

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENN. AVE. BETWEEN 12th and 14th STS.

New York Office, 115 Fifth Ave. Chicago Office, 179 Commercial Bank Bldg. Boston Office, Journal Building Philadelphia Office, 612 Chestnut St. Baltimore Office, News Building

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily (7 days a week), one year, \$3.50.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, 1909.

Comparative NET Daily Circulation of the Times and The Star for October:

The Times, 42,512 The Star, 36,770

LET'S SAVE WHAT IS GOOD IN FOOTBALL.

Go a little slow in abolishing football!

A game that costs a single life ought to be studied closely to see if it involves a whit of avoidable danger. Football has undoubtedly cost not one but fifty lives that might have been saved. But go a little slow, just the same, in a campaign to abolish rather than cure the game.

Unless you have played football you haven't the slightest conception that it has real value—in leading fair play, manliness, self control, and the finest kind of team work and self reliance. It is the one game in the catalogue that puts a premium on every ounce of agility, muscular power, and mental strength. To the man who plays it, football is chess, track athletics, and a school in sportsmanship all rolled together. You may not realize this. But don't attempt to pass judgment on the subject until you have made an honest effort to find out about both sides.

Now—can the game be cured? If it cannot, then there is no alternative save to abolish it. The rules committees must realize that.

Always there is old style football, now somewhat developed as "soccer." The colleges and high schools might well substitute that game for our American rugby by simple fiat. But rugby as it exists has a value independent of the old style game—the value of a plan of campaign, of splendid organization, of the same far-sighted and imagination that makes great captains of industry as well as of war. Let's keep that quality if we can. Here are some suggestions to that end:

Perhaps it will work enough reform simply to abolish mass plays.

Perhaps to forbid linesmen to carry the ball.

Perhaps to hurry up the referee so that he will stop the piling up of players on the man with the ball.

Perhaps to widen the space between the men in the line.

Next month those who have most voice in the destinies of the sport are to meet. They have promised to do everything in their power to minimize the likelihood of injury. They will be face to face with two propositions—boys playing loose in a school yard are likely to get hurt; tackling is essential to the life of any game beyond association football and soccer. Give them a chance with their problem. As Capt. James F. Oyster said—and it is the best thing that has been said on the whole subject:

"Health-giving athletic activity for young men, under proper supervision, is too serious a question to be disposed of in the heat of an agitation."

PARCELS POST ANOMALY AND EXPRESS DIVIDENDS.

In the main corridor of the Washington city postoffice is hung a big placard calling attention to the cheap parcels post rates on merchandise destined to foreign countries—only 12 cents per pound. The public is reminded that unequal facilities are afforded by the postal service to send things abroad at low rates.

But there is no allusion, in this advertising matter, to the fact that the very same parcel which can be sent at 12 cents the pound almost anywhere in the civilized world, must pay 16 cents per pound to go by mail from Washington to Baltimore.

Isn't that curious? Why should such an anomaly be permitted? Why should the Government be proud of affording cheap parcel service to the rest of the world while it makes the rates prohibitive at home?

The answer may be found in a news article in the New York papers today. The Wells-Fargo Express Company's directors have adopted a plan for distribution of \$300 per share dividend to stockholders, out of the surplus of the company.

The fact that the United States refuses to give its own people parcels post privileges that enlightened countries without exception enjoy, enables such dividends to be earned by express monopoly. The express companies have taken rank among the most powerful financial institutions in the nation. They own great investments in railroads; they loan millions to favored corporations; and now comes a \$300 dividend by one of them.

And naturally enough we are reminded

ed of the cynical explanation of the failure to establish the parcels post:

"There are just four reasons why Congress doesn't do it: The Adams Express, the American Express, the Wells-Fargo Express, and the United States Express companies."

JUSTICE BREWER FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

If there were any further evidence needed that woman suffrage has become a living, practical question in this country, evidence would be supplied by the magazine article on the subject by so eminent an official as Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

Justice Brewer is known as one of the conservative members of the Supreme Court, and when he comes out flatly and predicts female suffrage will come, he cannot well be accused either of unduly radical views or said to be moved by sentiment.

His utterances as to woman suffrage are likely to command wide notice, not alone in this country but in England, where the war is on over the suffrage question.

Undoubtedly Justice Brewer has put ammunition into the hands of the suffragists in this country which they will be quick to use. For one thing, he gives it as his opinion woman suffrage will "not debase the home or lessen its power and influence." He asserts that on the other hand it will introduce a refining and uplifting power into our political life, and that it will neither stop marriage nor will it lead to race suicide. That equal suffrage will debase the home and make women less refined is one of the most common of arguments against giving women the ballot.

On another point Justice Brewer presents interesting testimony. He says Colorado is the significant State, and that there woman suffrage has helped a little, "perhaps more than can easily be particularized." On this point he takes issue with many opponents of equal suffrage who say evidence is lacking that conditions have been bettered in States where women have the ballot.

Without entering into the question of the merits or faults of woman suffrage, it is easy to see the time has come when this question will have to be given more general and mature consideration in this country than it has been given. When men like Justice Brewer say in effect the question no longer can be ignored, it is symptomatic of a broad undercurrent of thought upon the problem among thinking people.

UNCLE SAM AND THE LITTLE REVOLUTIONS.

To maintain a proper neutrality concerning the internal broils of the Central American republics has always been a difficult thing for this Government. Commonly it has been done by dint of a general assumption that so long as nobody got hurt a revolution was rather a harmless diversion. Undue interference by Uncle Sam could not fail to excite prejudice throughout Latin America, and in its insistence on neutrality Washington has often stood so straight as to lean backward.

But the present war in Nicaragua has taken on the proportions of a reign of terror. Zelaya, long regarded as the most progressive and sane of Central American rulers, has developed into a would-be Diaz. He has undertaken an iron-fist policy which is leading into executions strongly suggestive of massacres. To stand neutral while these horrors have been perpetrated has been all Uncle Sam could do; when the point was reached where American citizens—insurrectos, indeed, but with the rights of belligerents—have been shot to death on sentence of drum-head military courts, patience could not be stretched further. The result is intervention, the dispatch of warships, the refusal to accept the new Nicaraguan minister's credentials, or to receive him personally. In all probability this vigorous action will be followed by such display of force and determination as will bring order very presently out of the chaos of affairs in that troubled region.

It seems inevitable that the United States will have to establish toward Central America a relationship similar to that it now sustains toward Cuba. There has been quite as much delicacy and consideration shown toward the autonomous pretensions of those little states as is necessary. Humanity and civilization now dictate an effective program for establishing and maintaining order.

The State railway commissioners are viewing with alarm the tendency to increase the powers of the Federal commission. They might about as well be frank about it, and express concern over the possibility of any real regulation at all. One Federal and forty-six State commissions will never apply it.

Mrs. Belmont, suffragette leader, seized a man by the coat collar and duty chastised him for interfering with her auto. The cause is gaining power every day.

If it is true that the Telephone and the Waterpower trusts are working in harmony, it may be found desirable to aerate the stocks instead of water them.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has a new plan of political reform. The doctor is almost as prolific of panaceas as a Democratic convention.

Mr. Collector Loeb is reported once more in eruption, ejecting customs inspectors every few minutes.

ADVANCES NEW IDEA IN ADVERTISING FIELD

Frank A. Munsey Finds "The Main Issue in Buying Space."

AGES OF READERS THE VITAL QUESTION

Interview in Printer's Ink Gives Publisher's Reasons for His Latest Innovation.

By JAMES H. COLLINS, in Printer's Ink for November 10.

When Frank A. Munsey got home from Europe the other day he sent out a large yellow circular announcing another experiment in publishing which he proposes to try this winter.

Mr. Munsey's experiments are always interesting. So are his circulars. The advertising man, reading one of them, is convinced that Mr. Munsey, after long study of the whole situation, has found a point overlooked by everybody else, and Mr. Munsey has the gift of making such a point the center of a little plot. Here is the situation, and there the point. They have never been brought together. What will happen if they are? Can it be done? Or is it impossible? That is the problem. Mr. Munsey explains it, and announces that he proposes to try, and the advertising public is invited to watch what happens.

Not all of Mr. Munsey's experiments succeed. But even those that fail are interesting. What if the patient does die? It was a beautiful operation. And the advertising man who doubts the value of these experiments has only to remember that Mr. Munsey discovered the real American reading public, and made a magazine to fit its needs and pocket, and then, when told that such a magazine could not be distributed to his publishing by the existing machinery, built a distributing machine of his own that is distributing yet. Which is essentially the advertiser's problem with merchandise, and it is often worth the failure and the money to be able to approach it naively.

"Aging" a Magazine.

Mr. Munsey's new experiment has to do with what he calls "aging" a magazine. The original Munsey's stands among the foremost magazines advertising patronage, while his new Scrap Book, on the other hand, carries less business than he feels it ought to. Advertising is placed, not altogether upon the merit of a publication, but partly by habit, he believes. Habit plays a larger part in the placing of the same old ads in the same old publications from month to month than even advertisers themselves realize. To establish the habit of inserting a hundred or more pages of paid advertising in the Scrap Book each month in the regular way, through canvassing, would take much time, patience and money. So Mr. Munsey proposes to try a short cut and put all Munsey's business into the Scrap Book beginning with the December issue, making no extra charge therefor. The experiment will cover a year, or perhaps two or three years, during which time the Scrap Book will have no separate rate card, and no canvassing will be done for it.

"George F. Lovell used to say that advertising was the last thing that came to a publication, and also the last thing that left it. On the occasion he stated the opinion that if the New York Herald printed but 1,000 copies a day, and could count the fact, it would still carry the same amount of paid business. Does this holding up your experience, Mr. Munsey?"

Habit Is Formed.

"Yes—a new publication gets little advertising until it has become the habit with advertisers, while advertising is placed year after year with publications that have outlived their usefulness."

"Didn't patronage come to Munsey's more spontaneously than would be the case today? It was practically the only 10-cent magazine in the world at one time."

"No, we fought for every page—fought, fought, fought. In those days advertisers had the habit of placing business in the 35-cent magazines, and objected that Munsey's reached too cheap a public. Why, we had to run the circulation up to half a million before they could be made to see that our readers had purchasing power."

"Advertisers give very little attention to what I consider the main issue in buying space. That is, the average age of a publication's readers."

Ideal Readers.

"The ideal readers, in my belief, are men and women between twenty-five and thirty-five. This is the liveliest sort of circulation. People between those ages are earners and spenders. They are getting started in business, or developing earning capacity on salary. They are getting married, rearing children, buying homes and furnishing them. It is the progressive period of every one's life. People are liberal in views then, more easily persuaded, more open to approach with new commodities, more confident in spending. This is the generation that makes the world go round. Readers under twenty-five are desirable because they are approaching the productive age, and advertisers may form habits and make an impression. But readers who have reached forty are at the dead line. Those fifty years old might as well be seventy so far as the general advertiser is concerned. Their habits are all formed, they are settled in life, and already living in a past generation."

Journal's Standing.

"When we took over the Boston Journal we found that it had just about 13,000 subscribers. The Journal, you know, had been the great newspaper of Boston in its time, but was then only a tradition of civil war days. This old guard of readers stuck to it for what it had been, and through habit. I am quite serious when I say that their average ages did not run below seventy years. From the standpoint of the general

PERTINENT POINTS ABOUT ADVERTISING

Average age of readers is the main issue.

Below forty readers are in the productive and free spending age. New publications, get very little business until it becomes a habit with advertisers.

Advertisers fall into bad habits because the world moves ahead of them.

Publications continue to get advertising long after they have outlived their usefulness.

We fought for every page—fought, fought, fought.

FRANK A. MUNSEY Interview in Printer's Ink.

advertiser that old guard had no purchasing power. Bond houses might have found some business among them, but not the manufacturer of the every-day commodities that the young, aggressive generation buys. Our first step in building up the property was to make a newspaper without giving a thought to those old readers. We didn't want them.

"This average age of readers is the true gauge in measuring the advertising value of circulation, I am certain, for it is the standard by which we make magazines that people want to read. For the past dozen years I have been making magazines with that standard before me, and it was also a pretty definite standard before that time, though I hadn't clearly grasped it as a working principle.

Productive Age.

"The productive generation made up of people between twenty-five and thirty-five, is the keenest reading public. Our editorial staff is organized with this in view. It is made up of editors and writers who are of the productive generation themselves, and able to think with the real reading public. Just now we are overhauling, and strengthening with young blood. The man who has reached fifty may write charmingly, yet he will seldom interest the productive generation. He doesn't feel with them. The world has moved ahead of him a notch.

"Advertisers fall into bad habits in placing business because the world moves ahead of them. The other day an old friend of mine in New England, a manufacturer who has been in Munsey's for years, told me he intended to draw out and spend that part of his appropriation in a certain magazine which he reads himself. His reason was that this magazine is to publish, next year, a series of articles which he, personally, wants to read and he fancies that everybody else will want to read them, too. But if that manufacturer is placing all his advertising in that way, he is making his business conform to his personal tastes as he grows old. Of course, it cannot expand under such limitations. He must keep in touch with the productive generation through periodicity that reach it.

Class Publicity.

"Other advertisers place publicity along class lines, trying to reach this sort of people, and that. In the meantime, we have here a certain magazine almost neglected by advertisers. It goes to men who are nearly all inside the productive age limits, earn the best wages in the country, get them every Saturday night, and are proverbial for their spending capacity and comfortable living. No other periodical in the world occupies this field, and yet advertising habit is such that this magazine has a negligible advertising patronage. That is our Railroad Man's Magazine.

"The true American public is best measured by this standard of the average age. It is an accurate test for the publisher, the editor, the advertiser, the business man. When advertisers begin to apply it, generally in choosing mediums, less money will be spent as a matter of habit, and better returns will come back for each dollar of expenditure."

What's on the Program Tonight in Washington

Lecture by J. H. Tibbitts, of the Department of State, before the Association of American Government Accountants at the Public Library, at 8 o'clock.

Women's Christian Temperance Union mass meeting in the West Street Presbyterian Church, at 7:45 o'clock.

Supper and bazaar by ladies of Starmount Auxiliary in old Masonic Temple this evening.

Annual meeting of First Congregational Church.

"Great Jubilee" at Rhode Island Methodist Protestant Church revival, First street and Rhode Island avenue northwest.

Theaters.

National—Montgomery and Stone in "The Old Town," at 8:15 p. m.

Belasco—Carlotta Nilsson, in "For Better, For Worse," at 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—Maclay Arbuckle, in "The Circus Man," at 8:15 p. m.

Chase's—Carole DeMar and other vaudeville, at 8:15 p. m.

Academy—"The Clansman," at 8:15 p. m.

Lyceum—"Washington Society Girls," at 8:15 p. m.

Gayety—"Knickerbocker Burlesquers," at 8:15 p. m.

Majestic—Moving pictures and vaudeville, afternoon and evening.

Masonic Auditorium—Moving pictures and vaudeville, at 7:30 p. m.

Readers of The Times are requested to phone or mail in notices of all meetings, lectures, and entertainments for this column.

Baron and Baroness Preuschen Here For Winter After Traveling Abroad



BARONESS PREUSCHEN, Wife of Austro-Hungarian Naval Attaché.

White House Social Events Are Scheduled

The announcement of the dates for the receptions and dinners to be given at the White House by the President and Mrs. Taft was made yesterday. With the exception of the dinner to the Cabinet, which, as usual, will be given in December, the state functions begin with the New Year Day reception and conclude with the army and navy reception February 8. The Cabinet dinner will be on Thursday, December 16, and the New Year reception will be on Saturday. With these exceptions the President and Mrs. Taft have decided upon Tuesday for their official hospitalities in place of Thursday, the day on which the former President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained.

Tales Gathered in the Capital

A FRIEND of President Taft who went to see him the other day to talk over various matters was asked what impressions he had got as the result of his conference with the Chief Executive.

"Well," he replied, "Taft's attitude is this: 'I'm president of the United States, and while I'm President, I'm going to be President.'"

He explained President Taft was intent on running the office of President as he thought it ought to be run, and not as some one else thought it should be run; that the criticisms from various quarters were not going to be allowed to deflect him from doing the things he thought should be done and doing them in his way.

According to this caller, the President has no purpose to talk what are known as the progressive policies. He feels he is under pledge to carry out these policies, but he is going to do the carrying out in his own fashion. He cannot get it in the Roosevelt fashion, and he is not going to try. He will handle these matters in his own way and those who do not like it will have to rest dissatisfied.

Plans of Receiving Diplomats Is Changed.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh is entitled to be considered one of the hard working members of the Cabinet. In fact, no other member plugs away at his business any more steadily than Mr. MacVeagh. He does a lot of work on his correspondence at his home in the morning before he goes to the Treasury. This enables him to get rid of a great stack of mail without interfering with his other duties.

When a diplomat enters the White House to meet the President he will be shown to the Green Room. He will then be escorted to the Blue Room, where he will find the President in waiting to receive him.

M. Pailhand Is Due At Embassy Soon

The new third secretary of the French embassy, M. Pailhand, who succeeds M. de Salignac Fenelon, will arrive in Washington in a day or two to assume his duties.

The Misses Fisher, of Randolph place, entertained at a dinner last evening in compliment to Miss Vesta Crane, whose marriage to J. Allan Councilor will take place on December 4.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Wetherpoon were hosts at dinner last evening. Their guests were Brigadier General and Mrs. Aleshire, Major and Mrs. Zalinski, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and Mme. von Livonius, Mrs. George W. Goethals, and Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U. S. A.

Capt. David Van Voorhis has been appointed aide at the White House to succeed Captain Cheney.

Mrs. P. W. Taft Guest of Mrs. Eugene Carr.

Mrs. Philip Wilbur Taft, of New York, who is president of the Georgetown Convict Alumni Association, is spending several days in Washington, the guest of Mrs. Eugene A. Carr.

Miss Florence Kathryn Brush, of Eighteenth street northwest, entertained the Etchells Club last evening. Mrs. D. C. Dodd and Mrs. Babson won the ladies' prizes and the men's prizes went to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Shannahan.

The players were Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gable, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. C. M. Dodd, Mrs. Babson, Mrs. Beecher, Miss Gable, Miss Brush, Mr. Cole, Mr. Maltman, Mr. Monarch, Mr. Shannahan, Mr. Spence, Mr. Spears and Mr. Canfield.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettus will close their place at Chevy Chase next week, and will open their residence at 172 Connecticut avenue for the winter.

Miss Lucy Donaldson Lauch, who will make her debut early in December, will entertain a number of this season's debutantes informally at tea this afternoon at 5 o'clock in her home on Sixteenth street.

Mrs. Hagner Leaves to Visit Mother.

Mrs. Randall H. Hagner will leave Washington next week for New York, where she will be the guest for a fortnight of her mother, Mrs. A. N. Lawrence.

The marriage of Miss Margery Coolidge Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Hagner, to Robert Miller, will take place in New York, December 23, and Mrs. Hagner, who is to be matron of honor at the wedding, will go to New York again at that time to remain until after the first of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Entertain Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlan were hosts at dinner last evening in honor of the American Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. David Jayne Hill. The additional guests were the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MacVeagh; Mrs. James Bryce, wife of the British ambassador; Mr. Justice Harlan and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Putnam, and Rear Admiral Kenyon.

Mr. John Wood, of New York, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Letter will attend the Harvard-Yale football game at Cambridge Saturday, before coming to Washington for a short visit.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, parents of Mrs. Joseph Letter, will in a few days move from the Connecticut to the Highlands, where they will remain until their new residence is ready for their occupancy. Mrs. Williams will entertain at a dance at the Chevy Chase Club early in December for Miss Dorothy Williams.

Naval Attaché of Austro-Hungarian Embassy at The Highlands.

Diplomat and Wife Spent Month in New York Before Return.

Commander Baron F. Preuschen von und zu Liebenstein, naval attaché of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, and Baroness Preuschen, have returned to Washington and have again taken apartments at the Highlands for the season. They have been in New York for a fortnight since their arrival from an extended European sojourn.

The baron and his wife, who are exceedingly popular members of the Diplomatic Corps, went abroad early in the spring, and after traveling for some time on the Continent, spent a month or two in the Austrian mountains.

Mrs. Churchill Andree was hostess at dinner last evening in compliment to Capt. Count Leonardi Casalino, in command of the Italian cruiser Etruria, now anchored at the Arsenal. In the company were the Second Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Chermon, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Foraker, Miss Morgan, Count Antonio Cavasoli, of the Etruria, Lieutenant Camperio, naval attaché of the Italian embassy, William Bowie Clarke, and Jack Sibert.

Mrs. Woolsey Aspinwall was hostess at luncheon today, entertaining a small company of the season's debutantes in honor of Miss Ruth Pilling. Miss Pilling, who is the daughter of Mrs. James C. Pilling, will make her formal debut tomorrow afternoon at Mrs. Pilling's residence on Fifteenth street.

Miss Pierce Celebrates Birthday.

Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce entertained on Wednesday evening in celebration of her birthday, having as her guests the members of the Young Women's Christian Association, who had been delegates to the Association Conference at Silver Bay, last summer.

Supper was served during the evening. The guests were Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. Olmstead, Miss Florence M. Brown, Miss Frances E. Chickering, Miss Margaret Taber Johnson, Miss Mignonette O. Buckingham, Miss Ludema Sayre, Miss Mildred Bartholow, Miss Mae Catlett, Miss Nellie Donn, Miss Imogene James, Miss Anna Wilson, Miss Grace Miller, Miss Rebecca Love, Miss Ruth Elsted, Miss M. Foster, Miss Ruth Olmstead, and Louis Bayly.

Army and Navy Service Orders

ARMY. Second Lieutenant THOMAS H. LOWE, 25th Infantry, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, for treatment.

First Lieutenant RAYMOND S. BAMBERGER, 2d Cavalry, to Washington.

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from the Philippines Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.: Major DEANE C. HOWARD. Captain GEORGE M. KEWREZEL. Captain WILLIAM L. KELLER. First Lieutenant WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from the Philippines Division, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.: First Lieutenant EDWARD H. JORDAN. First Lieutenant OSCAR F. DAVIS. First Lieutenant FRANCIS M. McCALLUM, Medical Reserve Corps, Schoolfield barracks, Hawaii Territory; to San Francisco, Cal.

Second Lieutenant NORTON M. BEARDSLEE, Coast Artillery Corps; to West Point, N. Y. First Lieutenant DANIEL F. MARGUIRE, Medical Reserve Corps; from East Boston, Mass.; to Fort Myer, Va., relieving First Lieutenant FREDERICK M. BARNEY, Medical Reserve Corps, who will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas.

First Lieutenant HENRY W. ELIOT, Medical Reserve Corps; from Philippines Division to Fort McKinley, Md. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the posts designated after their respective names to the Philippines Division, for assignment to duty: First Lieutenant GEORGE F. ADAIR, Fort Bliss, Texas. First Lieutenant JAMES S. KENNEDY, Fort Bliss, Texas. First Lieutenant ALPHA M. CHASE, Fort St. Philip, La.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. DE NIEDMAN, Benicia arsenal, Benicia, Cal. The resignation of First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. LAMBS, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 13.

NAVY. Lieutenant Commander H. H. HOUGH, detached Idaho, to Virginia, as executive officer. Lieutenant E. W. McINTYRE, when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to wait orders. Lieutenant J. V. BABCOCK, to South Carolina. Midshipman E. R. NORTON, detached New Hampshire, to Paducah. Midshipman C. M. DOLAN, detached Paducah, to New Hampshire. Midshipman R. G. THOMAS, detached Paducah, to Wisconsin. Midshipman J. A. NELSON, detached Wisconsin, to Paducah. Midshipman H. M. LAMMERS, detached Strimling, to Dixie. Passed Assistant Surgeon R. G. HEINER, detached Albany, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Commander G. R. SALISBURY, to command Mohican and Monterey. Lieutenant H. P. JONES, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Lieutenant S. R. THOMAS, detached Maryland, to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Captain H. W. CARPENTER, M. C., detached First Brigade Marines, Philippine Islands, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.

ARRIVED. Vicksburg at San Jose de Guatemala. Marcellus from Newport News for New Orleans.