DETAIL GREATNESS OF WASHINGTON

President Wilson, Chief Justice Marshall, von Moltke and Others Pay Tribute.

COMPILATION IS MADE BY MISS RITTENHOUSE

First President Had Neutrality Problems During War Between Britain and France.

The Star has received from Miss Louisa Rittenhouse, long a resident of the capital and a student of its history and the personages who have been connected with it, a timely compilation of tributes paid in the written and spoken words of authors and orators to the greatness of George Washington. She quotes President Wilson, Weems, the latter one of Washington's first biographers; Chief Justice Marshall, von Moltke, James Russell Lowell and others. Not the least interesting part of the compilation is that which has to do with the neutrality problems of the first President of the United States during the war between Great Britain and France. The compilation, which is entitled "Tributes to the Greatness of George Washington from Many Sources," is as follows:

The Weems Biography.

The first biography of Washington after his death was by Mason Locke Weems, published more than 100 years ago, in which he relates many stories of Washington's boyhood that have charmed the youth of America—"the playing soldiers," "the name in the garden," "the hatchet and cherry tree"—with many others, that modern critics say were fireside traditions. However that may be, he aspired to place an example of high morality before the young people. It is not literature, but it is immensely successful eulogy, as this one passage indicates: "Washington was as pious as Numa; just as Aristides; temperate as Epictetus; patriotic as Regulus; in giving public truths, as impartial as Severus; in victory, as modest as Scipio; pendent as Fabius; undaunted as Hannibal; as Cincinnatus disinterested; to liberty firm as Cato, and respectful of the law as Socrates."

Can such a comparison with the great men of antiquity fail to impress the youthful mind with the august virtues of the Father of his Country? Herndon states: "This book was borrowed from a close-fisted neighbor by Abraham Lincoln when a ragged, bare-footed boy, and who can tell what influence it had upon his mind as he poured over its fascinating pages by firelight in the cabin? One night while it was lying on a shelf near a crack during a storm the rain beat in and damaged the covers; this neighbor assessed the damage to his book at 75 cents, and the unfortunate borrower was required to pull fodder for three days at 25 cents a day to pay for it.

Influenced by Surroundings.

George Washington in his youth was influenced greatly by his surroundings, the men he met, as we will see.

"The men he most admired—his elder brothers, Mr. Fairfax and the gentleman planters who were so much at their houses—were, most of them, sound men of business, who valued good surveying as much as they admired good horsemanship and skill in sport. They were their own merchants and looked upon forms of business paper as quite as useful as plows and hogsheads.

"A boy who was much at Mount Vernon and at Mr. Fairfax's seat, Belvoir, would see much that was worth seeing of the life of the colony. George was kept at school until he was close upon sixteen, but there was ample vacation time for visiting. He was, above all things else, a capable, executive boy. He loved mastery and he relished acquiring the most effective means of mastery in all practical affairs. His very exercise books used at school gave proof of it. They were filled, not only with the rules, formulas, diagrams and exercises of surveying, which he was taking special pains to learn, at the advice of his friends, but also with careful copies of legal and mercantile papers, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, indentures, land warrants, leases, deeds and wills, as if he meant to be a lawyer's or a merchant's clerk. In the autumn of 1747, when he was not yet quite sixteen, he quit his formal schooling and presently joined his brother Lawrence at Mount Vrrnon to seek counsel. Lawrence had conceived a strong affection for his manly younger brother. Himself a man of spirit and honor, he had a high-hearted man's liking for all that he saw that was indomitable and well purposed in the lad, a generous man's tenderness in looking to the development of this thoroughbred boy, and he took him into his confidence as if he had been his own son. Not only upon his vacations now, but almost when he would and as if he were already himself a man with the rest, he could live in the comradeship that obtained at Belvoir and Mount Vernon.

Pleasure in His Company.

"Men of all sorts, it seemed, took pleasure in his company. One man, indeed, gave at least a touch of mother quality to the life Washington saw. This was Lord Fairfax, who had been almost two years in Virginia when the boy quit school, and who was now determined to take up his residence at his forest lodge within the Blue Ridge. George greatly struck his lordship's fancy, as he did that of all capable men, as a daring lad in the hunt and a sober lad in counsel, and drawn into such companionship he learned a great deal that no one else in Virginia could have taught him so well—the scrupulous deportment of a high-bred and honorable man of the world; the use of books by those who preferred affairs; the way in which strength may be rendered gracious, and independence made generous. His association with Lord Fairfax, moreover, put him in the way of making his first earnings as a surveyor. Fairfax had not come to America merely to get away from the world of fashion in London and bury himself in the wilderness. His chief motive was one which did him much more credit and bespoke him a man and a true colonist. It was his purpose, he declared, to open up, settle and cultivate the vast tracts of beautifu and fertile land he had inherited in Virginia, and he proved his sincerity by immediately setting about the business. It was necessary as a first step that he should have surveys made, in order that he might know how his lands lay, how bounded and disposed through the glades and upon the streams of the untrodden forests."—Woodrow Wilson.

Inspiration of Valley Forge.

Valley Forge is a name which inspires unspeakable emotions in every reader of the revolutionary story, appealing to the depth of the pathetic in us by their sufferings and to our sublimest sense by their fortitude. That winter at Valley Forge surpasses the retreat from Moscow, for the American heroes and their great commander endured through the long winter instead of fleeing.

"How comes it, sir," said Washington to the officer as they marched into the valley, "that I have tracked the march of your roops by the bloodsains on the frozen ground? Were there no shoes in the commissary's stores, that this sad spectacle is to be seen along the public highway?"

The officer replied: "When shoes were issued he regiments were served in turn; it was our misfortune to be among he last and he stores became exhausted."

Washington's emotions were of the strongest kind and he said, "Poor fellows!"

"At no period of he war," writes Chief Justice Marshall, "had the American army been reduced to a situation of greater peril than during the winter at Valley Forge. More than once they were absolutely without food. There was seldom at any time a quantity of provisions sufficient for a week. The returns of the first of February exhibited the astonishing number of 3,989 men in camp unfit for duty for want of clothes. Of this number scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. Although the total of the army exceeded 17,000 men, the effective rank and file amounted to 5,012. Their clothes were in atters. The Quaker Issac Potts tells us of Washington's prayer at Valley Forge, how, as he traversed the forest, he heard a fervent voice. Approaching nearer, whom should he behold, in a kind of bower, but the commander-in-chief on his knees praying to the Ruler of the Universe. At the moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. When he reached home his wife asked the reason for his agitation.

"'I have this day seen,' replied he, 'what I shall never forget. If George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God, through him, does not perform some great thing for the country.'

Tribute of the Poet Lowell.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Born February 22, 1732.

Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;
High-poised example of great duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born;
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content;
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
Never seduced through show of present good
By other than unsetting lights to steer
New-trimmed in heaven, nor than his steadfast mood
More steadfast, far from rashness as from fear;
Rigid, but with himself first, grasping still
In swerveless poise the wave-beat helm of will;
Not honored then or now because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one
Who was all this and ours, and all men's—Washington.

James Russell Lowell,
Born February 22, 1819.

Some carping critics, like Aaron Burr, during the war complained that Washington was not more aggressive in the campaigns, and I quote from an unknown contributor to a Philadelphia newspaper a long time ago:

"Those who are led to make such conclusions have not made allowance for the adverse circumstances which surrounded him. He always led a smaller army, never properly armed and equipped, and was continually being filled with recruits and militia who were in no way fit to meet the veterans the British were able to send to America. State jealousies and the inability of the Continental Congress to sustain their commander-in-chief with men and money interfered with the work he had to do; and yet with these manifold and grave difficulties he was able to use the force and the means he had as to end the long contest with success. The capacity to discover the purpose of an enemy and to thwart his plan by timely movement, to get a foe outnumbering him where he could not avail himself of his numerical superiority, the ability while acting on the defensive to keep his opponents from making effective campaigns and to keep them penned up in two or three cities on the coast are evidences of military talent of the highest order.

"During more than three years, with an inferior army, Washington held his grip upon the highlands of the Hudson and thus kept Clinton within the limits of the city of New York and maintained his communications with New England. During all the years of retreating he was able by inflicting some unexpected blow to the enemy to inspire his own army and the people with fresh courage. But if Washington had done nothing else to insure a place among the first military men of his time the success of the Yorktown campaign of itself entitles him to such rank. The plan which kept Lafayette in Virginia in order to hold Cornwallis in that state during the season prior to his surrender, and which, months before, that event, was shaping every movement with a view to the destruction of the British army in Virginia, was too vast and ingenious to be the work of any but a first-class military man. The execution of that plan, that brilliant piece of strategy by which he eluded Clinton and got his army to Philadelphia before the British commander at New York was aware of his purpose, the transfer of an army a distance of four hundred miles, the hemming in of Cornwallis before he was fully aware of his danger and the designs of his opponents, and the brief and skillfully directed siege, all prove that George Washington was a general who, at the head of a large and well equipped army, would have won a high place among the first military men of modern times."

Praise of von Moltke.

The great von Moltke gave even higher praise—himself a great strategist—saying to an American who asked him if he did not consider the civil war a great war: "A great conflict, but not a great war; not war in a scientific sense, perhaps, at all. And Gen. McClellan was the one great strategist in the northern army, but you have produced in America one of the world's greatest strategists—George Washington."

Immediately after the organization of the present government Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburg to pay his humble duty to his mother preparatory to his departure for New York, when an affecting scene ensued.

He thus addressed her:

"The people, mother, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States. But before I can assume the functions of that office I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government can be disposed of I shall hasten to Virginia and——"

Here the matron interrupted him:

"You will see me no more, my dear son. My great age and this disease warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George; fulfill the high destiny heaven appears to assign you. Go, my son, and may that heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow, on which fame had wreathed the greatest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look, which could have awed a Roman senate in its Fabian day, was bent in filial tenderness upon the timeworn features of this venerated mother, and the great man wept.

Washington's Mother.

"A good boy generally makes a good man," said the mother of Washington. "George was always a good boy."

Here we see one great secret of his greatness. George Washington had a mother who made him a good boy and instilled into his heart those principles which raised him to the benefactor of his country, and one of the brightest ornaments of the world.

"The mother of Washington is entitled to a nation's gratitude. She taught her boy the principles of obedience and moral courage, and virtue. She, in a great measure, formed the character of the hero and the statesman. It was by her own fireside that she taught her boy to govern himself, and there was he prepared for the brilliant career of usefulness which he afterward pursued. We are indebted to God for the gift of Washington, but we are no less indebted to Him for the gift of his inestimable mother. Had she been a weak, and indulgent, and unfaithful parent, the unchecked energies of Washington might have elevated him to the throne of a tyrant, or youthful disobedience might have prepared the way for a life of crime and a dishonored grave. Byron had a mother just the reverse of Lady Washington, and the character of the mother was transferred to the son."—John C. Gunn, M. D., 1866.

Letter to Knox.

In a letter written to Henry Knox before starting on the journey in 1789, Washington thus expressed himself: "My movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit going to his place of execution. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise."

All the way from Mount Vernon to New York his progress was a continuous ovation. This first inauguration was, of course, an entire novelty. The forms which the managers of the first Congress under the Constitution finally hit upon after much trouble were happily chosen and have served as precedents for all subsequent inaugurations. He was sworn in by Chancellor Livingston, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall, looking out on Bond street. The page on which he took his oath as President of the United States was Genesis, 49, which records the prophetic blessing of Jacob upon his twelve sons.

"There were thirteen incumbents blessed by the 'father of his country' that spring day, April 30, 1789. Immediately a great shout went up from the crowd, somewhat after the style in vogue in monarchial countries, 'long live George Washington, President of the United States.'

"During the delivery of this address in the Senate chamber his voice trembled constantly and other signs of emotion were manifest. At the conclusion the assemblage attended church at St. Paul's, Broadway. Grand fireworks from Fort George celebrated the close of inauguration day. From this display Washington went home at 10 o'clock on foot, the streets being deemed too crowded to allow the use of a carriage."—Unknown writer.

His Personal Appearance.

The personal appearance of Gen. Washington is thus described by a cotemporary of 1781: "Though very young I distinctly remember the grand appearance of that great man. August and dignified as he was, however, he could condescend to amuse children. Were any proof wantng to illustrate the reverence inspired by the dignity and superiority of the presence of the general I cite an anecdote of a Mrs. Graffe, a foreigner by birth and an inveterate tory, who lived near my mother and accustomed since the commencement of the war to speak of him as George, the rebel, until at length, curiosity predominating over prejudice, induced her to catch a glimpse of him as he passed through our hall, when she burst into tears and exclaimed involuntarily 'Elealeh!' 'Elealeh!' meaning Godlike."

At the second inauguration of Washington, which was also a triumphal journey from Mount Vernon to Alexandria, to Georgetown, to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, an old writer, then a lord, describes the event, but too lengthily to give in full: "True to the appointed hour (Washington was the most punctual of men) an elegant white coach drawn by six superb white horses drew up in front of Congress Hall. As the person of the President emerged from the carriage a universal shout rent the air and continued as he deliberately ascended the steps. Never did a more majestic personage present himself to the public gaze. It was an impressive moment. The silence of expectation was unbroken and profound. He was dressed in a full suit of the richest black velvet; his lower limbs in short clothes, diamond knee buckles and black silk stockings. * * * His gait was deliberate, his manner solemn but self-possessed, and he presented altogether the most august human figure I had then or since beheld. At the head of the Senate stood Thomas Jefferson in a blue coat with large, bright basket buttons, his vest and small clothes of crimson. * * * In the evening there was a ball given by the dancing assembly in honor of the unanimous re-election of George Washington, the President of the United States."

His Difficulties.

Another writer relates:

"Washington was soon in the midst of the principal difficulties of this second administration. The troubles in France had reached a very acute stage. French sympathizers in America, of whom there were many left over the war, were reinforced by agitators and emigres lately come across the sea. They pleaded that France's noble service in the American states should not go unrewarded * * * So this revolution, which shook Europe from end to end, almost broke us loose from our new-found moorings. Washington kept the ship of state on her course and enraged a mighty party, which tried to turn him from his purpose."

John Adams writes: "Ten thousand people in the streets of Philadelphia threatened to drag Washington out of his house and effect a revolution in the government or compel it to declare in favor of France and against England."

To Jefferson, his Secretary of State, he wrote: "It behooves the government of this country to use every means in its power to prevent the citizens of France and Great Britain from embroiling us with either of those powers by endeavoring to maintain a strict neutrality. I, therefore, require that you will give the subject mature consideration, that such measures as shall be deemed most likely to effect this desirable purpose may be adopted without delay. * * * These are unpleasant times, but they must be met with firmness."

It is to his eternal glory that he did meet them with firmness; that he kept straight upon his way to the end of his administration unmoved by the ravings of angry factions; that he appreciated the weight of his responsibilities and duties and the sacredness of the inauguration oath.

At the centennial anniversary of his death, December 14, 1899, the Philadelphia papers were filled with eulogies. I quote one:

"Every year millions of Americans greet with constant enthusiasm the enniversary of the day on which the greatest figure in American history was born: every year from the surfbeat shores of Maine to the rugged Olympian range in the state that bears his name; from the splendid sweep of inland seas to the surging tides of the gulf, millions of earnest hearts swell with patriotic fervor as the glorious deeds of Washington are set forth in glowing prose and verse; every year the character of Washington grows greater, rising majestic, rolitary and sublime above that of those whom other nations have cherished as their idols and ideals; never a breath of slander, never a line of suspicion, never a doubt of honor, never a trace of wrong during all these years against the splendid fame of him whose care, whose courage, whose foresight and whose genius wrought out of thirteen disunited colonies the greatest of nations—the United States of America?"

John Barrett's Tribute.

At a Fourth of July celebration held at the beautiful pan-American building, under the auspices of the District Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, an international aspect was given to it because many South American diplomats were present when John Barrett, the director-general of the Pan-American Union, gave an address on the meaning of the day to all Americans, and said: "We are celebrating an event which brought about the existence of twenty other nations besides the United States of America. It is an interesting fact, one of the greatest facts of history, that every one of the twenty republics lying to the south of the United States in their struggles for freedom, was led by generals and inspired by orators who say they were moved to what they attempted by the example of the immortal George Washington.

Senor Calderon, minister from Bolivia, on another occasion uttered this soul-stirring sentiment: "Liberty and right are not empty words, to be placarded on the highways and byways or to adorn the headlines of the newspapers. They are and must be a living and active force way deep in our conscience and the guiding force of our actions. The United States is to me a unique nation in the family of nations of the world. Born under the inspirations of the spirit of freedom of the Pilgrims, educated in the practice of self-government and finally organized as the greatest democracy that ever existed; endowed with a territory that is almost a continent, rich, fertile, well watered and opened, developed by the concourse of men of almost every nationality, it stands today as the beacon light of freedom. Great and materially powerful, its mission is to be yet greater as the leader in the noblest ideals that mankind strives to attain ever since the martyrdom at the Mount of Calvary flooded the world with the light of peace and justice. The heavy war armaments that burden today the most impirtant nations will only crumble down under the presence of the public opinion strongly vitalized everywhere by the conviction that justice and peace are the true roads to our welfare and happiness, guiding us to that eternal bliss which is the crown of our divine mission."

LOUISA RITTENHOUSE.

February 22, 1916.

LAY WREATH AT TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Members of Washington Centennial Lodge of Masons to Continue Celebration Tonight.

Twoscore members and officers of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M., and their friends, headed by Worshipful Master James S. McCarthy, made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon this morning to lay a wreath at the tomb of Washington, for whom the lodge is named. The start was made over the electric line from 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest at 10:30 o'clock, and the party returned this afternoon.

At the tomb an address was delivered by Mr. McCarthy, in which a tribute to Washington, the patriot, soldier, statesman and Freemason, was blended with one to woman, who was proclaimed "the mainstay for every movement for the betterment of mankind.

"Without her sustaining hand the church would crumble in the dust, the agencies of mercy perish from the earth and the sun of civilization would set, never to rise again," Mr. McCarthy said.

Factor in All Pursuits.

"Since the day when man emerged from darkness into light his handmaid has been the strength and support of every undertaking worthy of success. She is not only the greatest factor in peaceful pursuits, but when the bloody specter of war stalks abroad and farewell kisses have been imprinted upon the lips of loved ones sent to the fray, perhaps never to return, she has sought the hospital and field to nurse the sick and wounded, turned her hand to the loom and spinning wheel, and even tilled the soil and harvested the crops that the men in the ranks might be clothed and fed."

Mr. McCarthy explained that Washington Centennial Lodge received its charter November 4, 1852, the 100th anniversary of Washington's initiation into the Masonic fraternity, and that it had taken his name as symbolic of duty to God and man, uprightness of conduct, equality before the law and fair dealing among men. The days have come, he said, when Americans seem to have forgotten the lessons taught by the early patriots in their adoration of mythical saints and adulation of new political heroes.

"But, thank God, the great American spirit is again awakening," the speaker declared. "Our feet once more are in the path that leads to the defense of a precious heritage left us by the splendid men who dared and died in the struggle for American independence—and the torch of Freemasonry lights the way."

Further Celebration Tonight.

This evening at 7 o'clock the lodge will continue its celebration with a patriotic program and a banquet at Masonic Temple, at which addresses will be delivered by Representatives J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama and J. William Collier; Roe Fulkerson, senior grand steward of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, and Rev. James Shera Montgomery, pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church. Washington's farewell address will be read by Paul E. Lesh, past master of Washington Centennial Lodge; Rev. Walter F. Smith, grand chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District, will touch upon "Inspirations of the Day"; Marx E. Kahn, senior warden of the lodge, will recite "The Star Spangled Banner," and, in addition to a solo by Miss Mabel Roberts and music by an orchestra, the invocation will be pronounced by Rev. John Weidley and the benediction by Evander French, past master of the lodge.

The dinner will be served by the women of the Church of Our Father, under the direction of Mrs. Leonard P. Steuart.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings after The Star's report closed yesterday:

EQUITY DIVISION 1—Justice Anderson.

Cook agt. Cook; sale ratified and reference to auditor; plaintiff's attorneys, Thompson & Laskey; defendant's attorneys, Carlisle & Howe and Norman Fischer.

Waters agt. Waters; order extending time to submit statement of evidence; plaintiff's attorneys, G. H. Macdonald and E. F. Colladay; defendant's attorneys, Peyton Gordon and J. S. Easby-Smith.

Daily agt. Atkinson; order of February 10, 1916, vacated; plaintiff's attorneys, A. G. Bishop and Fred McKee.

In re lunacy of Harriet L. Wise; order authorizing committee to extend time of payment and to make investment.

Hicks agt. Hicks; order for counsel fee; plaintiff's attorney, A. P. Owens; defendant's attorney, David Wiener.

Smith agt. Smith; alimony pendente lite awarded; plaintiff's attorney, C. O. Shaw; defendant's attorney, E. Carrington.

American Security and Trust Company agt. Palmer; decree substituting trustee; plaintiff's attorney, C. O. Shaw.

EQUITY DIVISION 2—Justice McCoy.

Sidney agt. Bundy; Edmund Hill, jr., appointed guardian ad litem; plaintiff's attorney, Thomas Walker; defendant's attorney, George F. Collins.

Wilson agt. Wilson; rule as to contempt returnable February 25; plaintiff's attorneys, McLanahan, Burton & Culbertson; defendant's attorney, E. L. Gies.

CIRCUIT DIVISION 2—Justice Stafford.

Ford agt. Russell; death of plaintiff suggested and executrix substituted; plaintiff's attorney, C. V. Church.

Texas Company agt. Capitol Hill Garage; judgment by default for $666.41; plaintiff's attorney, L. P. Loving; defendant's attorney, L. L. Hamner.

BANKRUPTCY DIVISION—Justice Anderson.

In re Max Lippman; order dismissing specifications and granting discharge.

In re George T. Lattin; adjudication and reference to E. S. McCalmont, referee.

CRIMINAL DIVISION 1—Chief Justice Covington.

United States agt. Donald Ringer, fornication; motion for bill of particulars filed; attorneys, Havell & Hawken.

CRIMINAL DIVISION 2—Justice Siddons.

Duvall agt District of Columbia; certified to Circuit Division 1 for trial; plaintiff's attorneys, D. W. Baker and W. E. Leahy; defendant's attorneys, R. J. Whiteford and R. L. Williams.

Tignor agt. McGarter; motion for new trial filed; plaintiff's attorney, W. H. Richards; defendant's attorneys, A. W. Scott and W. C. Martin.

PROBATE DIVISION—Justice McCoy.

Estate of Benjamin C. Card; will dated January 16, 1911, filed.

Estate of Mary A. McGrath; petition for letters of administration filed; attorneys, J. S. Easby-Smith and R. B. Fleharty.

Estate of Sarah E. Turner; petition for letters of administration filed; attorneys, J. S. Easby-Smith and R. B. Fleharty.

William Tharp Polk, a well known farmer of Carroll county, Md., was found lying dead in the road near his home at Gaither, Md.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES FOR PREPAREDNESS

Slogan Keynote of Celebration of Washington Birthday at D. A. R. Hall.

GIRL RECEIVES MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT'S HANDS

Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand and Members of Cabinet Are Among Those Present.

"National Preparedness" was the key-note of the celebration of the 184th anniversary of the birth of George Washington by the patriotic organizations in Memorial Continental Hall this morning, during which pledges that the nation will never lack for enthusiastic defenders were frequently given.

President Wilson and several members of his cabinet distinguished the celebration by their presence, and conspicuous among the representatives of foreign governments was Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand, recalling the valiant assistance given Washington while commander-in-chief of the continental army in the war for independence, by France. The spacious hall was crowded by members of patriotic organizations and their friends.

Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and Miss Gordon, sat in the president general's box at the left of the stage.

President Presents Medal.

A pretty feature of the occasion was when President Wilson formally presented to Miss Ina M. Lawrence of Eastern High School a gold medal, awarded to her for the best essay submitted on "The Campaign Against Quebec Under Gen. Richard Montgomery, 1775." This medal was given by the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in the District.

With Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand there were seated on the platform Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels and a score of other prominent government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

The celebration was arranged by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in co-operation with the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in the District. James Mortimer Montgomery of New York, general president, National Society of the Sons of the Revolution, presided and delivered the address of welcome to guests of the three societies.

As the celebration was in Memorial Continental Hall, the national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William Cumming Story, the president general of that organization, in her role of hostess made an address of welcome to the other patriotic societies assisting in the program.

Mrs. Story emphasized the contention that never in the history of the country was a time more propitious for demonstrating love and loyalty.

The principal address was by Judge William C. Fitts of the Department of Justice.

Washington on Preparedness.

Extracts from the state papers of Washington referring to national preparedness and addressed to the Congress of the United States were read by Hampson Gary of the State Department, who is a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution.

A new march, composed by John Philip Sousa, the "march king," entitled "America First," and dedicated to Mrs. Story, was played for the first time by the Marine Band under the personal leadership of William H. Santelmann. This march was inspired by the address delivered by President Wilson in Memorial Continental Hall, when he was the honored guest of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of this society, October 11 last. In this address the President inaugurated the phrase, "America First."

The invocation was by Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, chaplain of the District Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution of the District.

Judge Fitts on Preparedness.

Precept and practice of George Washington, as pointing the safe course in these days of international strife for the country he fathered, were emphasized by Judge Fitts, who declared: "The most effective means of preserving peace is to be prepared for any emergency that may arise."

"That the calamity of war may never overtake our common country is the constant prayer of a devoted people," said the speaker. "But the size and seriousness of war in its present visage should move us to make provision against it."

Continuing, he said, in part:

"This preparation cannot be made overnight any more now than in the days of Washington. He had genius for strategy in war, for firmness in peace and for far-sighted wisdom as to the future. His exact words in this connection are these:

"'A thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated. That it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation.'

"Washington had been in training for more than twenty years before he assumed command, and had experienced disastrous defeat with Braddock.

"Washington said that 'the disturbed situation of Europe, whilst it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security of the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings.'

Stand for America First.

"We say here in the light of this day's worship of his memory that we must inaugurate a circumspection which has in view a greatly grown country; a country which contemplates the security of everything on this continent, and it is in this better, broader sense that we avow ourselves the friend of sister republics and proclaim that we stand for America first.

"We do not want to take anything from any little country, and do not intend for any big country to take anything from us. A big boy may be too proud to fight a little boy, but he must reready and just a little willing to fight when the little boy's big brother comes along. The only way to have peace with honor is to make sure that we will be treated with honorable consideration when the issues of war and peace are being determined, and the most effectual means of insuring such consideration and preserving peace is to be prepared for any emergency which may present itself.

"I believe in the reserved powers of the states, but know that the federal Constitution means what it says when it declares that the states shall not keep troops in time of peace, and that the general government must maintain and discipline an effective militia.

"We hear a good deal these days about reasonable preparedness. No measure of preparedness can be, or is, reasonable until it is sufficient to repel invasion. We want no foreign foot set upon our shores, or if, peschance, any should so much as touch them, we want that readiness which would immediately make them rue the venture. Anything short of this must cause us to hang our heads in shame and humiliation, and anything short of this will cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at our people when they travel in foreign lands.

Citizens Should Be Equipped.

"The patriotic citizen of the country, standing on the doorstep of his home, contented, will save the republic when all other helps fail, provided he has been put in condition to come forward and do the work of saving promptly, intelligently and effectively.

"I early learned when I went forth in quest of small game that the dove of peace, like all the other fowls of the air, makes her headquarters around the grainstacks of the provident.

"Be not excited by the mad alarms of any man, however ripe in years and sage in counsel. We have not neglected our duty anywhere. We have refrained from doing things which would destroy the right of another people to work out their destiny.

"The reason why George Washington is first in the hearts of his countrymen is found in the fact that his country came first in his heart."

Committee on Arrangements.

The joint committee on arrangements for the celebration consisted of: Chairman, Commander John H. Moore, U. S. N., retired, District of Columbia Society, S. A. R.; National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Frank Foster Greenawalt, state regent, District of Columbia Society; Mrs. Vida K. Clementson and Mrs. Lisle S. Lipscomb; Sons of the Revolution in the District, Col. John Van R. Hoff, U. S. A., retired; Thomas W. Lockwood, jr., and Charles L. Frailey; District Society Sons of the American Revolution, William V. Cox and Frederick D. Owen; secretary, Col. George Richards, U. S. M. C., Sons of the Revolution in the District.

The board of judges who decided the winner of the gold medal prize essay competition was composed of: William V. Cox, S. A. R., chairman; Galliard Hunt, S. R., and Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., retired.

French Envoy Attends.

Besides Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand members of the diplomatic circle present as specially invited guests were Col. and Mme. Vignal, also of France; Viscount and Viscountess Chinda, Col. and Mrs. Matuso Itamy, Mr. and Mrs. Yosuke Matsuoka, Commander Kichisaburo Nomura, Niroshi Saito and Mr. and Mrs. Tamekichi Ohta, all of Japan; Mehdi Khan and three others of Persia; Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici and Senor Don Luis Churion, both of Venezuela, Mr. and Mrs. Selon Menos and Miss Anita Bosselmann, all of Haiti; Dr. and Mme. Carlos Maria de Pena and the Misses de Pena of Uruguay, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco J. Yanes of the Pan-American Union, Dr. and Mme. Don Rafel Zaldivar, Dr. Don Carlos A. Meza and three others, all of Salvador.

Other special guests were: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice Frederick L. Siddons, John W. Davis, solicitor general; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U. S. M. C.; Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U. S. M. C.; Rev. John B. Clark, Walter C. Clephane, William H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue; Byron Newton and Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretaries of the Treasury; Bo Sweeney, assistant secretary of the interior; Mrs. George Richards, Mrs. Charles L. Frailey, Mrs. James M. Montgomery and Miss Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Peabody, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Langdon Moore and Miss Anna D. Bolling.

Members of Congress Present.

Members of the Senate who accepted invitations were George S. Chamberlain, Duncan U. Fletcher, Wesley L. Jones, George P. McLean, George T. Oliver, Miles Poindexter, Atlee Pomerene, Joseph E. Ransdell, James A. Reed, William Alden Smith, Thomas J. Walsh, Francis E. Warren and Charles S. Thomas.

These representatives also occupied places in the section for invited guests: William C. Adamson, Alfred G. Allen, William A. Ashbrook, William A. Ayers, Isaac Bacharach, Henry A. Barnhart, Ezekiel S. Chandlers, jr.; James C. Cantrill, John H. Capstick, Denver S. Church, John G. Cooper, Thomas S. Crago, Charles R. Crisp, James H. Davis, Clement C. Dickinson, H. Garland Dupre, Joe H. Engle, Albert Estopinal, Michael F. Farley, Simeon D. Fess, Frank E. Guernsey, Rufus Hardy, Guy T. Helvering, Benigo C. Hernandez, Ebenezer J. Hill, Harry E. Hull, William E. Humphrey, Albert Johnson, Charles C. Kearns, Thomas F. Konop, Ladislas Lazaro, James T. Lloyd, Charles A. Lindbergh, Adam B. Littlepage, George A. Loud, James T. McDermott, Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Andrew J. Montague, Dick T. Morgan, Martin A. Morrison, Luther W. Mott, Charles A. Nichols, Lemuel P. Padgett, Calvin De Witt Paige, J. Willard Ragsdale, Henry T. Rainey, John E. Baker, Charles F. Reavis, E. E. Roberts, Ernest W. Roberts, Frederick W. Rowe, Joseph J. Russell, Edward W. Saunders, Jouett Shouse, Charles B. Smith, Thomas J. Steele, Cyrus A. Sulloway, Joseph B. Thompson, Horace M. Towner, William W. Venable, Andrew J. Volstead, Riley J. Wilson, William W. Wilson, Otis Wingo, William R. Wood.

ESSAY CONTEST CLOSE.

Miss Lawrence Only Won S. A. R. Prize by Narrow Margin.

The selection of Miss Ina M. Lawrence of the Eastern High School as winner of the gold medal donated by the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution for the best essay on a subject pertaining to the American revolution was in close competition. Her nearest competitor was Walter S. Smoot of the Central High School, who one year ago received the gold medal from President Wilson.

The committee in charge of this competition mailed out 237 letters to officials and principals of schools in the District, inviting participants in the essay contest and giving all necessary information concerning it.

Thirty-eight essays were submitted, twenty-one written by girls and seventeen by boys. The largest number sent in from any one school were from Henry. The committee especially commended the five girls and nine boys from this school "for their zealous and patriotic endeavors."

The committee also commended "the intelligent and praiseworthy research work" done by pupils of the Gage, Arthur, Sacred Heart Academy, St. Dominic's, Petworth, Central, McKinley Manual Training and the Eastern High Schools.

Not to Address Confederates Tonight

Representative Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina is to address Camp 171, United Confederate Veterans, the evening of March 21 in Confederate Memorial Hall, 1322 Vermont avenue, instead of this evening, as inadvertently stated in The Star.

As an elder brother stood thirty feet distant, powerless to offer assistance, Lester Crum, eighteen, son, of Charles Edward Crum, a farmer, of Mount Pleasant, Md., was crushed to death by a runaway team.

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Frank E. Ghiselli.............. Assistant Cashier
Herbert V. Hunt.............. Assistant Cashier

WEATHER.

Partly Overcast and Warmer Tonight and Tomorrow.

For the District of Columbia, partly overcast and warmer tonight and tomorrow; lowest temperature tonight about thirty-eight degrees; light south and southwest winds.

For Maryland, partly overcast tonight and tomorrow; warmer; moderate southwest winds.

For Virginia, partly overcast and warmer weather tonight and tomorrow; light southerly winds.

For West Virginia, overcast tonight and tomorrow; warmer tonight.

A decided and general reaction to warmer weather has taken place throughout the great central valleys, the lake region and the north Atlantic states, and temperatures above the seasonal average continue in all parts of the country west of the Mississippi river.

A disturbance of slight intensity has crossed the Rocky mountains and is now centered over Kansas, and it has been attended by overcast weather and light local rains in the west gulf states, California and the southern plateau region. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

The indications are that the weather will be overcast over much of the country east of the Mississippi river during the next thirty-six hours, with some probability of light local rains in the lower lake region and the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys.

The weather will be considerably warmer tonight throughout the Atlantic states, the upper Ohio valley and the lower lake region, and somewhat colder tomorrow in the upper lake region and the lower Ohio valley.

The winds along the New England coast will be moderate southwest and west; on the middle Atlantic coast moderate south and southwest; on the south Atlantic and east gulf coasts light variable, mostly easterly.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have moderate to fresh southwest and west winds and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

Tide Tables.

Today—Low tide, 4:23 a.m. and 4:54 p.m.; high tide, 10:12 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Tomorrow—Low tide, 4:58 a.m. and 5:38 p.m.; high tide, 10:53 a.m. and 11:13 p.m.

The Sun and Moon.

Today—Sun rose 6:44 a.m.; sun sets 5:44 p.m.

Tomorrow—Sun rises 6:43 a.m.; sun sets 5:45 p.m.

Moon rises 9:50 p.m.

Records for Twenty-Four Hours.

The following were the readings of the thermometer and barometer at the weather bureau for the twenty-four hours beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday:

Thermometer—Yesterday, 4 p.m., 30; 8 p.m., 26; 12 midnight, 26; today, 4 a.m., 27; 8 a.m., 27. Maximum, 32, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday; minimum, 25, at 1 a.m. today.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 61; minimum, 33.

Barometer—Yesterday, 4 p.m., 30.46; 8 p.m., 30.48; 12 midnight, 30.43; today, 4 a.m., 30.34; 8 a.m., 30.29.

Weather in Various Cities.

Stations.	Barometer	Temperature. Highest yesterday	Lowest last night	Rainfall, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	State of weather.
Abilene, Tex.	29.94	72	54	0.01	Pt.cloudy
Albany	30.22	8	2	....	Clear
Atlantic City	30.32	22	20	....	Clear
Baltimore	30.30	28	24	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.18	48	22	....	Clear
Boston	30.24	14	10	....	Cloudy
Buffalo	30.06	14	10	....	Clear
Charleston	30.30	68	50	....	Cloudy
Chicago	29.96	38	36	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.08	42	32	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.06	26	22	....	Clear
Denver	30.12	56	30	....	Cloudy
Detroit	30.02	20	16	....	Clear
Galveston	30.10	68	64	....	Cloudy
Helena	30.14	40	24	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.24	66	46	....	Cloudy
Kansas City	29.84	58	48	....	Pt.cloudy
Los Angeles	30.16	60	46	....	Clear
Louisville	30.10	52	48	....	Cloudy
Miami, Fla.	30.16	72	58	1.34	Clear
New Orleans	30.16	72	54	....	Cloudy
New York	30.32	18	14	....	Cloudy
Oklahoma	29.84	74	52	0.01	Clear
Philadelphia	30.32	24	16	....	Pt.cloudy
Pittsburgh	30.12	30	26	....	Clear
Portland, Me.	30.20	10	2	....	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	30.12	54	36	....	Cloudy
Salt Lake C.	30.12	36	30	0.10	Snow
San Diego	30.14	58	46	0.08	Clear
S Francisco	30.08	58	50	0.28	Cloudy
St. Louis	29.94	58	46	....	Cloudy
St. Paul	29.96	36	30	....	Cloudy
WASH., D.C.	30.28	32	25	....	Cloudy

Real Estate Transfers.

PETWORTH—Sarah W. Russell to District of Columbia, part lot 42, square 3137; $47.25.

HOLMEAD MANOR—Louise C. Wilson to District of Columbia, part lot 122, square 2830; $30.

RANDLE HIGHLANDS—Frank Tomlinson et ux. to George Tomlinson, lots 92 and 93, square 5584; $10; stamp, 50 cents.

KENTUCKY AVENUE SOUTHEAST between Potomac and Pennsylvania avenues—George R. Repetti et ux. to Willias A. Boss, lot 82 and original lot 19, square 1077; $10; stamp, $1.

KENTUCKY AVENUE SOUTHEAST between Pennsylvania avenue and Potomac avenue—Ira W. Hopkins to William A. Boss, original lot 18, square 1077; $10; stamp, $2.

NOS. 926 AND 928 1ST STREET SOUTHWEST—Thomas P. Brown et ux. to Mary A. Dorsch, lots 72 and 73, square 645; $10; stamps, $2.

NO. 1352 B STREET SOUTHWEST—Alfred P. Rider et ux. to Fred S. Lincoln, lot 30, square 263; $10; stamp, $4.50.

NO. 1350 B STREET NORTHWEST—Mary Martin to Fred S. Lincoln, lot 31, square 263; $10; stamp, $4.50.

NO. 1127 5TH STREET NORTHWEST—Samuel H. Marks et ux, to Edward E. Hunter, part original lot 14, square 514; $10; stamp, $2.50.

LANIER PLACE near Ontario road—Abby K. Walter to Carl H. Smith, lots 66, 67 and part lot 65; $10; stamps, $19.

HALF, WATER AND U STREETS SOUTHWEST—Mildred R. Miller to George W. Marsh, lots 4 to 14, square 667 (one-fourth interest); $10; stamp, $1.

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EARNED SURPLUS.... $1,100,000

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CAPITAL $250,000
EARNED SURPLUS.. $250,000

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Accused of Carrying Cocaine.

Louis Zerega, a local wrestler, was before United States Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt yesterday afternoon, charged with having been found with cocaine in his possession. Policeman Rone of the sixth precinct, who arrested him, and Pharmacy Inspector Sanders and Assistant Inspector Evans were in attendance at the hearing as witnesses. The defendant was held for the action of the grand jury and bond was fixed at $2,000. Attorney James F. O'Shea represented Zerega.

Maj. Buckner Fairfax Scott, postmaster of Terra Alta, W. Va., a prominent physician of that section of the state, is dead. He was a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Stanhope McClelland Scott, and thirty-nine years old.