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TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 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.

RADIATION.

To fill the world with happiness,
And ease it of the stir of stress,
Begin
Within—
Make it your sure resolve and plan
To be as happy as YOU can,
And when your heart is brimmed o'er,
So full it cannot handle more,
By radiation let it rise
In word, and deed, and kindly eyes,
Till others round about you share
The fruitage of your jocund air.

(Copyright, 1916.)

If the official reports are to be believed the British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia are each pursuing each other in the opposite direction.

There is no truth in the rumor that in return for "them kind words" about the Persia President Wilson promised Count von Bernstorff that he would remain President until the end of the war.

The report of John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s Bureau of Social Hygiene that the New York police force has been purged of corruption will no doubt be as much of a surprise to the force as it will to the public.

The anti-militarism committee has changed its name to the anti-preparedness committee. Soon we may expect some organization will be bold enough to proclaim its real aim—peace at any price—in the name it adopts.

"The American woman is deeply and simply religious, and will not bring her son up to be a soldier," says Dr. Dernburg. "German deeds of heroism inspire in her mind feelings of horror and fear." Still boasting about the Lusitania, it seems.

Why not a joint debate between a member of the High School Teachers' Association and one of the District Commissioners on the proposed change in the public school system? In their reply to Commissioner Newman the teachers had all the better of the argument.

Carranza is planning to declare a moratorium to protect the banks of Mexico from runs on their specie deposits. It had been generally supposed that the runs personally conducted by a succession of presidents and revolutionary leaders had long ago accounted for all the specie in Mexico.

President Wilson has decided not to appoint a colored man recorder of deeds of the District, but since he promises to find three or four other good places for colored men and eighteen months have been deducted from the recordership term by delay in making a selection, any deserving white Democrat will no doubt be welcome to the office.

Mr. Henry E. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., says: "Loud-mouthed bleaters for peace at any price and for refusing passports ought to be shot or punished in some proper manner. How far will we let these men go as traitors to their country and not be punished for it?" If Mr. Joy keeps on talking that way it won't be necessary to shoot them. He'll frighten 'em to death.

Dr. Cecile Greil's account of the ferocious attack on the Ancona and the shooting down of helpless women and children should bring shame to those who, calling themselves Americans, advocate a policy of conciliation on the part of the administration toward the murderers. Fortunately they are few in number. The great majority of Americans would infinitely prefer war to a repetition of the spectacle this woman passenger described. If Americans are to be killed they would prefer that they die with arms in their hands facing the enemy, rather than that they be shot down by savages, with the women and children whom they are powerless to defend.

In the Hesperian case the State Department, after trying in vain to lose the evidence that the vessel was torpedoed, decided that she torpedoed herself. A great diplomatic victory was thus preserved to posterity. In the Persia case Germany said she would apologize if she had done it, but she didn't do it and Austria would of course apologize if she had done it, but is equally innocent. And so we have another diplomatic victory though Germany has not disavowed the Lusitania and Austria has not actually disavowed the Ancona. And in the meanwhile no intelligent man has the slightest reasonable doubt that the Persia was sunk by a German-built and German-manned submarine flying no flag but having the flags of both Austria and Germany in her locker to be hoisted as might best fit the case.

Time to Quit the Courts.

Attorney General Gregory is quoted as saying that the Department of Justice will decide within a few days whether or not to bring to trial again those five former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company who were not acquitted of the charge of conspiring to violate the Sherman anti-trust law by the verdict of a jury rendered in the Federal District Court in New York on Sunday. There are certain legal aspects of the trial to be examined no doubt before formal announcement of the department's course can be made, but unless circumstances exist of which the public is not informed, it may safely be assumed that the government will be satisfied to abandon this case, which offers it almost no prospect of success. Juries have so often refused to find the individual officials of corporations guilty of crime for violations of the Sherman law that it is as good as proved that the criminal clause of the law has been nullified by public sentiment, and that while corporations may be forced to discontinue practices in conflict with the law and to make restitution, it is impossible to establish personal guilt in such degree as to permit juries conscientiously to brand men as felons because of their methods of conducting the affairs of big corporations.

Apparently nothing was lacking in the New Haven case to make it a thorough test. The details were widely exploited, and public feeling was aroused by newspaper crusades against the defendants, whose deeds were denounced as those of highwaymen. The government put forth all its energies to bring about convictions, and in a trial occupying fifty-five days introduced thirty-seven witnesses and 1,981 exhibits, the defense contenting itself with five witnesses and forty-six exhibits. The record of the trial contains 2,262,000 words, and its cost to both sides is estimated at $775,000. And as the result of this tremendous expenditure of money, time, and energy the jury, after fifty-one hours of deliberation and innumerable ballots, found six of the eleven defendants innocent and disagreed as to the guilt or innocence of the remaining five. In the case of these five, eight of the jury voted for acquittal.

Surely the government has done its full duty, and its representatives have been more than zealous in their efforts to have guilt made personal under the Sherman law. The ends of justice appear to have been fully served, and it is difficult to see what is to be expected as the result of another trial, beyond injuring business by a continuation of apprehension and distrust of the administration's intentions, a further expenditure of the public money, and a verdict of acquittal, the latter being far more likely than another disagreement with two-thirds of the jury voting on the side of the defendants.

The New Haven record may well be closed. The clamor to make victims of these men for pursuing methods that were common enough in this country before the days of the great house-cleaning has subsided in New England, and there is no reason why Washington should keep it up. They have been mulcted and punished sufficiently, even those who were declared innocent.

It is time for the government and the nation's business to adjourn from the courtroom and together, with a better understanding, put their shoulders to the wheel of progress.

Gallipoli.

With the retirement of the remainder of the British forces from Suvla Bay a glorious but unprofitable chapter of British military history is brought to a belated close. No battlefield has ever witnessed more or greater deeds of heroism, a prouder disdain of certain death or a better fight put up in face of overwhelming odds than have the bloodstained beaches of Gallipoli. Not only England, but admirers of heroism the world over have received the news of the evacuation with mixed feelings, regret that such sublime valor and the sacrifice of so many young lives should have been fruitless, thankfulness that those who remain are to carry on the fight henceforth against less hopeless odds.

The expedition was a blunder, carried out in a blundering way. It should not have been sent. In particular it should not have sailed to Suvla Bay and then have been compelled to return to Alexandria because the transports were not loaded properly, thus losing three days of valuable time and giving the Turks ample notice and time to prepare for the landing. It was doubly a blunder because it is pretty clear that, if at the time Odessa was first attacked by Turkish warships England had sent a fleet through the Dardanelles, it could have forced the straits with no greater loss of men and ships than was subsequently suffered without result. But England was in this case, as in others, "too late." The sea attack having failed the land attack was doomed to failure. The latter should have been made first or at least simultaneously with the former. It is true that it held some 300,000 Turks in Gallipoli who would otherwise have been in the Caucasus harassing the Russians. And perhaps it was necessary, as some say, to establish Russian confidence in the good faith of the allies. More than this it has not done. And as killing Turks and attacking Turkish armies is not going to win the war or even affect the final issue it cannot be said that the Gallipoli expedition has done anything to help the British cause whatever imperishable laurels it may have earned for the empire's sons in arms.

But if nothing has been effected by the expedition it is equally true that the outcome of the war has not been jeopardized one particle by its failure. It is Germany that must be defeated, not Turkey or Bulgaria, or even Austria. They can be dealt with at any time.

Germany can be defeated, but if it is to be done the allies must put forward all their strength. It costs hundreds of millions of dollars to send expeditions to Gallipoli, to Saloniki, to Mesopotamia. John Bull is rich, but his purse is not bottomless. It will take about every dollar he can scrape together to win the war and there is none to waste. Yet at the present time he is wasting it right and left. Every foot pound of fighting energy is costing Britain about twice as much as it costs Germany. This extravagance must be curtailed and a good beginning is being made when Britain's "expensive little wars are called off" and exclusive attention given to the main issue, the war with Germany.

The White Soldiery.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

In many of the moving picture houses there have been shown pictures of the white corpuscles in the blood, fighting the microbes of disease. Like valiant soldiers they struggle against the invaders. The contest is as thrilling as a battle and far more profitable to watch. Those who look on are made to realize the meaning of both disease and health and the importance of developing in the blood those active and faithful defenders. Some of them realize, too, for the first time in their lives, that there really are such things in the world as microbes or, as they are more commonly called, germs.

Before long we shall all become familiar with moving pictures of this kind. They will make us alive to what we ought to do and protect from contamination ourselves and those about us and those that come after us. They will be an entertaining as well as a valuable feature of public school education. With the rudiments of education children will be taught, largely by means of moving pictures, the significance of bodily processes and the importance of keeping them healthy.

There is, of course, such a thing as being too solicitous in this matter of making oneself a prey to germs through fear. It is better to think too little about them than too much. Those people who make a fetich of health are in danger of becoming victims of one of the most distressing of all diseases, hypochondria. The best most of us can do is to live in the common-sense way of health, that is, to keep a wholesome mind, to eat and to sleep regularly and to maintain reasonable precautions. As to reasonable precautions there cannot be a very wide divergence of opinion. According to the best authorities, we are all open to two sources of infection, water and milk. The danger may be avoided by sterilization. A large part of the typhoid fever cases known to physicians come from drinking of impure water. Care in this particular alone would each year save thousands of lives. The addition of ice, of course, means a serious danger. Most people who are reasonably careful never think of drinking ice water.

So one way by which we may all conserve the energies of our white corpuscles is by making a point of never drinking water that has not been boiled. Filtration is not enough. Whole armies of germs can laugh at the finest of filters and march gaily on. If our eyes were keen enough to see the foes that lurk in a glass of water that has not been boiled we should turn away, sickened.

Some day, in every civilized community, we are going to have so strict and searching an inspection of milk and of water that we shall not have to concern ourselves with taking precautions against them. But till that day comes we shall find it worth while to be careful.

Without being obliged to contend with the bacteria of water and milk, the white soldiers have enough to do. The best way to treat them is to keep them well-nourished. What they care for, most of all, is not elaborate and abundant food, but fresh air and sunshine and the physical exercise that sends them joyously coursing through the veins. Then they are in the condition where they can conquer almost any of the casual foes that try to find a lodgment in the human system. But it should be remembered that, in spite of the best kind of effort, few of us can keep in perfect health. Indeed, if there were such a thing as perfect health, those who possessed it might snap their fingers at germs and make a meal of them every day. In the cases of every one of us, through some weakness, the germs of disease may succeed in fastening on our bodies. For this reason we ought to put up such defenses as we can without running the risk of becoming morbid.

Ireland and Conscription.

Mr. William O'Brien, the leader of the Independent Nationalists at Westminster, told the house of commons on Thursday during the debate on conscription that Ireland had a claim to exemption because she was "a distinct although necessarily an allied nation." Nevertheless, Ireland if invaded by a powerful enemy would not object to conscript aid from her neighbor across the Irish Sea.—New York Sun.

Unspoiled by "Kultur."

Many Americans who attended German universities became so impressed with the superiority of Teutonic "kultur" that a sort of blight fell upon their country spirit, so that when the war came many of them immediately began to hurrah for the Kaiser and have been defending Germany's worst offenses against civilization ever since. They think more of the success of Germany than of the honor of the United States.

But there is one American who has not thus been diverted from adhering to the true interests of flag and country.

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, completed his education at the university at Heidelberg, and in the Senate on Thursday he occupied the unique Democratic position of supporting the President against the clamor for advantage for Germany in the maintenance of the neutrality of this country.—New York Herald.

Fat Soldiers Out of Place.

You cannot charge the enemy's guns in a hammock or a taxicab. That was why President Roosevelt introduced the annual ninety-mile test ride for field officers years ago. The abandonment of this practice is now recommended by the inspector general of the army, who asserts that the test is dangerous for middle-aged officers and has failed to serve any good purpose. The necessary exercise can be obtained in other ways. If that is so, well and good, but obesity is as great a menace to efficiency under modern conditions of warfare as when Mr. Roosevelt set out to combat it. There is very little cavalry work on the European battle lines, though, of course, there is no telling what the revolution in warfare might have been if the Colonel had carried out his reported design of taking 12,000 Rough Riders into the Flanders trenches. The fact remains, however, that the new war methods are fatal to overweight. Far more disastrous than a fat major on a balky horse would be that same major stuck fast in a communication trench.—New York Evening Post.

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

WAR WITH MEXICO.

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The Texan boundaries were another matter to be considered. Here the government dealt with a rival and neighbor with whom no compromise was necessary.

Texas claimed, not only everything north and west of her that had been Spain's or Mexico's all the way to latitude 42 degrees, but also so much of the territory of her one-time partner State, Coahuila, as lay between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte at the south; and Mr. Polk espoused and acted upon her claims at the south even before her formal admission into the Union was complete.

He ordered General Zachary Taylor to occupy the western bank of the Nueces with a small force of United States troops, and during the summer of 1845 sent him reinforcements which raised his strength to nearly four thousand men.

In December, 1845, Texas became in full form a State of the Union; and early in the following year the President ordered General Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande.

His presence there threatened the Mexican town of Matamoros, just beyond the river, and the Mexican commander at Matamoros demanded his withdrawal to the Nueces.

General Taylor refused to withdraw.

The Mexicans crossed the river and on April 23d ambushed a small body of American dragoons.

Two weeks later they attacked General Taylor in force and he repulsed them (Palo Alto, May 8, 1846).

The next day General Taylor in his turn, attacked and drove the Mexicans back across the river in disastrous rout.

On the 18th General Taylor himself passed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoros.

"Mexico," the President told Congress on the 11th of May, while yet he had no news except that of the ambush of the 23d of April, "Mexico has passed the boundaries of the United States. . . . and shed American blood on American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself."

He had not consulted Congress before he ordered General Taylor forward to the Rio Grande and brought this momentous matter to a head, though it had been in session when the order was issued.

He had taken full responsibility for that upon himself.

War indeed existed,—but by whose act Congress was no longer at liberty to inquire. There was nothing for it but to vote supplies and an army; and a formal declaration of war was resolved upon May 13, 1846, before news of the real fighting on the Rio Grande had reached the capital.

Until autumn all things stood as they were between the belligerents while an army was made ready; but late in August General Taylor moved again, and, within a month, by severe and dogged fighting (September 21-23,) took the strongly fortified town of Monterey, a full hundred and seventy miles to the west of Matamoros on the highway to the Mexican capital.

In November General Winfield Scott, the ranking officer of the federal service, was given chief command, and in January, 1847, General Taylor's force was reduced to a scant five thousand to recruit the immediate command of his superior, sent by sea to attack Vera Cruz.

On the 22d and 23d of February Santa Anna attacked him, with four times his numbers, where he lay at defence on the broken plain of Beuna Vista, hoping to crush him while he was weak; and was repulsed.

The Americans were no longer raw militia, men and officers alike, as they had been in the extemporized army of 1812.

Though they were for the most part volunteers their officers were for the most part professionals, and they were drilled and handled with a skill and thoroughness that made veterans of them with a single battle.

Tomorrow: The Wilmot Proviso.

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.

An effort will shortly be made to adjust the differences between the Secretary of War and the advocates of the militia pay bill. Secretary Garrison, in his hearings before the House committee, stated that he would be pleased to take the legislative program up with the representatives of the National Guard, and a conference between the head of the War Department and a committee of the National Guard may shortly take place.

It is understood that the executive committee of the National Guard Association has submitted the question of the constitutionality of the proposed militia pay bill to a number of eminent legal authorities and that they have opinions which are contrary to the position taken by the Secretary. The committee has a decision of Judge Day, of the Northern Ohio Federal district, which it is claimed is at variance with the contention of the Secretary that the militia pay bill would be unconstitutional. It also has an opinion of former Judge Advocate General Davis, of the army, who declared that the Dick law is constitutional.

The National Guard authorities are contending that the National Guard should be used as a nucleus for securing an adequate force of trained citizen soldiers. They claim to be willing to come under the control of the War Department so that there would be no question as to the authority of the President to call them out in the event of war and the Secretary, through the War Department, to standardize the training of the guard. They insist that it was assumed that the organized militia became a national guard with the passage of the Dick bill. If this is not true, the representatives of the guard say they are willing to have the law amended so that this purpose will be accomplished.

Next to the passage of a bill for the pay of the militia, the most important legislation urged by the National Guard authorities is legislation which will increase the length of the annual encampment. It is argued that the minimum length of encampment should be fifteen days and the funds appropriated under the Dick law for this purpose should be doubled.

* * * *

To take up bills pending for the erection of a government armor plant, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will hold a meeting today. Chairman Tillman is urging early action on his and other bills pending before the committee and a number of representatives of armor manufacturers have asked for a hearing.

Chairman Tillman, in view of the investigation conducted by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House and the investigation conducted by the ordnance bureau of the navy, does not think that it is necessary to hold any extended hearings. At the same time he believes that the committee should be willing to listen to any additional suggestions that the manufacturers of armor plate have to make. It is possible that the armor plate manufacturers may make, at the hearings, a proposition for the reduction in the price of armor plates on the condition that the government purchase the armor plate for its five-year naval program on a continuing contract.

* * * *

James Pugh, former commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, who has been cooperating with the Navy Department in connection with plans for a fleet of motorboat submarine destroyers, received plans for a new cruiser to be known as Disturber VI. The plans provide for a displacement boat seventy feet long with a freeboard of five feet designed to carry a 3-inch disappearing gun and a torpedo tube, and to develop a speed of fifty miles an hour. The boat will use gasoline, with the exhaust silenced and have a cruising radius of 10,000 miles. Accommodations are provided for ten persons. The cost is estimated at $50,000. "The hull is a development of hydroplane lines," Mr. Pugh said. "I will use 1,800-horse-power engines. The gasoline capacity will be 1,800 gallons."

* * * *

Army officers who reported at the War Department yesterday were: Capt. J. F. Howell, C. A. C.; Col. John Miller, Engineers; Maj. B. Hashford, M. C.; Lieut. Col. Julius Renn, Third Infantry; Capt. H. N. Courts, Thirteenth Cavalry.

* * * *

Lieut. Commander Thomas C. Hart, of the United States Steamship Minnesota, was in Washington yesterday and registered at the Navy Department.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arethusa, sailed to sea for maneuvers, January 6; Balch, arrived Norfolk, January 5; Benham, sailed to sea for maneuvers, January 6; Blakely, arrived Newport, January 7; Cyclops, sailed for Guantanamo, January 9; Florida, sailed to sea for maneuvers, January 6; Gwin, arrived New York Yard, January 8; Hancock, arrived Philadelphia, January 8; Mars, sailed for San Diego, January 8; Neptune, arrived Hampton Roads, January 8; Parker, sailed to sea for maneuvers, January 6; Patapsco, sailed for Culebra, January 8; San Francisco, sailed for Culebra, January 9; Saratoga, sailed for Honolulu, January 10.

NOTES.

The Brutus is expected to sail from Hampton Roads for the Eastern Mediterranean about February 15.

The entry in the "movements of vessels" list of the 8th instant reporting the arrival of the Saratoga at Guantanamo should have read "Guam" instead of "Guantanamo."

The Oregon, now at San Diego, will proceed to San Francisco in time to be turned over to the California Naval Militia on February 15.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Ensign R. H. Hawkins, to New Hampshire.

Ensign G. S. Dale, to Illinois.

Ensign T. B. Thompson, to treatment, naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Paymaster S. J. Bruno, detached, to Asiatic Station.

Assistant Paymaster C. W. Edge, detached, to Asiatic Station.

ARMY ORDERS.

Paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 278, November 30, 1915, War Department, is amended so as to require Capt. James K. Parsons, infantry, to take station at Rochester, N. Y., instead of New York City.

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, Medical Corps, relieved from station at Fort Caswell, N. C., and assigned to station at Fort Clark, Tex.

Second Lieut. Arthur R. Underwood, Twentieth Infantry, relieved from duty at the State University, Lexington, Ky., and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Louis H. McKinley, Field Artillery, assigned to the Third Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, Twentieth Infantry, relieved from duty at the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y., and will join his regiment.

First Lieut. John C. H. Lee, Corps of Engineers, ordered to report to commanding officer, Fort Jay, N. Y., for prescribed test in horsemanship, and afterward to president of the examining board for examination to determine fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., Second Cavalry, detailed as inspector-instructor of the Third Cavalry District.

Capt. William S. Gracie, Quartermaster Corps, granted leave of absence for two months.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

Doings of Society

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane were the guests in whose honor Senator James D. Phelan entertained at dinner last evening.

Mrs. John T. Rodgers entertained at a dinner party last evening, taking her guests later to the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Her guests included the Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. de Gama, the Swedish Minister and Mme. Ekengren, Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sweeney, Mrs. Lloyd Bowers and Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Westcott.

Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., were hosts at dinner last evening. Their guests, who accompanied them later to the Charity Ball, included Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Senator and Mrs. Lippitt, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Carlisle; Mrs. Payne Whitney, of New York; Viscountess de Sibour, Mr. George Marvin and Mr. Walter Howe.

Mrs. Joseph McKenna, wife of Justice McKenna, was at home yesterday afternoon at her apartment in the Connecticut. Mrs. Henry C. Corbin presided at the tea table.

Justice and Mrs. McKenna have as their guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts Duffield of New York.

Among those entertaining at the tea-dance at the Playhouse yesterday afternoon were Mrs. George Howard, who entertained for her daughter, Miss Margaret Perin; Viscountess de Sibour, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. E. E. Jordan and Mrs. MacVeagh. The tea-dances, which have been arranged by Miss Bertha Draper King, and were originally announced to take place on Friday afternoons, have been definitely changed to Tuesdays and are proving to be among the most popular and interesting events of the season.

The members of the Congressional Club were the guests of honor at a large reception given by Mrs. Howard Reeside yesterday afternoon at her residence in Nineteenth street. The lower floor was converted into a lovely garden with the walls and ceilings of the first floor veiled with smilax, ferns and springflowers. The large bay window in the drawing room was massed with palms and pink flowers forming a charming background for the receiving party, while in the dining room large baskets filled with ferns and pink flowers were suspended from the ceiling. Mrs. Cone Johnson and Mrs. Thomas Watt Gregory presided at the tea table, which was adorned with a large silver urn filled with pink carnations and roses.

Receiving with Mrs. Reeside was the president of the club, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, and Mrs. George W. Fairchilds, Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns, Mrs. Albert Cummins, Mrs. Robert M. Page, Mrs. Henry Danforth, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Mrs. Robert Henry, Mrs. Joseph J. Russell, Mrs. James F. Byrnes, Mrs. John Shafroth, Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, Mrs. Edwin Keating, Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Mrs. Hampson Gary, Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Mrs. Charles G. Edwards, Mrs. Clemens McMillan, Mrs. Louis Foerster, Mrs. Harold Parmalee, Mrs. H. A. Montague, Mrs. Charles D. Helmbold, the Misses Wright, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hampson Gary; Miss Katherine Hill, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, Miss Marjorie Helmbold, Miss Jeanette Montague, Miss Jane Gregory, and a number of others.

An interesting event of yesterday afternoon was the concert given by Mme. Melba at Poli's Theater. Miss Margaret Wilson entertained a box party; Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, also had guests in her box; Mrs. Ezra L. Koon had with her Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock, Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, Miss Helen Stewart, and Miss Edith Koon; Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Mrs. Henry D. Flood, wife of Representative Flood, of Virginia, will be at home at the Shoreham this afternoon for the first time this season. Mrs. Flood will also receive Tuesday afternoon, January 25.

Mrs. Margaret McChord gave a dinner of twenty-four covers last evening in honor of her house guest, Miss Corinne Bonnie, of Kentucky.

Mrs. James Willard Ragsdale will receive at Calumet place this afternoon from 3 to 6:30. She will be assisted by Mrs. Cone Johnson, Mrs. Samuel J. Graham, Mrs. T. T. Ansberry, Mrs. S. Hubert Dent, Mrs. James H. Patten, Mrs. Montague, Miss Mary Graham, Miss Laura Graves, Miss Lillian Hendrick, Miss Pauline Stone, and Miss Latimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Miller are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days' shopping. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller also are at the Hotel Astor this week.

Others from Washington at the Hotel Astor include Senor Don Eusebio A. Morales and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Luttrell.

Mrs. Edmund Compton and daughter, Miss Mary Key Compton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William S. Chichester in Woodville, Maryland.

Senator James D. Phelan entertained at a dinner Sunday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. Those present, besides Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, were Miss Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cooper and Mrs. Harvey, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Mr and Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts Duffield, Justice McReynolds, Miss Gladys Sullivan, Senator and Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Senator Key Pittman, Miss Patten, Judge James F. Smith and Senator and Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh returned to Washington yesterday and is at the Willard, where she has taken an apartment for the season. Mrs. Walsh will entertain at luncheon there today.

The Anthony League will hold its regular reception this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the home of the president, 2007 Columbia road. Dr. Laura S. Brennon will give a talk on her trip to Panama.

Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, will not receive this afternoon.

Mr. C. J. Medzikhovsky, commercial attache to the Russian Embassy, has arrived in Washington from Brooklyn, N. Y., and is stopping at the Shoreham.

Much interest is centered in the card party to be given at the Cairo Friday afternoon by the District of Columbia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Pansie C. Willson, chairman of the division entertainment committee, has charge of the arrangements, and Miss Alice Theobald, of the Winnie Davis Chapter, U. D. C., has charge of the tables. The large number of tables which have been reserved indicate a wonderful success for the enterprise.

Among the patronesses, most of whom have reserved tables and are entertaining guests for the afternoon, are Mrs. Franklin C. Odenheimer, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Maude Howell-Smith, president of the District Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Bates Warren, Mrs. Elisha Meredith, Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Mrs. Claude Bennett, Miss Nannie Randolph Het, Mrs. R. B. Dear, Mrs. M. Casanave Willson, Mrs. George Theobald, Mrs. E. T. Baggett, Mrs. Frank Hester, Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo, Mrs. Lee S. Overman, Mrs. Leonard G. Hoffman, Mrs. Drury Conway Ludlow, Mrs. W. E. Hutton, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Lawton Morgan, Mrs. William A. Wayne, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, Mrs. Jennie Munroe, Mrs. W. H. Hancock and Mrs. George Barnett.

Representative and Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, of Buffalo, entertained at dinner at the Willard last night in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Esther C. Davenport, of Buffalo. Their additional guests were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson and Miss Lucy Burleson. Later they occupied a box at the National for Mrs. Fiske's play, which was dramatized by Miss Marion De Forest, dramatic editor of the Buffalo Express.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountz, of New York, arrived at the Shoreham yesterday, where they will spend some time.

Invitations have been issued to meet the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temar in the large ballroom of the Raleigh Hotel on Friday night by the Washington ladies of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees. The guests will include the delegates to the National Council of Women, now holding a convention here. Mrs. Mabel T. La Rue, of the Burlington, is in charge of the arrangements.

Mr. G. Gasparri and Madame Gasparri are at the Shoreham for a short stay.

Miss Margaret McChord was hostess at a dinner at the Willard last night, entertaining twenty-four guests in compliment to her house guest, Miss Corrine Bonnie, of Louisville, Ky., and going later with her guests to the charity ball. The dinner was served at one large table in the Presidential suite, which was decorated with pink roses and sweet peas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Todd gave a bridge and 500 party on Saturday evening in honor of their house guests, Miss Alice Todd, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Huntington Ashton, of Mamaroneck, New York.

Mr. Howard G. Kneese and Miss Gladys Pugh won the 500 prizes, and Miss Edna Danforth and Mrs. Danforth won the bridge prizes.

The young ladies of the party were hostesses. A supper was served and the dining-room was decorated with great clusters of deep pink carnations and Southern smilax. Mr. and Mrs. Todd's guests were: Miss Todd, Mrs. Ashton, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Churchill Cook, Mrs. James L. Pugh, Mrs. James U. Dooey, Mrs. James E. Muncare, Mrs. S. G. Hancock, Mrs. Frank Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Kneesse, Mrs. George Dunbar, Mrs. Foster Danforth, Miss Camilla Digge, Miss Gladys Pugh, Miss Jane Dodge, Miss W. Babcock, Miss Esther Mayor, and Miss Grace Digge, Mr. James E. Dodge, Mr. Stout Lillard, and Mr. P. R. Shipley.

The Washington Section Council of Jewish Women will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the vestry of the Eighth Street Temple, and a most delightful program has been arranged. Mr. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, will be the main speaker of the afternoon, his subject being "Pan-America and Pan-Americanism—Their Mighty Significance." Mrs. Joseph D. Kaufman will discuss "Current Topics." Miss Etta Schmidt will sing, and a social hour will conclude the afternoon. On Wednesday afternoon the council will entertain its members at Rauscher's at 2:30 o'clock, in honor of its twentieth anniversary, with a musicale and tea.

Mrs. Fiske and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, both of New York City, were among yesterday's arrivals at the Shoreham.

Under the auspices of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Florence Spoffard will give an address on "Nothing New," in the ballroom of the Cairo on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Spoffard, having inherited the talents of her father, the late librarian of Congress, is a most entertaining speaker. There are no tickets of admission and the public is invited.

Mrs. Henry Allen Cooper, wife of Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, will not be at home today, but will receive January 8 at the Rochambeau.

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