THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.

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.....30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$3.60 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$4.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....$3.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....$1.00 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 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.

LOCKED IN.

If you must hoard your woes and fret
About their vast accumulation,
Let them in some steel-vault be set,
With key-proof lock, and then forget
The combination.

(Copyright, 1916.)

The proposal that the United States shall acquire a portion of Northern Mexico suggests nothing except that the border of the murder zone may be moved a little further south.

The Montenegrins have resumed fighting because Austria-Hungary's terms for their surrender are too exacting. It may be that they have also received some ominous tidings as to the doings of the allies.

We can't feel altogether complimented just because the King of Greece appeals for our moral support of his protests against the actions of the allies. The suggestion of the blind leading the blind is altogether too apparent.

The only criticism that can be made of the President's speech-making itinerary is that it leaves out Nebraska. The home of the Commoner would seem to be sadly in need of an antidote for the pestilential propaganda of which it is the breeding place.

Though this economical Congress has been in session scarcely a month of working days enough measures have been proposed for the appointment of investigating boards and commissions to make a serious drain upon the depleted Treasury if they are adopted.

Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, the pacifist whose opposition to preparedness won Bryan's praise, has introduced a bill in the House appropriating $5,000,000 for a government munitions plant in Toledo, in his own district. The price of principle is pork.

The warden of Cook County Hospital, Illinois, asserts that one of every ten persons on whom post-mortem examinations are made at the hospital is found to have died of trichinosis, a disease of the muscles caused by eating raw or only partly cooked pork. The probable explanation is that the warden doesn't know what he is talking about.

The proposal to reduce the postage on letters for local delivery from 2 cents to 1 cent implies a belief that the postal service should be conducted on business principles. If 2 cents is sufficient to pay the cost of transporting a letter from Washington and delivering it in England, no argument is necessary to prove that 1 cent is an ample charge for delivery of a letter in the same city in which it is mailed.

It appears that the New York authorities were twice warned that the German spy in custody there would escape if any opportunity were offered him, in spite of which he gave his custodians the slip. His success may have been due to nothing more than the natural "bone-headedness" prevalent in the Metropolis, but the case appears to demand investigation to determine whether or not it was something worse. In any event the responsible official merits punishment.

"If Germany would give the milk she has to her babies instead of using it in the manufacture of munitions," says Mrs. Pankhurst, "this call for milk for Germany's babies would not have come. Germany has all the milk she needs for food. The great trouble is she is not using it for food. It goes into her munitions plants. If we women had our way, the babies would have precedence over the cannon. It is the Kaiser who is starving the German infants, not England and France." We don't know whether Germany needs the milk for her munitions factories, but the plea that it is needed for the babies is palpably false, and only a few emotional persons in this country are impressed by it.

Information has recently been sent out from Baltimore to the effect that clothing manufacturers there have been compelled to sublet contracts in Philadelphia because they were unable to find enough workers, and that they are offering bonuses to employes. The latest announcement by the Federal Employment Bureau in Washington, however, makes only this lone offer of employment in Baltimore County: One single woman for general housework. Any English-speaking. $18 per month, free board and lodging. No transportation. Has the administration overlooked this opportunity to advertise a great industrial boom in Maryland, were the jobs all suddenly filled, or has Baltimore been "faking" prosperity?

Hoke Smith and the Cotton Market.

No one can say that Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is not an opportunist. At the very moment when the allies are considering the advisability of proclaiming an actual blockade of the neutral ports of Europe, he rises in the Senate to make a few remarks calculated to aid them in reaching a conclusion. Very likely his address in the Senate yesterday, denouncing interference with our commerce with neutral nations as unlawful and unwarranted, is already the subject of discussion in the foreign offices of London and Paris, in connection with the perfection of plans to keep out of Germany the supplies of foodstuffs and cotton now going to her from the United States through neutral ports.

Senator Smith professes to be actuated by a desire to enlarge the European markets for the cotton crop of the South. Reliable statistics recently published show that in 1913 the United States sent to Germany and the European countries now neutral 1,223,000 bales of cotton, while in 1915 exports to the same countries amounted to 1,294,000 bales, the difference being that in 1913 the neutrals took only 53,000 bales, while in 1915 their importations amounted to 1,100,000 bales. Now, if Senator Smith were sincere in his solicitude for the cotton markets abroad, or if he were a real business statesman, it would seem that he should be satisfied with this wartime increase in cotton exports, that he should realize the wisdom of leaving well enough alone. Instead he takes the floor of the Senate to complain of the interference with commerce, at the moment when he knows the powers in control of the sea are considering the only remedy they can possibly apply for the conditions against which he protests—the proclamation of an actual blockade, a blockade that they may not be able to make legally effective, but which can only result in prolonged negotiations and adjudication after the war, in all likelihood. And in the meantime what will happen to the European market for the South's cotton in 1916. Shall we be able to sell more or less there than in 1915, when our exports exceeded those of 1913?

Senator Smith told the Senate that he had received information from a man named Bible—which he naturally regarded as gospel truth—that Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and that Germany has not used cotton in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months. But in spite of the large quantity of cotton that must have reached Germany through neutral ports last year she has a standing order in this country for 1,000,000 bales at a very high price. Senator Smith may be very anxious indeed to see these million bales go through to Germany direct, even if she doesn't want them for the manufacture of explosives; but in devoting his energies toward forcing the allies to adopt more effective blockade measures he appears to have assumed the role of the dog with the bone in his mouth who saw his reflection in the water.

What the Georgia statesman hopes to accomplish is impossible to discover. He certainly cannot imagine that through his efforts the allies will modify their present restrictions. It is far more reasonable to assume that his outbursts in the Senate have contributed in some measure toward the formulating abroad of a new policy in dealing with commerce that will have a stronger claim on our recognition and acquiescence. And it is for this that the South will have to thank him.

And with it all it is significant that while the Senator is so greatly exercised over his cotton bales his silence on the subject of the dead babies of the Lusitania remains unbroken.

Some Overlooked Information.

Altogether pitiable was the plight of those District officials and citizens who floundered so helplessly at the hearing on the school question yesterday when innocent members of Congress demanded to know whether Congressmen ever sought places for their constituents and friends on the District's pay roll. Nobody had an answer ready, though District Commissioner Newman, to his credit, expressed a willingness to discuss the subject at length if the statesmen did not object. However, he did not avail himself of the permission given him to talk about the Congressional demands for District jobs if he did it "good naturedly." In the midst of the excitement the various witnesses who were heckled on the subject of their fears that politics would creep into the school system under the proposed new plan, completely overlooked the fact that exact information on the subject was furnished very recently from a high official source. Only a day or two ago Corporation Counsel Syme, an authority close to the Commissioners, said in addressing a meeting of citizens: "I will say for the present Board of Commissioners, that they have not permitted politics to change the personnel of the District service, despite the great pressure which is continually being brought on them by Senators and Representatives."

This illuminating statement surely should have been placed before the committee of distinguished Representatives, by the citizens as showing the pressure and the possibilities or by the Commissioners to show how fearlessly they have resisted.

If Villa Is a Prisoner!

Numerous reports of the capture or the killing of Pancho Villa, one of the most industrious of Mexico's many murderers, have come to the United States, only to be denied later, unhappily. This latest report that he has been taken prisoner has, however, stronger claims to credence than any of the others. If it proves to be true, there will be a dissipation of the present surcharged atmosphere of the Senate and the President will tide over the crisis that threatened to take the country's Mexican policy from his hands and seriously impair the people's confidence in his administration.

Even if Villa has been captured it will be too early to predict the speedy redemption of Mexico from bandit control or the success of the Carranza government in restoring peace and industry. Others will no doubt aspire to Villa's place as leader of butchers and robbers, but they are likely to be easier to subdue and Carranza may be able to prevent a repetition of the atrocity which has recently inflamed the minds of Americans. At any rate Villa caught means a sudden relaxation of the present tension in Washington.

Children.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

The societies that exist in large numbers throughout the country for the purpose of protecting children from cruelty do an immense amount of good. They save many little lives. They also rescue many children from horrors that are worse than death, contamination of character and the contracting of disease. But there are many children that are not reached by such societies. They include the children of parents who would be indignant if a society were to try to interfere in their affairs. These parents may be found not only among the respectable poor, but among the well-to-do as well, even among the rich.

The other day as I was walking along the street I saw a handsomely dressed woman leading a child by the hand. Presently the child began to whimper. The woman wrenched his arm and made him cry. Then she gave his arm another wrench and dragged him along, in spite of vigorous protests. He began to jump up and down, howling. She stopped for a few moments and shook him. He walked along silently, looking at her with mute protest, the tears running down his face. In her manner there was plainly expressed the sense that she had won a moral victory. She was pleased with herself, rather proud.

That little scene is typical of what often takes place between parents and children. It is uncommon, however, to see it on the street. For, in public, most parents are careful. They hate to be involved in anything that will make them disagreeably conspicuous. But in the privacy of the home life, where parents, if they choose, can be tyrants, the most shocking scenes go on. In the first place, as a rule, the children are seemingly, at any rate, at fault. The misbehavior makes the parent express ill feeling. Soon the ill feeling expresses itself in the child and, on both sides, mounts and mounts until the situation reaches a climax. The child is subdued. The parent has a sense of conquest. The trouble lies, of course, in the attitude of the parent toward the first fault, which may not really be a fault at all, but may result from physical causes or from child nature.

There is one consideration that parents often forget in dealing with children, the influence of their own example. When children are ugly it is often because their parents have taught them the lesson of ugliness. There is nothing in the world that works more effectively than bad example. Some children are born into an atmosphere of ugliness. Very quickly they adapt themselves.

The most natural defense for them to make against it is retaliation in kind.

Then there is the influence of inheritance. Parents often wonder where their children get the dispositions that cause them so much misery. Sometimes the dispositions have been fostered by the mistaken discipline of the parents themselves. Wherever a parent thinks that the source of the inheritance is plain it is nearly always attributed to the other parent. "He is just like his father" or "He takes after his mother" is the kind of remark one often hears from their lips. One can easily see the effect of this kind of talk on the children. Where there is lack of harmony between parents there is sure to be disorder and unhappiness among the children. It is the children that are likely to be among the worst sufferers in the domestic miseries that lead to our frequent divorces.

In my acquaintance there are several fathers who are engaged in artistic work and rather pride themselves on their temperament. Frequently they attribute to temperament what most of us would call temper. Two of them have children. Of course these children have seen their fathers under the influence of temperament. So they have developed temperaments of their own. It is appalling to see those children under temperamental control. The exhibition, if given within the hearing of one of those fathers, attracts more temperament to the scene. The consequence is like throwing kerosene on the fire. Sometimes those fathers speak with sorrow of their children's temperament which they call by the familiar shorter word, but they don't suspect what they have done to encourage it.

An acquaintance of mine, the father of two boys, has rigorous ideas in regard to the bringing up of children. He wants them to be, above all things, brave, to be stoics. If they fail or meet any kind of pain he encourages them to deny themselves any expression of suffering or resentment. So far he has had a good deal of success. I have seen those children struggle with the desire to cry. To me the sight has been a little unpleasant. But I notice that the father seems to be gratified and proud. He forgets one circumstance, however, the importance of his own example. He is himself no stoic. Frequently, in the presence of those children, he gives expression to resentment and anger. He does not realize that he is doing just what he forbids his children to do. Perhaps the children do not themselves realize as yet. But it will not be long before they see and before they judge that father.

So often parents set standards for children that they do not maintain or even try to accept for themselves. They speak with indignation of the failures of those untrained ones, though they themselves repeatedly make failures. I sometimes wonder if the high moral tone that parents take does not, in the end, tend to have a very damaging influence among a large number of children.

There is one quality that, in dealing with children many parents never think about, sympathy. I don't mean the kind of sympathy that expresses itself in sentimentality or that makes parents solicitous in times of sickness; but the sympathy that reaches from one human being to another and creates the power to take the other's point of view. If all parents could achieve this feat they would be less quick to punish. They would realize in the first place that those children were subjected to temptations exactly like themselves.

Blarney in Congress for Votes.

John Sharp Williams, whose tongue and temper are as sharp as mustard, regrets that Congress has met. He already sees colleagues stirring the hell's broth of dormant racial animosities in this country by making of our foreign relations a "game of battledore and shuttlecock" on the floor of the House.

A nauseating and mischievous business, of course, this Congressional blatherskiting for this or that section of the "foreign vote."

But one may doubt if the folks at home take the very coarse blarney of these vote catchers as seriously as Mr. Williams thinks. If Congressmen have got to be pro-something, a good, stiff brand of pro-Americanism will pay best. It suits the home market, and besides, it's right.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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

A NEW FIELD OF POLITICS.

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For two sad years Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay sought to keep the nation in hand, chiding every show of uneasiness or agitation under the compromise they had labored to effect; speaking of the measures of 1850 as the indispensable props of the constitution and of the Union itself; making all sober counsels of peace ring eloquent in every perfect phrase of conciliation and persuasion their genius could coin or their striking utterance and presence enforce.

But quiet would not come at their bidding.

Mr. Webster had lost his hold upon his own people. They had deemed his advocacy of the compromises a base and cowardly retreat from the high place of doctrine and of statesmanship he had held so gallantly against Mr. Hayne, and now thought his defence of them but aggravation of his apostasy.

Mr. Clay seemed already of another generation dead and gone.

The new forces afield were not for his handling.

Both men died with the infinite uneasiness of that last failure heavy upon them. Mr. Clay in June, Mr. Webster in October, 1852, fearing that they saw and knew what was to follow.

The stage was clearing for another scene.

It was, indeed, difficult until these older figures were withdrawn to realize how radically the scene had changed, how singularly confused and altered the field of politics had become.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster, the notable men who had now made their sad exit, had come into affairs forty years ago, upon the eve of the second war with England.

In their lifetime the very character of the government had changed.

In the days when they had entered Congress, themselves men of a new generation, the country lived under a sort of parliamentary system. Congress looked to the Executive for guidance. The President's cabinet was made up of the recognized leaders of the dominant party.

The succession to the presidency was determined by congressional caucus, and the Secretaryship of State was looked upon as the post of succession to the headship of the government.

Parties were organized under men who got their authority from training and from close association with ruling groups of influential statesmen whose primacy in affairs no one dreamed of disputing.

Massachusetts had her ruling coterie of authoritative leaders no less than Virginia. Her professional classes, her lawyers and ministers for the most part, determined her action in politics—university men, most of them, who yielded precedence to training, to experience, to age, to learning as of course, and put young men by to await their turn.

Among them, as among the Virginians, certain families enjoyed a prescriptive pre-eminence. Any Englishman might have found the air and the method of action in that school of affairs of the familiar kind of all tradition amongst English speaking peoples.

The connection between Congress and the Executive was, it is true, private, not open or upon the floor of the houses.

The President's official advisers did not appear in debate or take their places upon the floor as parliamentary leaders. The houses had by explicit vote declined to hear them there. Neither did they resign, as the King's ministers did, when the measures they suggested were defeated in a legislative vote. Their advice was given in private conference; they had no recognized responsibility for party legislation; they suffered no personal defeats and enjoyed no personal triumphs in Congress.

But their influence was direct and powerful; and the government, for all its theoretical separation of parts, went forward as if of a single piece whenever the houses were of the President's party.

It had stood so until John Quincy Adams became President, with no party at his back, the representative of a group, not of a national majority.

Already, in Mr. Monroe's day, the "era of good feeling," in which party lines were fading out and the discipline of parties was relaxed, Congress had got ready, with new standing committees, to act independently and on its own initiative.

When Mr. Adams came in it took leave to criticise and resist rather than follow him; and after Mr. Adams came the democratic upheaval which made a return to the older principles and methods of action forever impossible.

It was noteworthy that there had fallen, with that change, a blight of final discredit upon the congressional caucuses which had for so long assumed to nominate the Presidents.

Scattered state legislatures had made nominations of their own at the very dawn of General Jackson's day; conventions, called together by no party, by no group of political leaders even, but representing, it appeared, only some special class of citizens or some single locality, had volunteered also their advocacy of this man or that for the presidency.

Tomorrow: The Party Convention.

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.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels yesterday afternoon frankly told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that he did not propose to restore the officers who have been retired by the plucking board to the active list, as provided for in an amendment of the last naval appropriation bill. This information was not imparted to the committee in an offensive manner, but nevertheless the Secretary made it plain that he intended to abide by the report of the plucking board, although it was a hardship on some of the officers who were retired.

In response to a question as to why, when there is a shortage of officers, he did not take advantage of the law passed last session which authorizes him to restore to the active list thirty or forty officers, the Secretary said: "I do not intend to ask the President to review the action of the plucking board, although hardships may have resulted from its reports."

It is understood that the Secretary would have been willing to restore a number of the officers to the active list but he realized that if he had ever opened any of the cases he would have been subject to pressure from all of the officers who would have come under the law and as a result quite a number would have been restored to the active list only a short time before they would be due for retirement on account of age. The government would have had very little service from them and the net results would have been promotion for officers on the retired list.

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That the Federal government should either take over the National Guard or drop it entirely was the view expressed by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He expressed the highest opinion of the personnel of the National Guard, but declared that the fatal weakness was in the laws under which the militia was organized.

In response to questions from the members of the committee Gen. Wood declared that it was his opinion that the National Guard as a whole could be Federalized and made a nucleus for the organization of a body of trained citizen soldiers. He declared that such officers as Gen. O'Ryan, of New York, would be invaluable to any force of troops. Gen. O'Ryan is a graduate o. the Army War College, and a great many of the National Guard officers had Spanish-American war service.

The creation of a continental army as a third Federal force, Gen. Wood argued, would create confusion in the military policy of the country. There would be constant friction between the National Guard and the continental army, which he feared would have a demoralizing effect on both forces. In interviewing National Guard officers in every section of the country Gen. Wood said he found a sentiment for Federalization. Many of the National Guard officers complain, and justly so, that there was a constant uncertainty as to their status. They did not know whether they would be called out in the event of war, with their present organizations, or would be called upon to volunteer as individuals. This condition, Gen. Wood declared, was interfering seriously with the efficiency of the guard and keeping many young men out of it.

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Second Lieut. George K. Shuler, with Sergeants Lovell A. Willis and Cash C. Williams and Corporal Otho Wiggs, who have been on duty at the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md., since last May in connection with the Navy Training School for coaches for the training of petty officers from vessels of the Atlantic fleet in small-arms practice, have, by direction of the department, been ordered to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty on the rifle range there during the annual small-arms practice of the fleet.

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Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt has been detached from the marine barracks, New Orleans, La., and ordered to the marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., preliminary to assignment to duty with the marine detachment of the U. S. S. Oklahoma.

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Maj. B. M. Russell, retired, registered at the War Department yesterday.

Tags for Sub Men.

As a result of the experience with those lost on the submarine F-4 in Hawaiian waters, some important recommendations have been made as a contribution to the identification of those who may be hereafter lost in similar disasters. Surgeon William Seaman, U. S. Navy, who is in command of the naval hospital in Hawaii, says, in a memorandum descriptive of the recovery of the remains of the crew of the F-4:

"Mounds of bones were dug out with the debris of the engine room, which were later separated into the parts of three or four bodies. In all the skulls recovered there was bridge work, crowns, and fillings not noted on the health records. Of the twenty-one health records examined, there was only one entry of bridge work and one gold crown. Two local dentists, who had done much work for the submarine flotilla, were consulted with reference to the dental work noted in the recovered skulls, but the work could not be identified in any case with their office records. This dental work had probably been done on the West coast before the flotilla came to Honolulu.

"This lack of dental identification which on account of missing data suggests the expediency of more care of noting dental work done among both officers and men, as several identifications could have been made had the characteristic dental operations been noted on the health records. It has been suggested that metal tags, light in weight—aluminum, for instance—be attached to officers and men, especially those doing submarine work, and worn about the neck. Experience in this accident teaches that if worn about the neck they would have been useless, as all the skulls were separated from the bodies; but that if worn about the ankle they would have remained. It would be well to insist on a regulation requiring that the heels of all shoes be marked with the initials of the owner cut into the leather."

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Aylwin, sailed for Key West, January 19; Balch, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; Baltimore, sailed for Guantanamo, January 18; Birmingham, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; Calleo, arrived Hongkong, January 19; Cassin and Cummings, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; Cyclops, arrived Norfolk Yard, January 19; Dubuque, sailed for Guantanamo, January 18; Ericsson, sailed for Key West, January 19; Fanning, saield for Guantanamo, January 19; Hannibal, arrived Grand Cayman, January 19; Jarvis and Jenkins, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; Jason, arrived Boston, January 19; Kearsarge, arrived Philadelphia, January 19; Lebanon, sailed for Guantanamo, January 18; McDougal, Melville, Nicholson, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; O'Brien, sailed for Key West, January 19; Parker and Patterson, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; San Francisco, sailed for Key West, January 18; Vulcan, arrived Norfolk Yard, January 19; Wadsworth, sailed for Key West, January 19; Warrington, sailed for Guantanamo, January 19; Winslow, sailed for Key West, January 19.

NOTES.

Upon the completion of repairs on the Osceola at the Charleston yard about the first proximo, the vessel will proceed to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, to resume duty at that place.

The Celtic, now in Haitian waters, will leave Guantanamo about the first proximo for the Boston yard for docking and repairs. The vessel will remain at Boston until about the 20th of February.

The Vulcan, now at the Norfolk yard, has been ordered to proceed to the New York yard, thence to the Portsmouth, N. H., yard and return to Hampton Roads.

The Tempenoe, now at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard, will leave on the 21st instant for Port au Prince, Haiti, via Boston and New York for duty as the relief of the Washington as flagship of the cruiser squadron.

Upon being relieved by the Tennessee, the Washington will proceed to the Portsmouth, N. H., yard, via New York and Boston for overhaul.

The Bushnell, now at San Pedro, Cal., has been ordered to proceed to Balboa, Canal Zone.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. Commander Hayne Ellis, detached to command Sterling.

Lieut. Commander S. H. B. Doyle, detached to Arizona.

Lieut. W. E. Hall, detached to Utah.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. D. Murray, detached to naval inspector of aeronautical material, Works Burgess Company, Marblehead, Mass.

Lieut. (junior grade) P. V. H. Weems, detached to temporary duty receiving ship, Boston, Mass., connection crew of Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. S. Osgood, detached to receiving ship at Boston, Mass., connection crew of Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Assistant Chaplain E. A. Duff, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, for temporary duty.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, detached to Marine Barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels, detached to continue treatment naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; thence to Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. H. Schmidt, detached to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard, detached to Tennessee.

Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose, detached to Tennessee.

Capt. F. A. Ramsey, detached to Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.

Second Lieut. G. C. DeNoyle, detached to Marine Barracks, San Diego.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Edward Dowdle, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty in the service of the United States on account of an existing emergency and report to commanding officer, Fort Ontario, N. Y., for duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, Medical Corps.

The name of Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, Twentieth 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, to take effect January 20, 1916, and the name of Lieut. Col. Benjamin A. Poore, infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect January 19, 1916.

The commanding officer, New York Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant, will make one visit to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inspecting materiel of Battery B, Field Artillery, National Guard of the District of Columbia.

First Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, Eighth Cavalry, detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect February 8, 1916, vice First Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, Signal Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the inspector general's department are ordered: Col. Guy Carleton, cavalry, acting inspector general, relieved from duty as inspector, Western Department, and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands; Lieut. Col. John R. McDonald, inspector general, relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

Philippine lumber is being sold in China.

Doings of Society

The Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory were the guests in whose honor the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Andrieus A. Jones entertained at dinner last evening. Invited to meet the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge, Senator and Mrs. Overman, Senator and Mrs. Thomas, Senator and Mrs. Pomerene, Representative and Mrs. Sherley, and Mr. and Mrs. Hampson Gary.

Entertaining at dinner parties at the Army and Navy Club last evening were Maj. and Mrs. William D. Connor, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Harlee, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Tracey, Mrj and Mrs. Robert Patterson, and Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue.

Mme. Suarez-Mujica, wife of the Chilean Ambassador, will be at home Saturday afternoons in January from 4:30 to 7 o'clock.

The Solicitor of the State Department and Mrs. Cone Johnson were hosts at a large reception at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Rauscher's. The ball rooms were decorated with palms, Southern smilax and huge clusters of white flowers. A miniature fountain, circled with pink roses and white lilacs, adorned the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. Hampson Gary, Mrs. Harold Parmalee, Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. Clemen McMillan, Mrs. John E. Osborne, Mrs. Timothy Ansberry, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, and Mrs. T. W. Gregory. Others who assisted were Mrs. B. B. Cain, of Texas, who, with her husband, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. John Skelton Williams, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. W. C. Harlee, Mrs. R. L. Henry, Mrs. Joe Eagle, Mrs. John H. Stevens, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. Mary Harrison Schluter, Mrs. Howard Reeside, Mrs. John E. Osborne, Mrs. Joseph Folk, Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, Miss Mary Brooks, Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Mrs. W. S. Dennis, Mrs. F. B. Moran, and Mrs. Charles Helmbold.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was the honor guest at a luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. J. S. Parker, wife of Representative Parker, of New York, at her residence in Sixteenth street. The other guests were Mrs. Pomerene, Mrs. E. W. Roberts, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. S. W. Dempsey, Mrs. E. S. Platt, Mrs. Ira Copley, Mrs. R. B. Sanford, Mrs. Allen Treadway, Mrs. Luther Mott, Mrs. A. B. Cummins, Mrs. Calvon DeWitt Paige, and Mrs. S. E. Winslow.

Mrs. Walcutt, wife of Col. Charles C. Walcutt, jr., U. S. A., entertained at a bridge party yesterday afternoon. Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham and Mrs. J. H. Covington presided at the tea table, while others who assisted were Miss Bessie McKibbin, Miss Gabrielle Crofton, Miss Sallie Ovenshine, Miss Marie Newton and Miss Mary Devol.

The President and Mrs. Wilson have taken a box for the performance of "It Pays to Advertise," at the National Theater Monday evening, which will be given for the benefit of the Working Boys' Home. Others who have taken boxes are Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. Richard Crane, jr., Mrs. Ames McVeagh, and Mr. Richard Harlow. Among those who will entertain theater parties on that occasion are Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mrs. Perry Johnson, Mrs. Charles Y. Johnson, Mrs. Armistead Davis, Senator and Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hollister Chapman, Mrs. Blaine Elkins, and Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin.

Miss Ida Bowie was hostess at a tea yesterday afternoon at the Club of Colonial Dames in honor of Miss Sallie Mackall and Mrs. Gibbs Baker. Receiving with Bowie, in addition to Miss Mackall and Mrs. Baker was her mother, Mrs. Ida M. Bowie, Mrs. Brinton Stone and Mrs. Hughes Oliphant presided at the tea table, which was decorated with a large centerpiece of pink roses. Assisting in the dining-room were Mrs. Bernard Rawl, Mrs. Charles Drayton, Miss Katherine Bowie, Miss Nannie Bowie, Miss Nell Rose Baggett, Miss Alice Theobald, the Misses Griffith, Miss Armat, Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, Miss Mary Younger, Miss May Chew, Mrs. Thurlow Gordon and Mrs. Richard E. Thornton. Mrs. Daniel Leonard, Mrs. James Bradley and Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, all of Baltimore, also assisted Miss Bowie.

Mrs. George Richard Smith and her daughters, Miss Marie Smith, Miss Lucile Smith and Miss Helen Braconier Smith will be at home this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Thomas Watt Gregory, Mrs. Tom A. Williams and Mrs. Francis J. Ives will be at the tea table. Others who will assist will be Miss Elena Calderon, Miss Mercedes Godoy, Miss Katherine Goodwin and Miss Ellie Lejeune.

Mrs. Hennen Jennings entertained at a luncheon yesterday in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Boston.

Mrs. S. L. Rutherford was hostess at a bridge party yesterday in compliment to Mrs. William Nolting, of Baltimore, who is visiting Mrs. C. W. Robertson. Mrs. William A. Glesking will give a bridge party today for Mrs. Nolting, who will be the honor guest at a luncheon which Mrs. Harry Dalton will give tomorrow at the Army and Navy Club.

Mrs. Samuel Burleigh Milton will be at home for the first time this season this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at her residence in Eighteenth street. She will be assisted by Mrs. Johnson, wife of Representative Johnson, and Miss Emma Webb, granddaughter of Senator and Mrs. Thomas Sterling.

Many members of smart society drifted to the Riding and Hunt Club yesterday afternoon for the musical drill, followed by tea and dancing. Among those who rode yesterday were Miss Edythe Howard, Miss Collins, Mrs. W. Sinclair Bowen, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Miss Anna Hamlin, Miss Edith MacMurray, the Misses Seriven, Miss Dean Scott, Miss Jean Wahl, Count Bonde, Viscount d'Alte, Lieut. L. Breton, Mr. J. S. Bishop, Mr. Ralph Coffin, Mr. Arthur Hepburn, Mr. John O. Evans, Lieut. Greeley, Mrs. George Oakley Totten, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne and Mr. W. R. Tuckerman. Mrs. Tuckerman presided at the table.

Mrs. John C. Boyd and Mrs. Camp Stanley will not receive this afternoon, but will be at home on the remaining Friday in January.

Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, has issued invitations to a reception to meet the Confederate Veterans, Camp 171, at Confederate Memorial Home, 1322 Vermont avenue, Thursday evening, January 27, at 8 o'clock.

In the receiving line will be Mrs. Walter E. Hutton, president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter; Mrs. Franklin G. Odenheimer, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Maude Howell-Smith, president of the District of Columbia Division, U. D. C.; Mrs. Nina Whitaker, Mrs. A. Eugenia Barr, Mrs. Ashton Todd, Miss C. Blanche Sinclair, Mrs. Ellen G. Marshall, Mrs. Wallace Streater, Mrs. F. W. Mahood, Mrs. George Covington, Mrs. Belle C. Riley and Mrs. Eugenia Rollins.

Mr. W. Everett Brockman will make the presentations.

Mrs. George Covington has charge of the program, as chairman of the entertainment committee. Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Belle C. Riley, chairman of refreshment committee.

All Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Frederick Eichelberger will be at home this Saturday and next from 4 to 6.

"Our Flag" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will give an "at home" at the Cairo Tuesday evening, January 25, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State regent of Kansas, will be the guest of honor.

All members of the District chapters have been invited through their regents and the invitation is also hereby extended to members at large and all visiting Daughters.

Mrs. John Jay White will receive the members of the Washington Center of the Drama League this evening, at her home, 1824 R street. Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, will speak on what constitutes a good play.

The receiving line of the Southern Relief Ball, Monday, January 31, at the Willard Hotel, will include: Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. William McAdoo, Mrs. Lindley Garrison, Mrs. Thomas W. Gregory, Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. David Houston, Mrs. William Redfield, Mrs. William Wilson.

Miss Dorothy Brooks will entertain at bridge this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Horatio H. Armstrong.

Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting have sent out invitations for the wedding reception of their daughter, Alice Van Doren, and Mr. John Baldwin Cochran, Wednesday afternoon, February 23, at 5 o'clock, at their residence, 1301 New Hampshire avenue.

Mrs. George Sutherland received yesterday, assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Elmore, and her house guest, Mrs. G. R. Walker. Mrs. Danforth and Mrs. Baker presided at the tea table.

The marriage of Miss Carmen Arosemena, daughter of Senor Don Eduardo M. Arosemena and Senora Arosemena, and Mr. Luis Alberto Carbo, son of Mme. Carbo, will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, at St. Matthew's Church. After the ceremony a reception will follow at the home of Mme. Carbo in I street. The bride will be given in marriage by

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance of the visit to the Nation's Capital, or as a gift for friends at home. It is the aim of the National Remembrance Shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP.
(Mr. Foster's Shop)
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