

The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.

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EFFECTS IN AMERICA.

Pennsylvania's coal region is stirred by the call from the east and southeast of Europe for big and little mines. The miners are very largely of the varied nationalities now involved in hostilities or on the verge thereof. It is declared that general work means the prompt emigration of 30,000 to 50,000 miners, and that somebody to take their places is not the incident of a day. Some of the estimates have placed as high as 1,000,000 the number of men of European birth who will be withdrawn from this country if war becomes general. The boy who shines your shoes today will talk to you about the war, and his determination to fight for Greece if Greece goes to the aid of Serbia. Chances are, too, that he will make good the promise. These temperamental southern Europeans are quick on the trigger and their patriotism is at work all the time.

THE FIRE-ALARM CAR.

Congress recently authorized the purchase of an automobile for the use of the two civil commissioners of the District, which they very much needed. Excellent idea.

To make sure, we assume, that it wouldn't be used for joy riding, there was written into the measure a proviso that all cars owned by the District government should be painted the same color, and that the words "District of Columbia" should be painted conspicuously on the body of the vehicle in letters not less than three inches high.

At first the provision required the letters to be six inches high. They were reduced half.

It's going to be fine to see the two commissioners hurrying around town to make speeches of welcome to visiting conventions of all sorts and kinds in a car that will give the delegates a fire scare. The District cars are painted various colors at present. But the brilliant red of the fire department paraphernalia will have to be adopted as the "uniform color," because this particular red stands heat without blistering so easily as any other paint.

The home rule committee will surely extract some edification from the fire-alarm appearances of the commissioners in their "conspicuously lettered" cars that will label the commissioners on social-official occasions, as possibly either the heads of the police or the chief of the fire department.

But—

A bus the joy ride!

GOLD AT SEA.

If a buccaneer dead and buried these two hundred years may be assumed to have any thoughts at all, it would be interesting to know the feelings of one Capt. William Kidd regarding the shipment of \$22,000,000 gold in unarmed vessels from America to Europe in less than a week. It is not difficult to imagine the wraith of the departed pirate gazing wistfully from the waste beach of Fire Island, where he so often careened his Jolly Roger fleet, at the smoke of the liners outbound on their treasure-laden journey. More gold than the poor old one-horse pirate ever imagined existed confidently out into the Atlantic with hardly so much as an automatic pistol to guard it, and at a time when half the civilized world is in danger of being embroiled in what may prove to be the greatest war of history!

Two centuries back the paltriest merchantman always carried its cannon mounted at the bow. Today millions of dollars in money and goods are entrusted daily to unarmed vessels, and the fear of seizure, unless there should be general war, is the least that worries the consignors. Ordinarily one stands less chance of being robbed

at sea (except by tip-hungry stewards and chance smoking room acquaintances, with a penchant for cards) than anywhere else on earth. All this is accepted calmly enough nowadays, but the enormous shipments of gold in the last few days—gold, which is wealth the world over, and which can be disposed of readily in any port in the world—fire even the most sluggish imagination. War or no war, what could not a Kipling or a Stevenson do in the way of describing a modern act of piracy!

JAPAN, RUSSIA, BRITAIN.

Younger people will be unable to realize, and older ones will have difficulty to recall, how far British foreign policy was engrossed twenty years ago with the problem of keeping Russia from swooping down on India. Not Germany, as now, but the bear of the north, was the specter that made British statesmanship tremble.

India was very far away from England. The army of occupation was small. There were constant stories, whose acceptance despite their utter weirdness proved the measure of the British terror, about Russian intrigue with the natives of India, aimed to wean away the loyalty of the native soldiery and people from the British crown. Russian policy in the East was constantly to press upon Persia and Afghanistan, with India nearer at every forward step.

That was what made Britain buy the control of the Suez canal. It was what made even the humane Gladstone support Turkey, lest it be converted into a Russian base in the Mediterranean. It was what sent a British fleet to Constantinople to warn the Russians back when, in 1878, they were within sight of the dome of St. Sofia. Russia must not be permitted to threaten the sea route to India, as she was ever pressing to control a land route.

Then the scene changed. Japan rose after the war of 1894 with China, to the proportions of a considerable power. She had a splendid army and was building a navy. Britain and Japan had a bond in their mutual fear of Russian aggression. Japan feared the loss of Korea's field of opportunity, and of Manchuria back of it; Britain wanted to safeguard India. The result was the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which bound each to support the other if the other should be attacked by two powers. It insured that in case of need to protect India, Japan would place an army at Britain's disposal for service in India.

The complete efficacy of this alliance as an insurance of British interests in the Orient was established by the Russo-Japanese war. From that time forth, the occasion for the ancient antagonisms between Russia and England was removed. Russia saw the road to India closed against her. Adventure in that direction no longer held golden promise. She must turn elsewhere in her centuries-long quest of a window on the warm seas; and from the day she ceased to menace England in the east, it became apparent that rapprochement between her and England was natural, even inevitable.

The industrial and maritime rise of Germany, moreover, added to the necessity for such a community of interest between Britain and Russia. Germany, restricted in area, her population and commerce growing by leaps and bounds, wanted the mouth of the Rhine; and England could not without grave concern permit her to overrun the low countries of Holland and Belgium. That would make Germany a first-class maritime power, and next-door neighbor to England. Half the value of Britain's insularity would be destroyed.

At the same time Germany, with its huge army and growing navy, was a barrier against Russian expansion westward. Allied with Austria, Germany's purpose was the consolidation of the whole Germanic power of the Continent, the opening of the way to the Adriatic and the Aegean, and the establishment of Constantinople as a German, not a Russian, possession.

Thus naturally came about the new alignment that brought Britain into sympathy with Russia and France; and the Triple Entente was formed as the answer to the Triple Alliance.

During the recent discussions of European politics in their relationship to the crisis on the Danube, little has been heard of the bearings of all these things on the possible future of Holland and Belgium. Let it be recalled, then, that at the time of the Franco-German war Great Britain came forward as the sponsor for Belgian integrity, and served notice on the two contestants that, while British arms would be neutral as between Germany and France, British power would array itself against whichever of them should violate Belgian soil. That served its purpose. It was really aimed against Germany, and Belgium was not molested. Essentially French in language and sympathies, Belgium is a half-way ally of France. Her frontier toward Ger-

many is magnificently fortified, and on occasion she could put a very respectable army in the field. On the other hand the Dutch are basically republicans. They have no wish to be part of Germany. They have more ties to Britain, and a keen concern to be free. Moreover, Holland has vast and immensely rich possessions in the Far East. England and Japan are the maritime powers in the East; and the security of Dutch holdings there depends largely on the maintenance of most friendly relations between Holland and the Anglo-Japanese allies.

THE EXCHANGES.

The New York Stock Exchange did not open today, and the decision of its board of governors is altogether to be commended. Every exchange of the first or second importance in Europe has been closed most of the week or confining itself to operations hardly more than nominal.

New York's exchange has been the pneumatic cushion, the shock-absorber for the whole financial world. On it have been dumped the securities that could not be liquidated elsewhere, and through it have been established the credit balances on which Europe has been drawing away our gold.

It would be quixotic and reckless to maintain such a posture for many days in such a trying time. Today brought announcement that London would follow the lead of the Continent, and close its exchange. That was, as it should have been, enough to settle the matter at New York. The present is a time for conserving all strength. This country is basically sound. We are fortunate, in the face of the present crisis, in being able to realize that liquidation had already gone so far that the shock could not be so great as if it had come in a period of activity and high prices for securities. But it would be sheer foolhardiness to attempt to carry the world's burden now. The minor exchanges throughout the country have generally shut down, and the American business world is wisely trimming its sails for the storm that threatens.

OUR TENNIS CHANCES.

It is all very well to predict defeat for the American Davis Cup contenders on the broad ground that this is a bad year for America in international contests—but it isn't good tennis logic. There is nothing in the showing thus far of the men who will defend the greatest trophy in the racket world to dishearten American tennis fans.

Maurice E. McLoughlin's impressive victory over William M. Johnston, holder of the Longwood Bowl, came as the culmination of a remarkable string of conquests. McLoughlin handled his fellow Californian with less difficulty than he did that other Coast freerunner, R. Lindley Murray, and R. N. Williams, his comrade on the Davis Cup team. "The Comet" is playing the game of his life right now, and should show blinding speed in the supreme test of international play.

Williams can be depended upon for his usual steady game. It is upon the showing of McLoughlin's partner in doubles that the result will hinge largely, and either T. C. Rundy or Karl Behr should bring enough strength to the fiery Californian to give America slightly better than an even chance of victory. At any rate, there should be some lightning fast play when the issue is decided.

WEIRD WAR TALES.

How wild have been the reports filling the cables about the European war situation was perfectly illustrated in the news dispatches generally printed yesterday afternoon that Austria had thrown 500,000 troops into Serbia!

Half a million soldiers are for all practical purposes the whole active fighting force of Austria. Imagine Austria losing her immediately usable armies in a scramble all over Serbia, while Russia—Russia the one dread at this time of Europe—was massing a million and a quarter of troops along her Austrian boundary!

Going into Serbia with the full strength of his active fighting force would be for Francis Joseph's war ministry to leave the door of his empire wide open to a few regiments of Cossacks, not to speak of those other hundreds of thousands each of Russian horse, foot and dragoon.

These are some of the weird war tales over which nations and peoples are falling into panic.

AIR LINE TO EUROPE.

Announcement that the British admiralty is considering the construction of a fleet of "dreadnoughts of the air," none of which will carry engines of less than 400-horsepower, brings the realization that the air trip across the Atlantic, for passengers and not merely as a sporting venture, may not be a matter of the far-distant future. It is wholly likely, indeed, that within the lifetime

CUTS MEAT PRICES

The America, with which Lieutenant Porte is to attempt the passage, has engines of 300-horsepower. Something approaching amazement was created in the public mind when it was first announced that the fier would be equipped so generously for its battle with the elements; it was not quite easy to conceive of an aeroplane whose engines would develop as much horsepower as an old-style locomotive. But the plans of the admiralty far transcend this. For its new air fleet 400-horsepower is to be the minimum, from which point the imagination is permitted to follow the example of the aeroplanes and soar.

Perhaps it is not too much to expect that aerial craft with engines of 1,000-horsepower will be built within the next ten years. To these, when reasonably stabilized, the carriage of passengers across the ocean would seem to present little difficulty.

THE END IS NEARER.

It seems overoptimistic to hope for the completion of the legislative program and the end of the Congress session by August 20. Yet on the other hand there is little doubt that the overhauling events of the last week in distant parts of the world will have a tendency to accelerate the work of Congress.

In the British parliament the leaders of the opposing sides agreed to withdraw, so far as concerned present discussion, the home rule amendment bill. It was not esteemed that any good could be accomplished by exposing and accentuating the differences between the factions.

Much the same considerations may be expected to hasten the business of Congress. There is urgent necessity for filling the places yet vacant on the Federal reserve board. The country needs the new banking organization at work. Likewise the country needs to have uncertainty as to governmental policies toward business ended. It is quite as important, now, to know what is the Government's attitude, as that that attitude should be in all details correct. Therefore Congress will serve the country well if it will finish its work and adjourn soon.

The Times has not been among those to join in the cry for Congress to adjourn and desert its program. It does not now urge abandonment of the program; but it decidedly believes that the national interest will be promoted by getting its work finished just as soon as possible. The Administration will have its hands full with our concerns about Europe and Mexico, without the necessity of managing its relations to Congress.

The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

With the whole planet bursting out in wars, looks as if the Fourth will be the only safe and sane day in the year.

The Spanish fleet has been ordered to concentrate. Strange. Thought that Mr. Dewey had attended to that matter some time ago.

No doubt that the automobile has it on Old Dobbin for grace and agility, but they are going to make mighty poor steeds at the next siege of Paris.

Hogobow, Janowicki, Tarrasch, Alechine and Meissa give great promise of being bloody battles with great loss of life, but unfortunately, they are only chess players.

Didn't think we'd ever stub our toe looking for the blankets in July.

Never yet saw a fellow reading a morning paper in the evening, who would get up and give his seat to a lady.

Looks as if the mediation factory at Niagara Falls, which recently laid off all its hands, will resume operations shortly. Huge stock of orders expected from European markets.

The rock of Gibraltar will now proceed to crowd John D.'s fifty-ton pebble off the news map.

No matter what happens to the Germans in Europe, they will still continue to sweep all the elections in Pennsylvania.

WOODMEN OF AMERICA

At Chesapeake Beach

Assembled in what is said to be the largest celebration of its kind ever held by the local order, the Modern Woodmen of America, of the District, are at Chesapeake Beach today enjoying the cool breezes and salt air.

An athletic program will be run off this afternoon and among the sports scheduled to take place will be a ball game, running contests for men and women, and an elimination drill by the uniformed degree staffs of the several camps.

The following camps are represented at the outing: A. B. Talbot, Columbia, West End, Lincoln, Central and Potomac, besides several camps of the Royal Neighbors of America, of the Ladies Auxiliary, viz., Myra B. Enright, Fidelia, Dolly Madison, Locust and Maple.

Parcel Post Carries \$10,000,000 Gold Coin

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Ten million dollars in gold coin was shipped from the mint in this city to the sub-treasury at New York by parcel post. Heretofore shipments of gold from the mint have been made by express.

What's on the Program in Washington

TODAY. Meetings, evening: Masonic-Labanon, No. 7. Odd Fellows-Central, No. 1. Metropolitan, No. 16. Phoenix, No. 23. Knights of Pythias-Syracusan, No. 10. Rathbone Temple, No. 8. Pythian Slaters. Amusements. Columbia—"Why Smith Left Home," 8:15 p. m. "The Wolf," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Pol's "The Wolf," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Chevy Chase Lake-Marine Band concert and dancing.

TOMORROW.

Meetings, evening: Odd Fellows-Central Washington, No. 1. Pythian Slaters. Amusements. Columbia—"Why Smith Left Home," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Pol's "The Wolf," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Chevy Chase Lake-Marine Band concert and dancing.

Flies From Scotland to Norway Over North Sea

STAVANGER, Norway, July 31.—The Norwegian aviator, Lieutenant Gran who was a member of Scott's Antarctic expedition, made a successful flight over the North Sea from Croudin bay, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, landing at Wep. He accomplished the flight of 70 miles in four hours and ten minutes.

Truths by Women Who Know Fostering High Ideals Of Motherhood Mothers' Club of W. C. T. U.

The highest and best development of the child in home and school is sought by the Mothers' Club of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This organization instructs mothers and fosters high ideals of motherhood. It affiliates with the Department of Health and Heredity and emphasizes prevention rather than cure. Its special line of endeavor is to carry the work into community centers. Lectures are given at stated periods at the different settlement houses.

Mrs. William J. Cawthon, an active member of the W. C. T. U. and secretary of the Mothers' Club, emphasizes in the following article that the aims and ideas of the next generation depend upon the present standard of mothers. Mrs. Cawthon is director and auditor in the Federation of Women's Clubs, is first vice president of the Florence Crittenton branch of the Sunshine Society and an active member of the Rubenstein Club.

By MRS. WILLIAM J. CAWTHON.

The Mothers' Club, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was inaugurated in 1905, and grew out of the mothers' meetings of many years previous to the date given. Credit is due Mrs. W. E. Des Riemer for the inspiration, and Mrs. L. D. Clark for the organization of the club. Mrs. Clark was the first president. Mrs. Mark Tyndal now holds that office, and largely through her efforts the club's work continues to be most interesting and instructive.

The active membership is confined to members of the W. C. T. U., to which the club is an auxiliary. Others may become associate or patron members by the payment of \$1 annual dues.

Development of Child. The club is conducted under the auspices of the eighteen local unions. Each union has an appointed superintendent, who serves on the board of managers and co-operates with the district superintendent in arranging meetings and in securing members for the club.

The object of the club is to discuss such questions as pertain to the highest and best development of the child in the home, in the school, and in his relation to the state and nation.

It endeavors to bring before mothers and those having the care of children the best methods of child training, and to encourage them to put these methods into practice.

Ideals of Motherhood. To interest women to co-operate in the work for purer homes and to foster high ideals of motherhood, we have been fortunate in having such speakers to address the club as Dr. Howard Kelly, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. J. C. Magruder, of Johns Hopkins; George Smallwood, and others on subjects "Prevention of Disease," "Hereditarily," "The Church and the Child," "What the Government is Doing for Dependent Children," and "The Child and His Environment."

In connection with the club we have "The White Ribbon Recruits," children of mothers who have pledged to teach them the principles of total abstinence and purity. During the mothers' meeting the children are in the care of a kindergarten teacher in a separate room.

The young mothers who attend are especially benefited, and are greatly helped and encouraged in their endeavor to take up life's battle for home and in the training of their offspring for true, loyal citizenship. Where it stands permanently, the mothers' meeting the children are in the care of a kindergarten teacher in a separate room.

Shall I tell you where and when? On maps of the world you find it not. It was fought by the mothers of men.

The Department of Health and Heredity, which was inaugurated by Dr. S. B. Sisco in 1891, later conducted by Dr. Mary Holmes and Dr. L. Strobel, is working in connection with the Mothers' Club, and to the aforesaid department is largely due the success of bringing to the attention of physicians and specialists who address the members, as to the physical care of the body.

Prevention Better Than Cure. Study and work in this department is specifically to go to the foundation; prevention is better than cure.

WAR QUESTION BOX

Who is the ruler of Austria-Hungary? Emperor Francis Joseph, who ascended the Austrian throne December 2, 1848, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I, and was crowned King of Hungary in 1867. Francis Joseph will be eighty-four years old August 18, and has reigned sixty-five years, nearly two years longer than Queen Victoria.

Francis Joseph's sorrows, it has been said, have been as many as his titles in Europe. His long reign has been a turbulent one, rent with tragedy and scandal. It began with sinister omens, for he faced internal dissensions and external aggression from the moment he ascended the throne.

Fatalistic biographers of Francis Joseph ascribe his shadowed life to the curse of Countess Karolyi, whose son was one of the victims of the Austrian despotism in that year of revolution, 1848.

In 1889, Crown Prince Rudolph mysteriously died, leaving the monarch without a son. The Emperor, Franz Joseph, was assassinated in 1898. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, his nephew and heir, on June 28 last, which led directly to the declaration of war on Serbia, was the final blow to the aged Hapsburg monarch.

Charles Francis Joseph, eldest son of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and brother, Otto, became heir apparent to the Austrian throne by his uncle's death.

Activities Of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

THE Vice President and Mrs. Marshall arrived at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., early this morning on the private car of Mr. Keim of Philadelphia. Other guests of Mr. Keim from Washington were Senator and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia. The guests will be entertained by their host at the new Greenbrier Hotel, where the most brilliant ball of the season will be given tomorrow evening. On Monday Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will return to the city.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan will throw open their home, Calumet Place, this evening for a series of motion pictures portraying the life of Joseph. The guests of honor will be a number of clergymen and the members of the Sunday school of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Speaker of the House will be the week-end guest of Congressman and Mrs. Baker at Wildwood, N. J. Mrs. Clark, who has spent the week with Congressman and Mrs. Baker, will return to Washington Monday with Mr. Clark. Miss Genevieve Clark is now the guest at Deal Beach, N. J., of Miss Dorothy Harvey.

The Bolivian Minister and Mrs. Calderon and Miss Calderon have returned to Washington from New York, where they went several days ago to bid bon voyage to the minister's daughter, Mme. J. E. Valles, who sailed for Panama to join her husband. After a few days in Panama, they will return to their home in North America. Mr. and Mrs. Valles have spent the last year in Baltimore.

Miss Adele Waterman will leave Washington shortly for Pointe-aux-Barques, Mass., where she will remain until the middle of September.

Madame Bakmeteff entertained at luncheon yesterday at the summer embassy in Newport.

Boris Yonine, of the Russian embassy staff, has gone to New York on a business trip.

Mrs. Nicholas Anderson was hostess at luncheon yesterday at her cottage at Bar Harbor.

There were many dinners at the Army and Navy Club last evening before the dance. Among those dining and seen later with the dancers were Congressman and Mrs. Britten, Mrs. W. W. Wetherop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Drum-Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, Major H. McCumber, Major Cole, Major Duvall, Commander Ridley McLean, Captain Bassett, Leonard Block and William Merry.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Y. Boule and Mrs. Charles G. Allen are on a motor trip to Atlantic City for the week end.

Dr. Frank Roberts, of Fairhaven, Conn., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss H. Roberts, and Assistant Naval Constructor Ralph Downs Weyerbacher, U. S. N. Miss Roberts is a sister of Lieut. Frank H. Roberts, U. S. N.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mills, left today to spend the week-end at Sea Girt, N. J., the guests of the Governor and Mrs. Fielder. From there they will go to visit Mr. and Mrs. Seward on Thursday and will sail from New York on the following day to spend seven weeks abroad, touring England, Scotland and Ireland.

Charles C. McChord, interstate commerce commissioner, and Mrs. McChord have returned to Washington from Atlantic City and will leave tomorrow for White Sulphur Springs to spend August.

Mrs. Benjamin N. Warden has sent out cards announcing the marriage of her daughter, Ellen Warden Thoron, and Major Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., retired, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Monday, July 27.

Mrs. Charles R. Shepard, who, with her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, has been making an extensive motor tour through Central Europe, has returned to Paris, where Colonel Cosby is naval attaché of the American embassy.

Senator Robert L. Owen has returned to Washington from England, where he made a brief visit. Mrs. Owen expects to leave Washington about the middle of next week for Magnolia, Mass., where she will be joined by Miss Dorothy Owen, who is now visiting at Lake Placid, N. Y. Mrs. Owen and Miss Owen will remain at Magnolia for the remainder of the season. Miss Owen expects to be among the season's debutantes next season.

The marriage of Miss Martha J. Bull, of Great Falls, Md., and Bradley I. Johnson, of this city, took place in Baltimore on July 21. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are at home at 22 Eye street northwest.

Mrs. Franklin T. Schneider and Miss Florence Schneider have returned to Washington from a series of visits in Ohio and Michigan. They visited in Cleveland and Toledo, and then attended the commencement exercises at the University of Michigan, from where Miss Schneider's fiancé, Thomas G. Forney, was graduated this spring. After the graduation Mr. Forney joined Mrs. Schneider and Miss Schneider and they visited his parents in Ohio. Mr. Forney accompanied them to Washington and now is their guest at the Cairo.

Mrs. Julia Hewitt, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, is now spending some weeks in Cape May, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Mann are now at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, where Mrs. Mann is taking the cure.

Mrs. Marion Chambers, with her son, Percenette Chambers, and her sister, Mrs. Fred Malden, has gone to Wiza Falls, N. Y., and Atlantic City, N. J. They will return August 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. McLean, of New York, are making a brief visit to Washington. They are guests at Hotel Powhatan.