisions of sections 3 and 6 of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1915.

The name of First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Seventh Infantry, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, and the name of First Lieut. William B. Wallace, infantry, is removed therefrom, Lieut. Wallace having become entitled to promotion.

By direction of the President, Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, United States army, retired, is relieved from duty at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved November 3, 1893, Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, United States army, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Leave of absence for five days granted Capt. Ralph C. Caldwell, cavalry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Baltimore arrived at Norfolk January 3; Benham, arrived at New York January 3; Cassin and Cummings, sailed for Boston January 3; Cummings, arrived at Newport January 3; Dubuque, sailed for Newport January 5; Ericson, sailed for Boston January 3; Jason, arrived Lambert Point January 3; Jason, sailed for Philadelphia January 3; McDougal, sailed for Boston January 3; Nansian, sailed for La Paz January 2; Nansian and Nero, arrived La Paz January 3; Nero, sailed for Topolobampo January 3; New York, arrived Tompkinsville January 3; Nicholson, sailed for New York January 3; Perry, sailed for Guaymas January 3; Prairie, sailed for Hampton Roads January 3; Wadsworth, sailed for Boston January 3; Widsworth, arrived Newport January 3; Wilmington, arrived Canton January 3; Wilsbow, arrived Rosebank January 3.

NOTES.

The Saratoga has been detached from duty with the Asiatic fleet.

The flag of the commander of the mining and mine sweeping division has been temporarily transferred from the San Francisco to the Dubuque.

The Georgia will not proceed South with the battleship squadron, but will remain at the Boston yard under overhaul.

The Kansas will take the place of the Georgia in the battleship squadron for the trip South and maneuvers in the West Indies this winter.

The Lancaster, Concord, Miantonomoh, Terror and Justin have been stricken from the navy register.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. W. S. McClintic, detached, to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. Wentworth, detached, to Delaware.

Chief Pay Clerk G. P. Seifert, detached, to wait orders.

Pay Clerk Alexander Riggin, detached, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morning Smiles.

"There is nothing harder than getting out of a bad habit."

"Yes, there is—getting into a good one."—Boston Transcript.

"Daughter, don't marry that young man. He'll never bring home the bacon."

"How foolish you are, dad. What do I care about the bacon if he'll bring home the bonbons?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"My son," said the father impressively, "suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"Why," said the son, irreverently, "I'd stay here. The question is, what would become of you?"—The Boy Builder.

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."

"That's it," blubbered the boy, indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, an' now you don't know what you done it for."—Chicago Herald.

Fred had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the condition that he return home not later than 5 o'clock. He arrived at 7, and insisted that he had not loitered.

"Do you mean," demanded the mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?"

"Yes, mother; Charlie gave me a mud-turtle and I was afraid to carry it, so I led it home."—Christian Register.

Doings of Society

The Charge d'Affaires of Argentina and Senora Quintana entertained at dinner last evening in honor of a number of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

The Solicitor of the State Department and Mrs. Cone Johnson gave a dinner party last evening at the University Club before the fortnightly dance, entertaining in honor of Miss Jane Gregory and her house guests, Miss Mary Bryan, Miss Mary Taylor and Miss Cornelia Keasby, all of Texas. The table was adorned with a huge centerpiece of pink roses.

Miss Elizabeth Harding, daughter of Mr. W. G. P. Harding, of the Federal reserve board, was hostess at a dinner of thirty-four covers last evening at Rauscher's. The table decorations were of pink roses. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Bradley, of Boston, who is visiting Miss Katherine McClintock; Miss Dorothy Thatcher and Miss Doris Taylor, of Boston, who are guests of Miss Helena Elliott, and Mr. Harry Dupont, of Winterthur, Del.

Senator and Mrs. Henry F. Lippett entertained eighteen guests at dinner last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Grayson, of Pittsburgh, who are making a short visit to Washington, are guests at the Shoreham.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the guest of honor at a beautifully appointed luncheon yesterday when Mrs. Owen Cahoon entertained in the private dining-room of the Shoreham. The round table was almost completely covered by a plaque of poinsettias, with this same blossom used as decoration for the apartment. The room was lighted by red-capped tapers, carrying out the color effect. In addition to Mrs. Clark the company included Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, Mrs. Cone Johnson, Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Miss Mackall, Mrs. F. P. Percey, Mrs. William Curry Harllee, Mrs. Robert Coombs Neill and Mrs. Phillip Risbee.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Capt. Brooke, U. S. A., was hostess at a luncheon yesterday, when Mrs. Wooten, wife of Maj. William P. Wooten, U. S. A., commandant at the Washington Barracks, was the guest of honor. The other guests were Mrs. Richard Harlow, Mrs. Nathan Wyeth, Mrs. Walter Wilcox, Mrs. J. Upshur Moorehead, Mrs. Charles Marlatt and Miss Eloise Sargeant.

Mrs. John Spottswood Garland and Miss Mary Garland received informally yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Howard McCandlish presided at the tea table.

Miss Margheritta Tillman was the honor guest at a bridge party which Mrs. Elliott Woods gave yesterday afternoon at her apartment at Stoneleigh Court.

Mrs. F. Casanave Willson and Miss Willson received informally yesterday afternoon. They were assisted by a number of recent brides, including Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Vann, Panama, formerly Miss Mary Wells, of this city; Mrs. Walter Thrall, Mrs. Sarah Pierce Rouse, Mrs. Gauss, Mrs. Marshall Nichols, Mrs. McChelton, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Robert Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock were at home yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at their residence, 2311 Massachusetts avenue, in honor of the delegates to the second Pan-American Congress. There were 1,000 guests, including in addition to the distinguished visitors to Washington, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of official and resident society. Long stemmed American Beauty roses were used in the decorations of the ballroom and drawing-rooms. There was music throughout the afternoon, a program of Hawaiian melodies by an Hawaiian orchestra, alternating with selections by Boerstein's orchestra.

Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock were Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. David Franklin Houston, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Montgomery Macomb, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. Charles Warren.

Mrs. William Orme was at home informally yesterday afternoon at "Evermay," her residence in Twenty-eighth street. Her daughters, Mrs. Rawlins Hume and Miss Eloise Orme, received with her.

The patronesses for the annual charity ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, to be given at the Willard Hotel on January 10, are Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Burleson, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Richard Olney, 3d, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Charles McCawley, Mrs. David J. Hill, Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Richard Crane, Mrs. Alexander Stewart, Mrs. Duncan Phillips, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Paul Warburg, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Andrew Peters, Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Wallach, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Lane, Miss Cannon, Mrs. Seymour, Mme. de Pena, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Harlow, Mrs. Hampson Gary, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. George McLean, Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. William Phillips, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mme. Naon, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Miss Gwynn, Mrs. Fahnestock, Mrs. Wilmer, Mrs. Downing, Mme. de Riano, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. F. H. Gillett, Mrs. Adolph Miller, Mrs. Clover, Mme. Calderon, Mrs. Saulsbury, Mrs. Frank Polk, Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mme. Ekengren, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Novenan Williams, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mrs. I. S. Mann, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Delos Blodgett, the Misses Patten, Mrs. S. C. Neale, Mrs. Gregory Eustis, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Marshall, Mme. da Gama, Mrs. Dwight, Mme. Pezet and Mrs. Dunn.

Mrs. Edward Fuller, of Boston, arrived at the Shoreham yesterday.

Mrs. Alexandra Kocais Anderson announces the marriage of her daughter, Juanita Towsend, to Mr. James Madison Carsey, of Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday evening, January 4, at 8:30 o'clock at St. Alban's Church, the Rev. Charles T. Warner, officiating.

Mrs. George Bowie Chipman will be at home today and the remaining Wednesdays in January at 1725 Lamont street.

Mrs. Philip Clancy, of New York, is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Tiller. Mrs. Clancy is pleasantly remembered here as Mrs. Etha Patterson Griffin.

Mrs. Otis Judd Eddy will not be at home today.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. McDermot, of Pittsburgh, were among yesterday's arrivals at the Shoreham.

Miss Alice Theobald, assisted by Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, is in charge of the tables at the benefit card party to be given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Friday afternoon January 14, at 2 o'clock.

The patronesses include Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer, Mrs. Maude Howell-Smith, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. Bates Warren, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Elisha Meredith, Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Mrs. Claude Bennett, Mrs. R. B. Dear, Mrs. P. Casanave Willson, Mrs. Laurence Quiroelo, Mrs. Lee S. Overman, Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Theobald, Mrs. W. T. Baggett, Mrs. Drury Conway Ludlow, Mrs. N. E. Hutton, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Lawton Morgan, Mrs. W. A. Wayne, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, Mrs. Jennie Munroe, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, and Mrs. George Barnett.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the coming lecture on "National Defense" at the Belasco Theater, Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock for the benefit of the Belgian Scholarship Fund. It has been organized by Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, who will speak upon "Sea Power and Our Country;" Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper will speak on "American Land Forces;" Dr. George Sarton will speak on "Belgium Devastation," and the Hon. F. R. Coudert will speak on "National Defense." Col. Charles Page Bryan, formerly minister to Belgium and ambassador to Japan, will preside. Twenty Boy Scouts of America, will act as ushers and attendants, and a list of patrons and patronesses, many of whom have also taken seats and boxes, are Mrs. Thomas M. Biddle, Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mrs. Granville R. Fortescue, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Samuel Reber, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Sarton, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mr. Larz Anderson, Mr. Charles J. Bell, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, Col. Charles Page Bryan, Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, Rev. F. Ward Denys, Mr. Thomas T. Gaff, Mr. Charles C. Glover, Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Mr. Charles Nobel Gregory, Mr. Richard A. Harlow, Dr. John Grier Hibben, Mr. Hennen Jennings, Mr. Joseph Leiter, Col. Henry May, Rev. Randolph H. McKim, Mr. Brander Matthews, Prof. Charles E. Munroe, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mr. Henry C. Perkins, Hon. Elihu Root, Rev. C. Ernest Smith, Adm. Charles H. Stockton, Col Robert M. Thompson, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, Hon. Lawrence Townsend, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Mr. Devereux Milburn, of Westbury, L. I., who spent the week-end at the Willard, left Washington yesterday. Mr. John Hays Hammond, of New York; Mrs. James McLean, and Mrs. John E. Howe, of New York, Mrs. Harrison Nesbit and the Misses Nesbit, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. James B. Clark, of New York, who has joined Mr. Clark, are other recent arrivals at the Willard.

Our Flag Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be at home with Miss Prather, Miss Hodges, Mrs. Beal and Miss Kauffman Tuesday, January 25, at the Cairo, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. F. Garmen Kayhoe and Mr. C. Doyle, of Chevy Chase, entertained a number of their friends at a dance at the Dumbarton Club, on Thursday evening, December 31, and during the evening the engagement of Miss Ruth Cartwright and Mr. C. Eugene Doyle was announced.

Mr. E. Ewing Pratt who is spending part of the holidays in New York, is staying at the Hotel Wolcott. Mr. Sydney Williamson, formerly chief of construction in the Reclamation Service is also at the Wolcott from Denver.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, who is shortly returning to Washington, has engaged an apartment at the Shoreham. Miss Julia Meyer, who came to Washington yesterday, will be the guest of friends until the arrival of her mother.

An interesting wedding took place in Charleston, W. Va., last Tuesday evening when Miss Ida Dolinsky became the bride of Mr. A. S. Cohen, of Washington, Pa. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, in Laidley street. The house was decorated with smilax, ferns and quantities of roses. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful gown of duchess satin, embroidered in pearls, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. She was unattended. Mr. Maurice Landay, of Washington, Pa., acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohen left for New York and other Eastern cities and will be at home at Washington, Pa., after January 15. Mrs. Cohen is an attractive young woman, well known in musical circles and has been a member of the local Choral Club for some time. Mr. Cohen is a prominent business man of Washington, Pa. Out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cohen, Mrs. Sarah Cohen, Mr. Maurice Landay, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cohen, Vanderguff, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Shugold, of