COST OF COOKING BY ELECTRICITY

Claim That Charge Proposed by Electric Company Reduces Household Expenses.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD TO CONSIDER SCHEDULE

Action May Be Taken Wednesday. Data Gathered of Rates in Other Cities.

That the practice of cooking by electricity in the District, now in its infancy, will meet with considerable expansion during the next few months if the new rates proposed by the Potomac Electric Power Company are approved by the public utilities commission, is the belief of those who have been investigating the cost of electric cooking in other cities.

Pending a general consideration of rates based on a valuation of the company's property, the commission, it is believed, will approve temporarily, at least, the proposed rates, as they may be found to be a factor in reducing household expenses which will be welcomed by the public. There is a possibility of the commission acting in the matter at its board session Wednesday.

As far as Washington is concerned, there is not enough electricity sold for cooking and heating purposes to enable the commission to get much of a line on the subject. The reason, of course, is that there have been no special rates for this service.

Lower Tariff Proposed.

But since the company's proposal to establish a much lower tariff on current supplied homes for purposes other than lighting, the commission has been gathering data in other cities, and has found that cooking and heating by electricity have been taken up quite extensively in a number of municipalities.

Some of the rates established elsewhere are higher than those proposed for Washington, others are lower, but a comparison of the figures indicates that the local schedule should approximate an average rate.

As for the economy of cooking by electricity, data collected from a number of cities and published in a recent issue of the Electrical World shows that the costs are moderate and satisfactory. This information, which is on file with the commission, was obtained by the publication in question through reports from a number of apartment houses where electric cooking equipment is installed throughout the buildings.

Source of Information.

These reports cover the Carlton Court apartments, in Buffalo; the Jensen apartments, in Great Falls, Mont.; fifteen ranges in similar service in Seattle, twenty-five in Salt Lake City and various separate cases.

In the Carlton Court apartments in Buffalo ninety-five electric ranges are in daily service, and are proving, according to the article, that cooking by this method can be done at a saving. In the Jensen apartment the report shows the expense of cooking per person, based on the experience of a family of seven who use an electric range, a toaster and a flatiron all connected from a separate cooking circuit. The cost per person per month ranged from 0.261 to 0.424, or, figured up for the entire family, from $1.95 to $2.97 per month.

With respect to other investigations the report says:

"The equipment of an apartment house at Worcester, Mass., with simplex electric ranges in each suite has attracted much attention. Data have been collected which show the average energy consumption per person to be twenty-eight kilowatt hours a month, representing an expenditure for electricity of only 84 cents on a 3-cent rate, $1.12 on a 4-cent rate and $1.40 on a 5-cent rate."

Washington Proposition.

The rate proposed for Washington is 10 cents per hour for the first ten kilowatt hours, after which the price shall be 3 cents a kilowatt hour.

If the average monthly consumption is twenty-eight kilowatt hours, as indicated by the Worcester report, the cost to local consumers, based on this average and the rate proposed by the company, would be $1.54 a month.

It is pointed out by officials of the company that if this figure can be accepted as an approximate average monthly bill, no hardship would be worked by the requirement of a minimum monthly charge of $1. The plan under consideration contemplates the installation of separate meters for the heating and cooking service and a minimum charge of this amount.

SUGAR VESSEL HALTED BY MYSTERIOUS FIRE

British Steamer Tyninghame Forced to Put Back to New York.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Fire, which caused the British steamer Tyninghame to put back shortly after having sailed from this port with a large cargo of sugar consigned to the British government, was extinguished late today by a fireboat.

Representatives of Bowring & Co., the vessel's agents, said that 20,000 bags of sugar in No. 4 hold have been destroyed, but they made no estimate of the financial loss.

Members of the bomb squad of the New York police department boarded the Tyningham after she anchored off the Statue of Liberty and searched the vessel. The result of the search was not made known and the steamer's agents declined to express an opinion as to the origin of the fire.

December 5, while the freighter was being loaded with her present cargo at Erie basin, a fire was discovered in the same hold that was burned today. At that time the cause of the fire was given as unknown, but fragments of a bottle were found, which, it was believed, might have contained a chemical, which caused an explosion.

HENRY FORD FOR PRESIDENT.

His Name Filed for Republican Primary Contest in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., December 11.—The name of Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer and peace advocate, was today filed as a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Nebraska republican primaries to be held next April. The petition was filed by Omaha republicans.

The names of three candidates for the republican nomination are now on file in Nebraska. They are Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago and Mr. Ford.

The name of Woodrow Wilson is the only democratic filing.

SUFFRAGE BANQUET ENDS A BUSY WEEK

Delegates to Congressional Union Convention Are Guests of Honor.

ADMIRAL WAINWRIGHT URGES VOTES FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Benedict Says Honest "Antis" Are Really Manifestations of the New Movement.

Delegates to the annual convention of the Congressional Union now drawing to a close were the guests of honor at a dinner last night in the parlors of the old Cameron House, facing Lafayette Square. It was a gala occasion for the suffrage forces of the union, the culminating event of a week of campaign activity.

Miss Zona Gale of Wisconsin was toastmistress, and among those who made adresses were Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of New York, Miss Alice Carpenter, Frederick C. Howe of New York; Rear Admiral Wainwright, U. S. N., retired; Percy McKaye, Miss Janet Richards and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the industrial relations committee.

No remark made during the course of the addresses made a greater impression than did those of Admiral Wainwright when he said: "The antitoxin for war is the fleet. The antitoxin for graft is the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Women to Protect Home.

Speaking on the relation of preparedness to woman suffrage Admiral Wainwright said:

"The vital question of today is preparedness. We must strengthen the army and navy to protect our homes against outside enemies, and we must increase the number of votes among women to protect our homes against such enemies, as well as crime and graft.

"I believe in a real republic, and it is a sham republic when nearly one-half of the people are deprived of the vote," said Admiral Wainwright. "I may be prejudiced because I have lived in Washington, surrounded by capable women; that I believe that the women of this generation are capable of handling the ballot; that legislation will be improved, crime and graft demolished, children and homes bettered by votes for women.

"Women suffer more by war than men, and we need the women's votes now when the greatest question is the defense of the country. The country owes Alice Paul and the women working with her a debt of gratitude for bringing women together and calling to the attention of Congress the Susan B. Anthony amendment. They have shown knowledge of sound politics, and take the proper course to attain their end.

Wants to See Them Militant.

Frank B. Howe praised the policy of the Congressional Union in holding the party in power responsible. He urged them to go west with the plea among the constituents of the representatives of the suffrage states, and to do everything they can to make public opinion active in the home districts of the representatives.

"I hope you do not pussy foot. I hope you are becoming militant. The older I get the more militant I become. The only club we have today for protection is the ballot. The civilized man has taken that away from women. What women are going to do with the ballot does not matter. I want good government, but I want self-government much more.

"The Congressional Union in its policy is standing in a mass against any party that refuses to put the Susan B. Anthony amendment in its platform," declared Frank P. Walsh. He said that if the amendment is not passed at the present session of Congress, and that it has a good chance to do so, the party that does not put it in its platform four years hence will be the reactionary party, and that there will be a whole lot of congressmen proving alibis.

Three Wings to Suffrage.

There are three wings to the suffrage movement: The state suffragists, the Congressional Union and the anti-suffragists. This was the declaration of Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of New York in her address.

"I am quite serious in including the 'antis' as part of the movement," explained Mrs. Benedict. "The active, honest 'antis' who are willing to get up and shout for their principles are more like us than they think. They, too, are an expression of this new force in the world, the awakening of women, the eagerness of women to speak for themselves, to count in the decision of public questions, to express themselves, to be somebody."

"Of all women in the world today, American women can best feel the international spirit," said Miss Gale, the toastmistress. "Of all American women, we who hope for our own citizenship best know how to dream of being citizens of the whole world. What does the word 'pan-American' mean now? It means pan-male-American. So far the only kind of 'pan' that most women know about is the kind that begins with a 'dish.'"

Favors National Campaign.

Miss Janet Richards, another speaker, said in part:

"There was a time, not so long ago, when I stood for state campaigning only. That time is past. Today I fully realize that the powers of evil, represented by the political machine, the liquor interests and special privilege, plus the power of ignorance and prejudice, are so thoroughly intrenched in most of our states, that the triumph of justice will be too long delayed. Hence, our future efforts, persistent, insistent, well systematized and unceasing, must be concentrated upon the national Congress."

Mr. McKaye spoke on the relation of art to suffrage, and contrasted the famous suffrage pageant of March 3, 1913, with the inauguration parade the day following. The pageant showed the creative powers of women, he said. Mrs. Belmont made a few remarks, but assured her audience that she would have much more to say at the mass meeting to be held this afternoon at the Belasco Theater.

An interesting feature of the dinner was the ovation tendered Mrs. Frances Jolliffe and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, the envoys who brought the massive suffrage petition from the Pacific coast to this city.

Mrs. Ingeborg Kindberg and Miss Maria Kinstedt, the "chauffeur" and "mechanician" on the cross-country automobile trip, also were given a rousing welcome.

Guests from the District of Columbia were: Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Hanson, Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Gibson Gardner, Miss Katharine Fisher, Mrs. Weed, Miss Weed, Mrs. F. B. Moran, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Z. L. Tanner, Miss Hampton, Mrs. Paul Dessez, Mrs. S. B. Moore, Mrs. Randolph Forrest, Mrs. Brown Miller, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Capt. and Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Weightman, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Miss Dorothy Earle, Mrs. George Odell, Mrs. Bates Warren, Mrs. Kelton, Miss Eliza Lord, Miss Joy Webster, Mrs. H. D. Brown, Mrs. D. K. Shutt, Mrs. Eugene Byrnes, Mrs. Frank G. Carpenter.

TO TAKE PROMINENT PART IN THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMEERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, President of the association.

MRS. GLENNA S. TINNIN, Chairman of the committee on ushers and decorations.

MRS. WINSTON CHURCHILL, Delegate.

MRS. SHERMAN M. BOOTH, Chairman of program committee.

MRS. C. E. ELLICOTT Of Baltimore, delegate.

SUFFRAGIST HOST IS GATHERING HERE

National Association Will Hold Its Forty-Seventh Convention This Week.

FIRST OF ITS SESSIONS TO BE HELD TOMORROW

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Not to Again Be Candidate for Presidency of Organization.

Broad questions of policy, many of them to be considered behind closed doors, are on the program to be thrashed out by the delegates assembled in Washington for the opening tomorrow of the forty-seventh convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Prominent suffragists from all over the United States are arriving on almost every train for the week's activities, all of which are to be staged in the New Willard Hotel, the entire tenth floor of which has been reserved for the purpose. The week just ended has seen a series of stirring suffrage demonstrations on the part of the Congressional Union, and now members of the older organization are gathering for its "councils of state."

Among the matters to be submitted to the will of the convention, one of the most prominent is the choice of a successor to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president. While Dr. Shaw has stated emphatically that she will not be a candidate, the Missouri delegation is headed toward Washington in a train bearing the title "The Shaw Special," apparently with a determination to make the leader reconsider her stand. Dr. Shaw herself is working on her annual message at her home in Moylan, Pa. She is expected here tomorrow morning to preside over the opening session of the executive council, made up of the presidents of the sixty-four organizations affiliated with the national.

Mentioned for Place.

Those prominently mentioned to succeed Dr. Shaw are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Council of Women; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Harriet B. Laidlaw of New York, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago.

Among the delegates here or arriving today are Miss Heloise Meyer, daughter of George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy under the Taft administration; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, president of the Collegiate League of New York; Miss Marion Reilly, dean of Bryn Mawr College; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Boston, Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, Mrs. Champ Clark of Missouri, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago, Mrs. William P. Borland of Missouri, Mrs. O. B. Jameson of Indianapolis, Miss Clay of Lexington, granddaughter of Henry Clay; Mrs. Ethel Puffer Howes, secretary of the National College Equal Suffrage League, and Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr.

On Honorary Committee.

Miss Margaret Wilson heads the list of prominent Washington men and women who are serving on the honorary committee for this convention. In addition to the daughter of the President, the committee includes Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark and the wives of four members of the cabinet, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Albert E. Burleson, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane and Mrs. David F. Houston. It also includes Senator and Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst, Mrs. William E. Borah, Mrs. Moses E. Clapp, Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. Francis E. Warren, Mrs. John D. Works, Mrs. George Sutherland and Mrs. Charles E. Townsend, as well as Representative and Mrs. Edward Keating of Colorado and Representative and Mrs. Luther W. Mott of New York.

Sessions Start Tuesday.

The convention proper will be called to order Tuesday and the morning will be filled with committee reports. In the afternoon the doors are closed on all but the delegates, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt takes the chair to preside over a conference on "Methods of Campaign Work." She and the presidents of the suffrage organizations in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey will review, step by step, the "inside history" of the big eastern campaigns, and will discuss the methods which proved unsuccessful and the methods which, in their judgment, netted big gains for the cause. There will be charts on the walls and exhibitions of cartoons and literature.

Will See President.

At 5 o'clock President Wilson will receive the delegates in the east room of the White House.

Wednesday morning simultaneous hearings will be held before the Senate committee on woman suffrage and the judiciary committee of the House on the question of reporting out the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Dr. Shaw will preside over the hearing in the Senate, and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York will preside over the House hearing. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak on "The Demand"; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, on "The History of Woman Suffrage"; Mrs. Patty Ruffner Jacobs, on "Suffrage in the South"; Mrs. Medill McCormick, on "The Congressman's Non-Voting Constituent"; Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, on "The National American Woman Suffrage Association," and Mrs. George Bass, on "The Woman Voter."

Wednesday evening Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the national congressional committee, will preside over an informal conference on "Federal Legislation."

Thursday will be given up to further conferences and the nominations of officers, the balloting on which will take place Friday morning.

Mass Meeting Sunday.

Saturday will be given up to committee reports, a meeting of the executive council, and, in the evening, to the first meeting of the new official board. Sunday afternoon a mass meeting will be held at Poli's Theater. Dr. Shaw will preside and addresses will be made by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dudley Field Malone and others.

Among the delegates registered here from the local Washington organizations are the following:

Washington Woman Suffrage Council—Mrs. George A. Mosshart, chairman; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Mrs. John O. Moque, Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, Mrs. Frank S. Bright and Miss Ethel M. Smith.

District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Association—Miss Mary O'Toole, chairman; Mrs. Ruth B. Hensey, Mrs. Caleb S. Miller and Miss Alice L. Kern.

Committee Announcements.

For the information of delegates and those who are in any way interested in the convention proceedings, the program committee makes the following announcements:

Hotel headquarters are on the tenth floor of the New Willard, and there morning and afternoon business sessions will be held. The only suffrage mass meeting incident to the convention will be held at Poli's Theater, December 19.

National committee headquarters is at 1307 F street northwest.

Morning sessions at the Willard begin at 10 o'clock; afternoon sessions at 2:30 o'clock, and evening conferences at 8:15 o'clock.

Delegates and alternates are admitted to all meetings by their badges. A special badge will be provided for life members who are not delegates and these will admit their wearers to all meetings. All members' badges should be obtained from the credentials committee, which will be on duty on the first floor of the Willard, F street side, Monday, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on all subsequent days on the tenth floor near the 14th street elevator.

Information Bureau First Floor.

The bureau of information will be located tomorrow on the first floor, F street side; thereafter on the tenth floor, and a branch will also be maintained at 1307 F street.

Delegates may receive and send mail at a special post office on the tenth floor of the hotel. Delegates are advised to watch closely the hotel bulletin boards for official notice and changes, as well as those at 1307 F street. All delegates stopping outside the hotel are requested to use the elevator and entrance on the 14th street side, near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue.

A "One Paper" City

The Star sells its space daily and Sunday to advertisers at less rate per thousand circulation than any other Washington newspaper except in the case of Department Store advertising sold by one of the papers at nominal rates.

This, coupled with the results produced, accounts for the fact that the appropriation for newspaper advertising of Washington Merchants is much larger in The Star than in all other Washington newspapers, daily and Sunday morning and evening, combined.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

1914			1915
December 5...69,770	Saturday	December	4...73,896
December 6...53,155	Sunday	December	5...56,107
December 7...70,992	Monday	December	6...76,437
December 8...72,422	Tuesday	December	7...77,118
December 9...72,526	Wednesday	December	8...76,086
December 10...72,324	Thursday	December	9...76,222
December 11...72,577	Friday	December	10...75,949

AFFIDAVIT

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended December 10, 1915—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,
Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

District of Columbia, ss.:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of December, A.D. 1915.

(Seal.) E. E. RAMEY, Notary Public.

PROHIBITS PUBLICATION OF BERLIN POST, IS CLAIM

LONDON, December 11.—"Gen. von Kessel, commander at Berlin, has prohibited further publication of the Post, the leading conservative newspaper," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. "Its offense was an article hostile to any form of peace unless Germany retains all the occupied territory."

WEDDING GUESTS ARRIVE.

Relatives Are Here for the President's Nuptials.

With President Wilson's return from Columbus yesterday final arrangements were begun for his marriage next Saturday night to Mrs. Norman Galt.

The New York dressmaker preparing wedding gowns for Mrs. Galt was at Mrs. Galt's home and at the White House yesterday to make final fittings.

Most of the small company of the President's and Mrs. Galt's relatives who will witness the ceremony already are in Washington.

PROGRESSIVES BACK IN FOLD OF G. O. P.

Six Bull Moose Representatives Have No Party Organization.

NONE CAST VOTE AGAINST MANN FOR PARTY LEADER

Take Committee Assignments From Him—Lindbergh of Minnesota Is Still Bucking, All Alone.

The progressive party is no longer a separate political organization in either house of Congress.

The third party, as an entity, has gone glimmering from the halls of the national Capitol. Processes of amalgamation are now in progress. Prediction is freely made on the republican side that, by the time the election of 1916 comes around, regulars and progressives in Congress will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder under the same banners.

Also, the democrats are free to admit their fear of this possibility. They plan to do all in their power to split the progressive element in the G. O. P. from the more staid and conservative crowd.

In the last Congress there were seventeen progressive members—bull moosers—in the House. Senator Poindexter, also, officially classified himself as a progressive, but he is now enrolled as a republican and will be a candidate for re-election as such.

In the last House, in the make-up committee assignments, the progressives had representation on the more important committees and held frequent public conferences. These were intended to be object lessons to the democrats who persisted in holding "secret" caucuses; but the odd part of it was that the news of the "secret" caucuses would be printed in long and florid detail, while the public conferences of the progressives would go almost unhonored and unsung in the public print.

There are six progressives in the present House, but as has been stated, there is no party organization. These progressives are Representatives Schall of Minnesota, Nolan and Elston of California, Martin of Louisiana, a progressive from the south because of a protest against free sugar; Copley of Illinois, and Stephens of California.

Representatives Copley and Stephens voted for the republican leader, Representative Mann, for Speaker. Their action is taken to indicate they will side with the republicans in many instances in this Congress.

Since arriving in Washington it has been reported that Representative Schall will run as a candidate for re-election as a republican. In fact, it is expected that the Minnesota man will, sooner or later, align himself with the House republican organization.

No Organization Contemplated.

The progressives have no intention of forming an organization of their own for this Congress. Representative Mann framed their committee assignments, and the six progressives called on the republican leader to talk committee assignments with him. Representative Martin, the Louisiana man, is styled in the Congressional Directory as a "progressive—protectionist," and is occupying a seat on the republican side.

To Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin must be attributed a large part of the credit or blame, according to the viewpoint, for the disintegration of the third party as an independent organization of the House. Representative Lenroot is a progressive republican of most vigorous tendencies, and can be counted on at any hour to fight anything on either side which looks to him to be a return to reactionary principles. He is rampant for liberality in rules and open dealing in public lands, and is looked upon as one of the pioneers in the movement that brought about the changes in the republican policies.

Nevertheless, Lenroot refused to join the progressive organization. He insisted that the progressives, all of whom had been republicans, should stick to the old party. He advocated reforms from within, and that no good would come by separation.

He brought many progressives into line in the former House. His plans have fructified in the present body.

G. O. P. Progressive Enough.

In this connection it should be remembered that Representative Mann, republican leader, said on more than one occasion that the republican party would be progressive enough for any sensible citizen. And, further, Representative Mann, as leader, has most diplomatically and forcefully handled the situation, so that the young colts who wanted to kick the fence down are now running to him for advice, so to speak.

Not a progressive voted for Mann two years ago when the speakership was up. Not one voted against him this year. Two supported him; the others answered "present."

For several years republicans from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas were in the insurgent movements against the party leadership in the House. With the exception of one Minnesota man, the northwestern states are lined up with Uncle Joe Cannon in the republican organization.

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota is the one man who still is bucking. At present he is in a party of his own making, although officially he is reported as a republican. He is the only man thus designated who did not vote for Representative Mann for Speaker, answering "present" instead.

Mr. Cannon is delighted. When his attention was called to the harmony which so far spreads over the House republicans he exclaimed:

"While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return. We shall welcome them with open arms. The wanderers have come home. That means we shall be victorious in the 1916 campaign."

Only 11 more Shopping Days before Christmas. Do your shopping now and early in the day.

COMMITTEE OF SENATE ON DISTRICT AFFAIRS

Members Probably Will Pass on Report of Congressional Inquiry Into Fiscal Relations.

Assignments to the Senate District committee have been completed, it was said last night, with the exception of a vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator Kenyon of Iowa from that committee. He has requested the committee on committees of the republicans to relieve him of the District assignment, saying that press of work on other committees would make it impossible for him to give attention to work on District affairs.

On the democratic side of the committee will be found no changes, it was learned last night. On the republican side, however, there will be one change in addition to that made by the withdrawal of Senator Kenyon. Senator Sterling of South Dakota has been selected to succeed Senator Fall of New Mexico on the committee.

Make-Up of Committee.

The make-up of the committee will be: Democrats—Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland, chairman, and Senators Pomerene, Ohio; Smith, Arizona; Kern, Indiana; Hollis, New Hampshire; James, Kentucky; Saulsbury, Delaware, and Martin, Virginia; republicans, Senators Dillingham, Vermont; Jones, Washington; Works, California; Sherman, Illinois; Sterling South Dakota, and a successor to Senator Kenyon, Iowa, to be selected.

It is expected that the report of the joint select committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia, together with that committee's recommendations, will be submitted to the District committee. Incidentally two of the members of the joint select committee are members of the Senate District committee, Senators Saulsbury and Works.

Proposed Prohibition Enactment.

Another matter of great interest to the District is the proposed prohibition law, which the promoters insist shall be passed at the present session of Congress. Already three bills for prohibition in the District have been introduced and referred to the District committee, which will have to pass upon the whole question.

It is of interest to note that on the democratic side of the District committee are to be found Senator Kern, democratic leader of the Senate, and also the chairman of the appropriations committee, Senator Martin.

It is expected that Senator Smith of Maryland, Senator Martin of Virginia and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire will again be members of the subcommittee of the Senate committee on appropriations, which handles the District appropriation bill. All of them are stanch friends of the Capital city.

SENATOR JONES TALKED WASHINGTON BEAUTIFUL

Told Constituents in State of Washington His Theory of a National Capital.

Senator Jones of Washington carried Washington, the National Capital, to people of the state of Washington during the recess of Congress.

For four months he spent most of his time going over the state showing pictures of the capital and addressing organizations of various kinds on Washington city. He said last night that everywhere he found the people interested and more than willing that the federal government should be generous in its treatment of the nation's capital.

What He Said to Them.

Senator Jones is a member of the Senate District committee and a believer in the half-and-half plan. Discussing his experiences in his home state, he said:

"I spent four months of my vacation in going over the state showing pictures of the city and addressing commercial clubs, high schools, churches and other organizations, with large crowds everywhere. I venture to say that there are more people in the state of Washington now who have a good idea of the public buildings, parks, avenues, streets and general appearance of Washington than in almost any other state of the Union except some of those more adjacent.

"I took the position frankly that Washington city is the city of the nation and not that of the people of the District; that it will never and can never be a large industrial center, but is intended to be primarily the capital of the republic; that everything else is subordinated to this object, and that, in my judgment, it should be made the most beautiful capital city in the world to be commensurate with the wealth, intelligence, power and greatness of our people.

Mecca for Americans.

"It ought to be the mecca of every American citizen, and every American citizen who visits it should go away proud of his country and a better and more patriotic citizen. It ought to be such a city that Europeans who may visit it will go back home to tell their people and friends of its glories and beauties.

"The nation is primarily interested in its beautification and development and should be willing to bear whatever expense may be necessary to make it what it ought to be. While the city should not be made the haven of tax-dodgers, the government is primarily responsible for its development and beautification as the National Capital and should not be niggardly in its appropriations for that purpose nor place any undue burden on the people of the District. I told them that the half-and-half system is more liberal toward the national government than to the taxpayers and people of the District. This sentiment seemed to be heartily indorsed. I never received a single criticism or complaint as to the expense to the national government. I am certain that the people of the state of Washington will cheerfully indorse any expense looking to the beautification of Washington city.

"The people were much interested in the views, and seemed to be pleased that I should take this method of getting acquainted instead of talking politics or discussing profound questions about which they always hear and read.

"I talked politics only twice, and enjoyed more than ever before getting around among my constituents, when I could meet them entirely free from partisan politics, and simply as their representative and agent, regardless of politics. I had a good time, and I believe the people know more of the National Capital than they ever did before."

Five Inches of Snow at Roanoke, Va.

ROANOKE, Va., December 11.—Reports from various points in Virginia indicate that the season's first real snow is falling tonight over the entire state. The fall which began here about 6 o'clock has reached a depth of five inches at midnight, with the flakes continuing to drop with unusual volume.

TO FIRE FIRST GUNS OF 1916 CAMPAIGN

Prominent Speakers to Address Republican Banquet Tomorrow Evening.

FUNCTION SCHEDULED AT NEW WILLARD HOTEL

Prominent Party Men From Every Section of United States Expected to Attend.

John G. Capers will be toastmaster and John Hays Hammond, president of the National Republican League, will preside and deliver an address of welcome at the big republican dinner to be given tomorrow night at the New Willard Hotel. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the dinner, which is to be given under the auspices of the National Republican League and the League of Republican State Clubs of the District of Columbia, announced last night that all arrangements for the "love feast" practically have been completed.

The list of speakers is as follows: Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, former senator; Henry D. Estabrook of New York, former president American Bar Association; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Representative Julius Kahn of California, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire.

To Open 1916 Campaign.

Many distinguished men from out of town are to be present at the banquet, and the members of the republican national committee, which is to meet the next day, are to be guests of honor, in addition to a number of others prominent in the party ranks. The first guns of the 1916 campaign are expected to be fired at the banquet, and many of those who are among the possibilities for the republican presidential nomination will be present, some of whom will be among the speakers.

The committee announced last night that Washington business or professional men who desire to attend the banquet should apply as early tomorrow morning as possible to T. Lincoln Townsend, Henry M. Camp or other members of the committee at republican national headquarters in the Riggs building or at the offices of the committeemen in Washington.

The National Republican League is the outcome of a meeting of representatives of republican clubs of the United States, held in Chickering Hall, New York city, December 15, 1887. At the time of its formation the spirit of James G. Blaine permeated republican ranks, and the fighting blood of young republicanism was everywhere aroused. It was proposed to strengthen the republican organization by interesting the young men in politics, especially first voters and independents.

Three words, it is said, more than all others, described the necessity of the hour, and have since continued to animate the work of the league—organization, education, agitation.

Objects of the League.

It was understood in the beginning, and has continued to be understood up to this time, that the league was to advocate, promote and maintain republican party principles and not to suggest or champion candidates for office in advance of the action of the regular party convention. Directly the convention nominates, the campaign work of the league begins. Its labors in the field of organization, education and agitation thenceforth continue without intermission.

The first president was James P. Foster of New York city, elected in Baltimore, 1889. Then came Gen. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa and after him William W. Tracy of Chicago. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, a prominent New Yorker, next assumed office, and following him came D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati. George Stone of San Francisco, chairman of the republican state committee and adjutant general of California, then assumed the office and gave way at St. Paul, in 1900, to Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton of Chicago, who remained as its head until the biennial convention in Chicago in 1902.

The convention held in Chicago in October, 1902, elected as president J. Hampton Moore, then city treasurer of Philadelphia and now a member of Congress.

The convention held in Philadelphia in 1906 elected as president Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin of New York, and following him came John Hays Hammond, who has been re-elected president at all conventions since 1908.

Republican League Leaders To Hold Two-Day Conference At the New Willard Hotel

The republican conference, which will be conducted by the National Republican League at the New Willard Hotel tomorrow and Tuesday, will be attended by representatives from thirty-two states and the District of Columbia. The conference will be called to order by John Hays Hammond, president of the league, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with an address of welcome and a review of the work of the league. Reports will be received from conferees on the league conditions and general political status in their respective states. The task of determining the character and amount of organization work that the league will begin in the different states the first of the coming year will consume practically all of the first day of the conference.

The second day's session of the league conference will begin Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and continue during the day. At this meeting ways and means will be discussed for conducting the league's work during 1916, and special committees will be appointed to look after the preliminary work of organization in the different sections of the country. The league will also decide at this session of the conference on the time and place for holding its biennial convention.

The conference will probably result in a movement being started for a good working league in every state to work as an auxiliary body and subordinate to the regular state organizations. This the national league did in 1912.

BIDS ON PATROL BOATS.

To Be Carried on Battleships for Use Against Submarines.

Motor boat builders take interest in the Navy Department's efforts to develop fast motor-driven patrol boats to be carried on the decks of battleships and used against submarines.

Four builders have bid for the first boat to be constructed, which will have a minimum speed of forty-one land miles an hour, a cruising radius of 150 miles, and will carry an eighteen-inch torpedo tube and a one-pounder quick-fire gun. Prices range from $18,000 to $60,000.

Similar craft have been used effectually by Great Britain against German submarines.