TODAY'S JOURNAL OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY

British Ambassador and Wife Will Play Hosts at Dinner to Cable Confab Folks Thursday

By E. C. DRUM-HUNT.

The Ambassador of Great Britain and Lady Auckland Geddes will entertain at dinner Thursday evening at the embassy in honor of the delegates to the International Telegraphic Communications Conference now in session in Washington.

The Ambassador of Italy and the Baroness Romano, accompanied by Miss Yolando Romano, returned yesterday from New York, where they had spent the week end.

The Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, who returned to Washington yesterday from a speaking trip in the Middle West, will leave again this evening for North Carolina where he is scheduled to speak in several cities. Mrs. Daniels is visiting in Raleigh with her family.

MR. AND MRS. E. T. MEREDITH RETURN FROM W. VIRGINIA.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Edwin T. Meredith returned to Washington Sunday evening from a motor trip to Bluemont, W. Va. Their week end guests, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Billingslea of New York, who accompanied them on their trip returned home yesterday morning.

The secretary will be in Washington until the middle of next week when he will leave to make an address on the 20th at Springfield, Mass., before the Land Grant College Association.

Gen. M. W. Ireland, surgeon general, U. S. A., accompanied by Brig. Gen. John H. M. Finney, professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins University left Washington yesterday en route to Montreal, Canada.

Gen. Ireland will represent the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army at a meeting in Montreal of the American College of Surgeons.

Col. Thomas DeWitt Milling, U. S. A., of Langley Field, Va., flew to Washington and was the guest of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell for the week-end.

MR. AND MRS. FRANK C. PAGE STOP ON WEDDING TRIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Page, son and daughter-in-law of Ambassador and Mrs. Page, who are on their wedding trip, stopped in Washington a few days ago for a visit but have left for White Sulphur Springs. They are making the trip by motor.

Maj. Elmer L. Haslett, formerly of the Air Service, U. S. A., has resigned and will leave Washington this week for New York where he will enter business.

Reginald S. Castleman, who is United States Vice Consul at Madrid is in Washington for a few weeks on leave of absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McConihe entertained at luncheon Sunday at Chevy Chase Club.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hill were hosts at dinner Saturday evening at the Chevy Chase Club.

"BUDDIES" PLAYERS DINED BY COMDR. HENDERSON.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson entertained at dinner last evening at the Maison Dupont in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Charles King who are playing this week in "Buddies" at Poli's Theater.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson have taken an apartment at the Maison Dupont for the winter. Mrs. Henderson has just returned to Washington after spending the summer in Newport.

Charles A. Bay, of Cleveland, O., is spending several weeks in Washington.

Mrs. Joseph Brown Metcalf, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper for a week or so, will return today to her home on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. She will be accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Olinus Smith, who will visit her for a while. Mrs. Smith is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Another daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Jefferds, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, will return to her home in Charleston, W. Va., Thursday, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Cooper, who will pay her an extended visit.

Roger Tredwell has as his guest for a few days, Maj. Leatham.

FRENCH CONSUL ATTACHE VISITS IN WASHINGTON.

Richard Monges, who has been attached to the United States consular bureau at Lyon, France, is in Washington on a visit.

Archie Wells, of Philadelphia, will come to Washington this week for a visit and will stay at the Maison Dupont.

Harold D. Finley, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is making a visit in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Taft, who were guests of Mrs. John Paul Jones, have returned to their home in Haverford, Pa. Mrs. Jones also had as her guests last week her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Jones, jr., who have returned to their home in Allentown, Pa.

Walter A. Foote, of Philadelphia, is making a brief stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Gunsaulus are in Washington on a visit. Mr. Gunsaulus was recently United States consul general at Singapore, and is now en route to his new post at Halifax.

Ray Fox, of California, is in Washington for a fortnight.

"DUTCH TREAT" PARTY AT MAISON DUPONT.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Wells arranged an interesting Dutch treat party for supper Sunday evening at the Maison Dupont. There were covers for sixteen. In the party were Maj. Count Nils Bonde, of the Swedish legation staff; Ezra Gould, Miss Gould, Miss Elizabeth Warmsley, Judge E. Ives, charge d'affaires of the Finnish legation, and a number of others.

Arthur B. Grioux, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting in Washington for a few weeks.

C. P. Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania, is an interesting visitor in Washington.

Mrs. Staton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Staton, U. S. N., who will be matron of honor at the wedding of her sister, Miss Minna Blair, and Richard C. Hollyday, jr., next Saturday, will join Lieut. Comdr. Staton on the Pacific Coast after the wedding, as he has been ordered there for duty. She will turn her apartment in New York over to Mr. Hollyday and his bride, who will occupy it for the season.

MISS MARGOT FISKE,
Who will be one of the debutantes—of this season. Miss Fiske is a niece of Minnie Maddern Fiske, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ode Rheim Fiske, of New York and Paris. Miss Fiske will be at the Wardman Park Hotel for the winter.

Robert Murphy, of Milwaukee, Wis., is in Washington for a week or so.

MR. AND MRS. J. L. REPLOGLE ENTERTAIN AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Replogle, of New York, are at the Ambassador Hotel, in Atlantic City, where they are entertaining a number of guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brevoort and Mrs. Annie F. Breniser.

F. Harold Brown, of New York, is visiting in Washington.

John Barrett, until recently director general of the Pan American Union, returned to Washington Saturday and will remain here about a week. He is stopping at the Powhatan.

MISS MARY A. DORE WEDS JOHN J. FULLER, JR.

Mrs. Peter Henry Hill will leave Washington the last of the week for New York, sailing shortly to spend the winter in Rome. She is accompanying her daughter, who is a nun and who is on a mission for her order.

Mr. and Mrs. Cypret Hendrick, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Hill, have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Hotel for the season.

The marriage of Miss Mary A. Dore and Mr. John J. Fuller, jr., was solemnized at a mass at the chapel of St. Thomas the Apostle, Woodley road, yesterday morning, with Rev. Bernard A. Fuller, S. J., brother of the bridegroom, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Bernadette L. Dore, and Mr. John J. Deviny was best man.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Dore, Twenty-eighth street and Cathedral avenue, where a wedding breakfast was served following the ceremony. Only the immediate families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller left later in the day for a trip to the Great Lakes.

In the sanctuary at the mass were Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, pastor of the church; Rev. John B. Pitter, of St. Aloysius Church, and Rev. John C. Geale, pastor of Holy Trinity Church.

Mrs. James Bradley Wendell, of Washington, is visiting in Huntsville, Ala., before she leaves for Europe on an extended sojourn. On her return to the States Mrs. Wendell will open her studio here.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Gheen gave a dinner in compliment to Mrs. Louis Beyer, jr., at the Columbia Country Club last evening, the event being in celebration of Mrs. Beyer's birthday anniversary. The clubrooms were decorated for the occasion and twenty friends of Mrs. Beyer were present.

Nation's Problems and Debt to Children Outlined in Address by Herbert Hoover; Lack of Child Labor Laws Deplored

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—Herbert Hoover in an address before the American Child Hygiene Association here tonight advocated a constructive program for the building of a better nation by the solving of its child problems.

Mr. Hoover said:

"My mind is perhaps more filled with the problems of child life than most laymen's. During the past six years I have had the responsibility of directing the organization and administration in special support required by some 2,000,000 infants and children in Belgium through four long years of war famine, since the armistice again in care of a horde of 6,000,000 children in Central and Eastern Europe, of whom 3,000,000 still remain upon our hands. I have thus been brought close to the great tragedies of child life in a great laboratory of mass action.

Owes Obligation to Children.

"With this background I wish to preface this discussion of child problems in my own country with what I believe must become a fundamental national principle. This is, the nation as a whole has the obligation of such measures toward its children as a whole as will yield to them an equal opportunity at their start in life. This responsibility and duty is not based alone upon human aspirations, but it is also based on the necessity to secure physical, mental and moral health, economic and social progress by the nation. Every child delinquent in body, education or character, is a charge upon the community as a whole and a menace to the community itself. The children of strong physique, of sound education and character, are the army with which we must march to progress.

"Through the cumulation of efforts during this 150 years of our national life efforts by a myriad of devoted voluntary agents, with generous State and national action, we have done more for our children than any other nation. Yet few of our communities today can point to all its children as 100 per cent sound in birth, health, education, and moral surroundings. Such perfection will probably never be attained, but most communities are lamentably behind the possibilities of this ideal. During the war the problems that arose in connection with the mobilization of our great army and with the food supply of our country brought us a fine introspection of our failures, and we must not lose our awakened sense of responsibility.

Must Concentrate on Minority.

"It is upon some phases of public relations to our deficiency below the ideal that I wish to speak today. Although you are devoted primarily to hygiene, I know that you will agree that all the problems of birth, health, food supply, education, labor and housing are so interwoven that they must march step by step.

"If we were to take a broad survey of the children of our nation, we could say at once that probably 60 per cent of them are from the homes of high intelligence and education; that the high character of their parents, with facilities furnished by the State in our public school system, need give us but little anxiety as to this great majority. It is upon the reduction of the remaining 40 per cent that our solicitude must concentrate itself.

Nurse Staff Decreases Police Need.

"It appears to me that the operations of practical public interest revolve around two center points: first, for infant life prior to the school age, and second, for child life to the age of adolescence. The first case must center in our homes and in the second case must center mostly in the schools.

"The first problem, except for the phases of poverty, becomes largely one of education. The most practical step yet evolved has been the creation of the community nurse, with the stimulus thus given to community interest in the problems of child birth and infant care. I see no more reason why our local governments should not support a staff of community nurses than that they should support a staff of policemen. Certainly, such a staff will ultimately decrease the necessity for police.

Pure Milk Supply Is Vital.

"There is another service owed by the organized community to infancy and childhood as well—that is the provision and protection of milk supplies. We need insistent recognition of the fact of the interdependence of the human animal upon his cattle. The white race cannot survive without its dairy products and no child can be developed on short or bad milk supplies. The knowledge of this phase of infant welfare is more backward amongst parents of town and city children than among country children, because without much special thought there is available to country children ample milk supplies. There does lie in the country equally with that of most cities and towns the fundamental question of pure milk. We have yet to develop public conscience up to the compulsory slaughter of all tubercular cattle. The investigations of the Food Administration during the war showed a woeful lack of appreciation of the need of milk for children generally in the poorer sections of the larger cities. Any study of the nutritional problem for children in the cities quickly divides itself into malnutrition due to poverty and that due to ignorance on the part of parents. Fortunately, in the American cities the portion due to poverty is not large, but to the infants of this section there must be assured fundamental nutrition out of protection to the community as a whole.

Urges One Meal in Schools.

"After children have arrived at school age, we have opportunity to correct malnutrition due to ignorance or misfortune by providing at least one meal a day in the schools of those sections that need it. This again has a warrant not in charity but in insurance to the whole community against the deficiencies in health and mind of our population in the years to come. I believe that the definite institution of supplementary child feeding in public schools in certain places is a necessary part of municipal endeavor. Coupled also with this, I am a firm believer in clinical examination and reports to parents as a definite part of school work.

"That part of malnutrition due to ignorance on the part of parents would in time find ultimate solution if all our schools elaborated their curricula on the hygienic side up to standards set in a few localities, for at least we would catch up with the next generation. We indeed need more widely extended teaching of the fundamentals of nutrition in the public schools, not only as a part of the advance in public health, but also in household economics.

Would Increase School Duties.

"Some may object that this extension of medical supervision by community nurses, clinical inspection of children in the schools, a supplemental meal in schools of certain sections, all tend to too intimate an extension of government. In the very creation of free schools and compulsory education itself, we have accepted the fact that we cannot as a nation rely for the upbuilding of the race upon the initiative of the parents alone. No one can deny that the physical development of child life is of equal importance with education. We every one of us pay the price in our jails, in our poorhouses, in our hospitals, in the loss of our economic efficiency, the fertile ground that we furnish for all the social patent medicines, for our failure to have grasped the entire problem of child development, not only intellectual but physical as well.

"We have also some deficiencies in our school system itself. In this some parts of our nation have made such wonderful advances, and yet so much remains to be done! I am one of those who believe that education must be compulsory in the interest of the nation as a whole, and I believe that the period of compulsion should extend to fifteen or sixteen years of age. Two States as yet have no compulsion, and in some compulsion is really ineffective by short terms, shocking facilities, etc. The war has greatly disturbed the efficiency of our public schools, even in the best communities, for the payment of our teachers has not kept pace with the rise in economic levels. At one time we were short nearly 100,000 teachers. Furthermore, building operations have fallen behind the growth in the number of our school children and in many cities the children are woefully overcrowded. There has, during the last few months, been a great deal of attention given to these problems, and one can state with great satisfaction that progress is being made to correct these evils in many places.

Child Labor Problem Reviewed.

"There is also linked to this whole problem of education and welfare of children, the problem of child labor. The Federal Government has already recognized the unsoundness in the economic use of the nation's resources of permitting the entrance of young children into industry. Such a practice results in the progressive degeneration of the race, and tends to impair the human resources of the country on which the coming generation must rely. The matter cannot wisely be left to the sole initiative of the separate States, for we have proved with great bitterness that it is not only unfair to the States which have attempted to deal with the problem, but it places a premium upon States which are willing to subordinate the future well-being of their children to a present questionable competitive advantage in industry.

"In considering the problem of child labor, a differentiation must be made between the various employments in which children enter. The entrance of children of tender years into mills, factories and mines tends to stunt their development and injure the race. The argument that the child is enabled to learn a trade is unsound for the trade may be more quickly learned, with greater opportunity for subsequent progress, by a boy of better physical condition of 16 years, who has spent ten years in elementary schools, than by a boy who loses the opportunity of intellectual and sound physical development by entering into such labor at 10 or 12. On the other hand, the intermittent employment of children in agriculture may, if wisely supervised, develop physique and form a fine supplement for the more formal education in the country schools.

Poisons Springs at Source.

"Up to the present the Federal government has not been able to deal comprehensively with the subject of child labor. The original child labor law was declared unconstitutional. The present Federal child labor tax law imposes a tax of 10 per cent upon the net profits of any factory, mine or quarry entering upon interstate commerce and at the same time employing children under 14 to 16 years of age. The Federal government is incapable of making provision against employment in intra-State industry, and thus the great mass of children employed in street trades and various blind alley occupations goes on unhindered. It appears to be absolutely critical that we should have such Constitutional amendment as permits the Federal government to take direct action on this question, for so long as certain States are so backward in their social development that they will sacrifice their children to industrial advantage it is not only unfair to the other States, but it is poisoning the springs of the nation at their source. And in the spread of this infected population throughout the whole area, every State, no matter how highly developed its social organization is, must bear the burden of shiftless poverty, criminality, that spreads from such areas.

"Prohibition of child labor is at best only a negative attack on the problem. It is not thoroughly effective in promoting the economic and moral welfare of the nation unless the time now spent by the child in industry is devoted to adequate schooling and to activity that will develop his physical well-being. Nothing could be worse than compulsory idleness of children, and, therefore, the period of compulsory elementary education and the period of prohibition of child labor must be complementary. We must not only protect our children from the physical degeneration of child labor, but we must enable them by education to take their place in society and give them that equality of opportunity at their first step in life that should mark the particular distinction of our democracy. Some States have prohibition of any child labor that is subject to social and physical objection. Many States still fail to dovetail compulsory school laws and child labor so as to protect children from unsuitable work and the nation from illiteracy. Illiteracy rises in some States as high as 20 per cent of the whole population over 10 years of age. The ideal would be for each State to take separate action to attain these uniform ends, but, as I despair of the social development of certain States, I have myself come to the conclusion that we must have direct or indirect Federal action in order to compel those who have so little sentiment in national interest that they would debauch our child life for the mere purpose of favor to certain industrial establishments.

Must Awaken Public Conscience.

"I am one of those who hope much for these problems from the enfranchisement of women. The major part of progress to date has been due to the insistence of our women. But for the future political parties will need to advance these issues to the forefront if they would secure the adherence of the women. A demand from the women will find no hesitation in the alacrity of our political leaders.

"If we could grapple with the whole child situation for one generation, our public health, our economic efficiency, the moral character, sanity and stability of our people would advance three generations in one. These complex problems cannot be solved by any ironclad system of governmental action. When all public interest has expended itself, child development still rests with parents, and parents need much bringing-up. Much can be done by the waking of public conscience in every community. Much still remains to be carried out by action from the State in its local as well as national phases. All these points of attack require the day-to-day, disinterested, voluntary devotion of such associations as yours."

Woman's "No" Greatest Asset, Scientist Says

Woman's greatest asset is her ability to say "No," according to Paul Olivier, the French psychologist, writing in the Figaro of Paris.

Men often fail because they can't say "No," or by saying it too bluntly when they do.

Women, on the other hand, know how to express infinite shades of meaning and feeling in that one syllable.

The word "No" is the essence of woman's sovereign power.

BIG EATERS GET KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take a Glass of Salts Before Breakfast If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You.

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

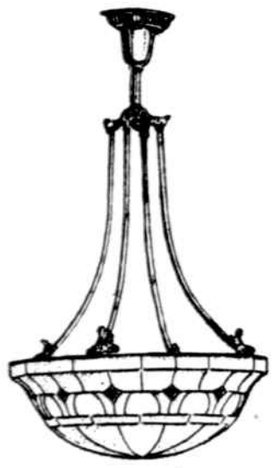
Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

Eats Candy but Loses Her Fat

Here's joyful news for every fleshy person who loves good things to eat, especially those who are denying themselves the things they like most because of their desire to keep down their weight or to reduce the fat with which they are already burdened.

There is no further necessity to diet in order to keep your weight down or reduce the fat you have already acquired.

The famous Marmola Prescription has been put up in tablet form, and is now sold by all druggists at one dollar for a good size box. To get rid of fat at the rate of two, three or four pounds a week, just take one of these little tablets after each meal and at bedtime until you have reduced your weight to where you want it. No wrinkles or flabbiness will remain. Use Marmola Prescription Tablets according to directions a few weeks and get results without going through long sieges of tiresome exercise and starvation diet. Get them at any drug store or send the price to the Marmola Co., 93 Garfield Building, Detroit, Mich., and receive them by mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed cover.



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Younger women are especially delighted with our present showing, as it contains so many different models and all the various shades from light to darkest mahogany and genuine cordovan, and from the highest Cuban heels to the lowest Wedge heels.

Genuine Shell Cordovan Oxfords, made with full wing tip and quarter; pinked edges and small perforations with heavy extension sole and low, flat extension heel.

Genuine Norwegian Grain Calfskin Brogues, full wing tip and quarter; pinked and small perforations and low, flat heel.

Genuine Tan Calfskin Brogue Boots, made with square wing tip; pinked edges and small perforations with fawn cloth top.

Tan Grain Blucher Cut Boots with straight tip and heavy extension sole and military heels.

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Shoe Section, Third floor.

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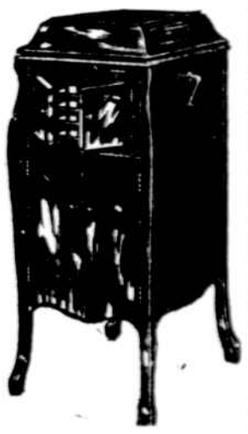
This Shows Victrola X, $125. Easy Terms.



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