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A GLORIOUS FOURTH

Washington's Fourth of July was a bloodless one. Only three accidents, and those of a most minor character, were recorded. It was a Fourth to be proud of from all standpoints. The day was ideal as to weather conditions, the patriotic exercises were interesting and inspiring, the field day at Brightwood a tremendous success both in attendance and events, and the evening's fireworks displays most elaborate. Altogether it was a "Glorious Fourth."

BRYAN AND SECOND TERMS

There is a general impression that Mr. Bryan, late, and in some few instances lamented, Secretary of State, will oppose President Wilson if the latter seeks a second term in the White House, and that he will base his opposition on the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform. This plank, never taken very seriously by anybody, assumes much the same position in the mind of politicians as did the question of the shape of the earth in the concepts of a colored candidate for school teacher. Appearing before the school board for a test of his fitness he was asked his opinion as to the shape of the earth. "I most generally teaches it is square," was his reply, "with four corners like is told in the scriptures. But some claims it is round like a grindstone. I kin teach it whichever way youall prefers." Mr. Bryan is too practical in the matter of Presidential terms not to campaign "whichever way youall prefers."

GERMANY'S DELAY FAVORABLE

A continuance in the delay of Germany's answer to the last representations of this Government seems to be taken as a favorable indication. A point blank refusal to comply with our demands would have required but a short time to frame. To adjust German plans to our requests would take much longer.

Based on reports from Ambassador Gerard there is the suggestion that Germany may seek to impose a moral obligation whereby American passengers will be dissuaded from taking passage on ships known to be carrying contraband of war and that the liability to submarine attack may be determined by a joint inspection of passenger vessels sailing from American ports.

It seems not too presumptuous to assume that the delay in the reply indicates that Germany is giving the most careful consideration to the American communication and that that consideration is intended to avoid open rupture.

THE VANQUISHED MUSE

Favored of the gods with a harp and heart in tune, a young Englishman early in the last century set about to reform the world. He would free Greece, reform the literary critics, and revamp the sartorial habits of his kind. Call him George Gordon, as do a few; call him Lord Byron, as do most of us; or call him Lordos Veeron, as do the Greeks whom he helped to free, there can be no doubt that he left his impress on posterity.

Everybody knows about that ball at Brussels on the night before Waterloo; everybody knows of that brave swim in emulation of Leander; everybody knows how the Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold. And likewise everybody knows that this young man wore his hair curly and a flowing collar open at the neck.

That collar was a part of the reforms he tried to institute. It was free and easy, and it was poetic. Byron thought so, and so did his followers.

Ever since then we have had, from time to time, an attempted revival of the Byronic collar. The pre-Raphaelites tried it, and so did those people in London who worshiped the big yellow sunflower. There were spasms in this country, too, led by the Aubrey Beardsleyites and those who felt the influence of the cult of the purple aster. Many a young man has imagined himself another Byron with all the fine frenzy of a poet merely by opening up his shirt collar.

But the plain folks would have nothing to do with it. They wouldn't wear that kind of a collar—although wearing a dozen kinds twelve times more foolish.

The poetic attempt at sartorial reform was a failure.

But now comes the shirtmaker in these efficient days and makes the same kind of a collar. He has too much sense to call it a Byronic collar, or perhaps too little knowledge to know that there ever was a Byron. However faulty his knowledge of the literati he knows the public.

He dubs the new shirt with the flaring roll collar the "sport shirt."

Whereupon the million, who refused to be led by the æsthetes, hastily take their coins to the haberdashery and the youth of our land fare forth in open throated comfort.

Thus has Sport conquered Poetry.

BRITISH POSTPONEMENT

By way of Paris comes word that British commanders returning from the front report that the great offensive dated for May, of this year, has been postponed until next spring because it is not believed possible for the new ministry of munitions to supply arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities before that time.

England has close to three-quarters of a million men under arms in France. With these she is holding with quite apparent difficulty a battle line not to exceed thirty miles in extent. France with four hundred miles of front is accomplishing nothing in the way of an advance while suffering a loss of men that, unless given support before next spring, means a tremendous reduction of physical resources.

Will France be willing to wait the time and inclination of England? Will Russia protest against a lack of English activity which might have kept German forces too busy elsewhere to have allowed of the thrust in Galicia? Is there the possibility of such dissension among the allies as will weaken their agreements to the breaking point and perhaps pave the way to a separate settlement with Germany?

The question of the inefficiency of the high command in the British forces was raised first by British lips, but it has spread to allied tongues. It is much the same situation as prevailed in 1862 when the commander of the superb army of the Potomac could not make up his mind to use it. There was the advantage with the North in those days, however, that the men of McClellan and Burnside and Hooker and Meade were all of one country, all of one tongue, and all of one purpose. The attitudes of France, of Russia, of Italy except it be unitedly anti-German must vary in many details. Will they be willing to await with patience the postponed activities of Great Britain?

AN INDIAN MUTINY?

We have news, by way of Berlin, of serious mutinies in British India. To be more exact, the news comes by way of Constantinople through Berlin and Sayville. It appears that the cavalry has mutinied, that there have been serious riots in the Punjab, and that Madras has been the scene of violence. Laid down on the map of the United States, this would be equivalent to saying that the mutiny affects sections as widely separated as Georgia and Minnesota, Denver and Baltimore.

The only authenticated news that has come out of India since the war began has been of a different tenor—stories of princes opening up their deep purses to give fabulous gifts to the British cause, tales of huge levies of troops, and tremendous gifts of supplies.

It may be true that there have been mutinies—the Constantinople-Berlin grapevine may have the message straight.

But it doesn't sound convincing. It is too reminiscent of those German tales that were current before the war, of how Canada and Australia would throw off the British yoke at the first shot, of how India was but waiting to massacre every agent of the British raj. It is too much in accord with the tenor of the precept of the Pan-German doctors who have preached for years that Britain was not fit to have a colonial empire because she maintained only three soldiers to every ten thousand people in India, whereas the German experts had calculated the correct proportion to be something like seven in one thousand.

If the Indian people know about that theory, and they probably do, they will not mutiny against the Pax Britannica for any hope of a transfer to German rule.

WAR AND ADVERTISING

Advertising is the lubricant that makes it possible for the wheels of modern business to go 'round. It has developed in different ways in different countries, largely as the newspapers have followed a national bent, but the variances are not so great that comparison is impossible.

It is interesting to see what the war does to advertising. Take England, for instance, where the advertising customs are most nearly like our own on account of the common language. The newspapers that cut down their pages last August because they feared a paper famine (odd that no one now remembers how England feared the Germans would cut off all their commerce at once), have never resumed their old-time fullness, but they are larger than they were six or seven months ago, and the advertising columns are better filled.

Take for example a London afternoon paper of character, the Westminster Gazette, of June 18, the centenary of Waterloo. This paper supported the Lloyd-George fight on John Barleycorn. The first large "ad" on the first page is of White Horse Whisky. Underneath it is the announcement of a smoking tobacco as convincing as the modern American smoking tobacco advertisement can be, if not as slangy. So far no word of war. Then comes the quarter-page of the Selfridge store—that bit of Chicago transplanted to Oxford street—and it is given up entirely to a friendly discussion of Gen. Sir John French's methods, and how similar methods are in vogue at that store in the battle of business!

On another page the ordinary titles of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are supplanted by two others—"Killed in Action" and "Died of Wounds," heads under which there are always notices.

The theatrical announcements are unchanged. "Potash and Perlmutter" continue to show goods at the Queen's just as they were doing for four months before the war, while "Marie-Odile" is to be found at His Majesty's, and there is a new revue at the Gaiety reckless of the fact that the titled Johnnies are in the trenches "somewhere in France."

There is a big advertisement for subscription to the fund for the R. S. P. C. A. (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) indorsed by the war office and the inevitable Earl; a fund to be devoted to equipping another hospital for a thousand horses at the front.

The cigarette "ads" are collections of letters from the front, from Tommies who say they like the particular brand. And the newspaper itself asks for contributions to its "Cigarette Fund" to provide smokes for the soldiers.

But one thing stands out. The phrase "British made" trails through every advertisement and where there is a firm name but slightly suggesting Germanic origin the advertisement explains that everybody connected with the establishment is British. That is more necessary than praise of the wares.

We have heard, of course, of the poster campaign to get recruits, and of how the government has used the advertising columns to get workers. It all goes to show that war cannot stifle advertising, for indeed modern war seems to require its wonderful aid.

AEROPLANES VS. SUBMARINES

The development of new methods of warfare has been the one commanding feature of the great conflict. The relegation of the hand arms, the dependence upon field guns of great size and power, the use of the submarine, the employment of the Zeppelin, the application of chemistry in the development of fumes and gases, all are means and methods that the history of no other conflict records.

The newest plan, not yet put into execution is proposed by L. Blin Desbleds, a noted aeronautical engineer, in an issue of Syren and Shipping, an authoritative English engineering journal. Mr. Desbleds' plan is to fight the German submarines with English aeroplanes; to have at selected places along the coast of Great Britain and of Ireland a number of small but highly efficient aerial squadrons, whose duty would be either closely to scrutinize the sea area comprised between the coast and a line some 150 miles from it, or, in special cases, to act as a convoy to liners or cargo steamers.

The aircraft would be equipped with wireless apparatus effective within a range of fifty miles, and the national air service would be governed by a central body, and would be so constituted as to allow great initiative to be exercised by the local administration of each individual air squadron.

Anti-submarine air bombs have been designed that would only explode after they had penetrated into the water to a predetermined depth. Such a bomb, by its explosion under the water, would destroy or would capsize a submarine, whether it actually struck the submarine or fell some thirty yards from it.

We have had battles in the air, battles on the land, and on the sea, and battles which were in part at least under the sea, when destroyers and submarines have met. The conflict between an aeroplane and a submarine would seem to be the last variation that could be accomplished.

Owing to the disparity in sizes, Hampy Moore couldn't be expected to feel the same sympathy as Ollie James for the nut who blew up a Capitol telephone booth.

Thomas Mott Osborne refuses to quit Sing Sing, to the dull wonderment of several gentlemen clad in garments monotonously alike.

Mr. Thaw's assertion that a certain lawyer is crazy recalls the recent diplomatic correspondence between the pot and the kettle.

If that charge of dynamite had been placed in Statuary Hall, Mr. Holt would have been a hero today.

PROTECTORATE FOR CHINA AMBITION OF JAPAN'S LEADERS

President Yuan's Rescript as to Coastal Waters Clever "Joker."

WAY NOW OPEN TO LEASE

Strategic Move For Safety of Military Establishment of Mikado's Kingdom.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

PEKING, China, June 3.—Here is a first-class example of the gentle art of saving the face, as it is so well understood in China and Japan. It is the mandate of President Yuan Shihkai announcing the determination of the Chinese government not to cede or lease any territory along its coast to any other power.

It takes the form of a Presidential rescript on a memorial from the tsan cheng yuan, or council of state. To read it one would think that the subject was entirely new, and that it had originated solely with the tsan cheng yuan, instead of having been in the mind of every person familiar with Chinese affairs and interested in the salvation of the Chinese nation for months and years.

Clever Little Joker.

Especially has the matter been in mind out here during the last few months, for the Japanese demand regarding it, and in answer to which this mandate is issued, was one of the clever little jokers inserted into the list handed to President Yuan by Minister Hioki on January 18.

If China had fallen into the trap so craftily set for it by Japan in this demand, the ratification of the pending treaty would have found it under a Japanese protectorate, and the question of China's further relations with the other powers of the world would have been left either to Japan or the settlement of arms.

Having successfully evaded the immediate crisis, there remains some hope among friends of the Chinese nation that ultimately there will be found a permanent way out of the difficulty.

"During the last days of the Ching regime," says the memorial, "when the power and influence of the nation were in the decline, the coast was the scene of many military activities. (The Ching regime was the late Manchu dynasty.) Consequently, some parts of the coast were ceded or leased to foreign countries.

For Coast Defense.

"Thus many strategic points fell into the hands of foreign countries, and the means of defense was practically lost to China, whose people since then have not been able to enjoy peace.

"This is directly in conflict with the principle of defending the country by occupying the strategical points. We, therefore suggests to the government that at this time, when our country has just passed through a period of suffering and pain, we should profit by the past experience and make a plan for the future.

"An open order should be given to the ministries of war and navy, as well as to the provincial authorities, to give especial attention to the coast defense, so that the people residing in these regions may live in peace in their homes and pursue their occupations.

"A declaration should be made to the world that hereafter no part of the coast or islands, bays, or ports thereof, shall be ceded or leased to any foreign country, with a view that the nation may be at ease that its defense is secure while peace may reign among the different countries. This problem was brought up for discussion at a meeting held on the 12th day of the fifth month (May 12), and then passed unanimously.

"We hereby respectfully present this suggestion for promulgation."

Yuan's Rescript.

President Yuan, having received and considered this suggestion for a day, issued his formal rescript on the 14th, as follows:

"Since the coast regions are in close relations with the national defense, and, therefore, should be well guarded beforehand, the suggestion of the tsan cheng yuan is, indeed, farsighted, and it is hereby promulgated. Hereafter no part of the coast or any port, bay, or island thereof will be ceded or leased to whatever foreign country.

"The ministeries of war and navy, as well as the provincial authorities of the coast provinces, are hereby instructed to be specifically responsible for the defense of the same, so that the sovereignty of the nation may be consolidated.

—Thus is accomplished China's first formal act in response to the Japanese demands. The result is not at all what Japan sought when she included the non-alienation paragraphs in her lists of the conditions on which she would agree to preserve the peace of the far East.

It is to be remembered in all consideration of this situation that Japan repeatedly notified China that unless the Chinese government acceded to these demands China would not be responsible for the rupture of the peace which would probably follow. Unless China gave up the things Japan wanted, she would herself be responsible for the consequences.

Absolute Dictatorship.

But China has wriggled out of this particular demand, for the time being, and it now remains to see what Japan will do next. The mandate of President Yuan is assuming to be authoritative and being. Technically China is a republic, governed under a constitution and having due process of law. In fact, China is an absolute dictatorship, governed by the mandate of Yuan Shih-kai.

Therefore, in fact, neither the ministries of war and navy nor the privincial authorities of the coastwise provinces will ever cede or lease any Chinese territory. Nor would they have done so if the mandate had never been issued. The contract, convention, or document or whatever name by which that would be accomplished would be signed by entirely different officials.

But the mandate has been issued. China has made ostensible compliance with the revised Japanese demand, and the world is informed that no Chinese territory along the coast will be alienated—as long as Yuan Shih-kai is at the head of the government, and unless some power causes him to change his mind.

The original Japanese demands contained two articles aimed at nonalienation of Chinese territory to any third power. Japan was careful to exclude herself from this promise that she sought to exact from China. China was to be left free to cede or lease any part of her territory to Japan.

The first of these clauses had to do only with the province of Shantung, and might have been inspired naturally by the action Japan had taken there to drive the Germans out of this part of the world. Having been put to some pains and loss to expel the Germans from Shantung, it was a matter of course that Japan should ask China not to cede or lease that territory to any other power, whose possession of it might involve Japan in similar effort later.

The second nonalienation clause was the general one, which constituted the whole of group four in the original demands. It called for an agreement by China not to cede or lease any territory, island, harbor or bay along her whole coast to any third power, under any pretext.

Still the way was left open for the cession or lease of such territory to Japan. So it was made clear that after all it was not the integrity of China which was concerning Japan, but the possible establishment somewhere on the China coast of some other power which might prove in the end to be unfriendly to Japan.

That Japan cares nothing at all for the integrity and independence of China was amply shown by the other demands that she included in her list.

Establish Protectorate.

But Japan cares a lot for the independence and integrity of Japan, and it would be a great deal better for the Chinese if they had even a small fraction of that feeling of nationalism.

Japan naturally feels that she would be much safer from possible establishment of some other power on the China coast if she were herself involved directly in maintaining this coast free from such establishment. She would be in a position to exert such direct influence if China could be induced or compelled to make her a direct party to the proposed nonalienation agreement.

With such an agreement once included in a formal treaty, when or if any power approached China with a proposition for the cession or lease of any coastwise territory, in Shantung or any other province, Japan would be in position to step into the council chamber where the matter was under discussion in her own right, and thereafter it would be Japan that the acquisitive power would have to deal with instead of China.

It is all natural enough from the Japanese point of view, and no doubt a wise precaution on the part of her statesmen and militarists. But it is a flat contradiction of Count Okuma's statement that "Japan is not seeking to create a protectorate over China."

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MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Meetings and Entertainments to Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.

Concert, Engineer Band, Lincoln Park, 7:30 p. m.
Reception, new Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary, in New York avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets northwest, 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Myron M. Parker, No. 27; Arminius, No. 25; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite.
Odd Fellows—Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 21; Amity, No. 27; Mt. Pleasant, No. 29.
Knights of Pythias—Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 34; Myrtle, No. 35.
Maccabees—Mt. Vernon Tent, No. 4; Brightwood Tent, No. 5; Metropolitan Tent, No. 12.
Woman's Association of Maccabees—Victory, No. 12.
Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council.
National Union—Joint meeting of committee on excursion.
Jr. O. U. A. M.—Anacostia Council, No. 16.
Lawn party, Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, Eighth and F streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

Poli's—"Commencement Days," 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Columbia—Motion pictures, 2 p. m. to 10:45 p. m.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Cosmos—Vaudeville, continuous.
Garden—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Crandall's—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Glen Echo Park—Open-air amusements, all day and evening.
Marshall Hall—Outdoors attractions, all day and evening.

Tomorrow.

Day Nursery meeting, oak room, Raleigh Hotel, 10:30 a. m.
Meeting, Mutual Life Insurance Company, oak room, Raleigh Hotel, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Washington District Epworth League, McKendree M. E. Church, Massachusetts avenue and Tenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; Osiris, No. 26; King Solomon, No. 31; Potomac, No. 3. Knights Templar.
Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 12; Federal City, No. 20; Assembly Home Circle, Mt. Nebo, No. 6, encampment.
Knights of Pythias—Mt. Vernon, No. 5; Equal, No. 17; Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters.
Royal Arcanum—Francis Scott Key Council.
Meetings, General M. Emmet Urell Camp, No. 9, United Spanish War Veterans, 1101 E street northwest, 8 p. m.

GREEK CABINET TO DEFY PEOPLE'S WILL

Gounaris Refuses to Resign Although Soundly Beaten by Venizelos Party.

LONDON, July 6.—The Greek cabinet, under Premier Gounaris, is apparently ready to defy popular opinion, as expressed in the recent election, the returns of which made it evident that a vast majority of the nation is in favor of intervention on the side of the allies.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a dispatch that the cabinet has announced that it has no intention of resigning, although the Venizelos party won the election with a clear majority of 180 in the chamber of deputies. Instead the government is making every endeavor to win over the Venizelos deputies.

The Gounaris ministry, which is avowedly against any participation by Greece in the war, has the backing of King Constantine and the Queen, sister of the Kaiser. Against the ministry is Eleutherios Venizelos, the Cretan lawyer, the most popular man in Greece, who resigned the premiership because of a clash with King Constantine. He is openly for intervention in order that Greece may co-operate in the settlement of the Turkish situation when the war is ended.

Venizelos has not only the backing of the Greeks at home, but of the Greeks all over the world, particularly in America. When the convocation of the chamber was postponed from June to the first week of July and later to July 21, many Greeks sent telegrams to the King and to Venizelos. Some of those to the King were very radical.

Home Robbed, Watch And $50 in Cash Stolen

Miss Frances K. Cornish, 312 B street southeast, reported to the police today that her home was entered through a rear window between 5 and 8 o'clock yesterday evening and $50 in bills and a small gold watch stolen.

Plays and Players at the Theaters

POLI'S.

The sweet girl graduate, so long celebrated in song and story, has at last been dramatized by Margaret Mayo, the result of the initial effort in this direction being "Commencement Days," which the Poli Players present this week for the first time in Washington.

The atmosphere of the girls' school, with its mixtures of classics and fudge and athletics and romance, is attained by the Poli forces in the best sort of fashion, assisted by a rather unusual number of pretty girls called in for this particular play.

The story deals with the ambitions of Kate Wells, president of her class, and the most popular girl in college, who desires to write great things and make her own way before she permits Billy Douglas to marry her. That marriage is really her portion is impressed upon her by the difficulties in which she becomes involved through the theft of some class funds left to her care. There is a large mixture of comedy in the drama through the tangled love affairs of a pair of twins, the militancy of an athletic young woman and the scientific bent of another student who has other reasons than love for biology to guide her studies.

There are more speaking parts in "Commencement Days" than in any play that has been presented at Poli's for months. Miss Gilbert plays the part of Kate with a charm that realizes all the nice things poets say about sweet girl graduates. Mr. Roscoe as Billy is a college youth in appearance and manner and helped carry some of the play comedy as well as its drama. Miss Dale as the harrassed daughter of a wealthy father who must account for every penny she spends has the most serious part in the play, aside from that of her brother Frank, played by Russell Fillmore.

Rose MacDonald, the captain of the basketball team and a dominant, militant figure in college affairs, realized the possibilities of her part and gave a wholesome, virile characterization. Mabel Kip returned to the company in the part of one of the twins—the one who isn't in love but likes to accept attentions meant for her sister through pure mischief. Pearl Eaton was the other twin, a sweetly simple maiden very much smitten with the charms of athletic Brick Harding, played in excellent style by Louis Haynes.

Ruby Raymond had the part of the scientific maid who succeeds in capturing the professor of biology, played by Robert Lowe. Gavin Harris played the part of the wealthy parent and Dorothy Maurice, Rose Nelson, Lyllyan Shaffner, Margaret McCambridge and Cecil Bowser appeared in small parts. Between the second and third acts Miss Agnes Whelan sang "Way Down South," by James Thatcher.

GARDNER MACK.

COLUMBIA.

In a serious drama requiring something more than the piquant personality which has made her famous wherever photoplays are shown, Mary Pickford demonstrates her ability as an actress of substantial quality in "Little Pal," the Alaskan romance presented in the Paramount program at the Columbia Theater the first half of this week.

The young actress appears as a half-breed daughter of a sordid dive owner in a small outpost of the great Northwest. She is made the stake in a dice game between her father and another ruffian. The father loses and Little Pal runs away.

She is befriended by a prospector, who is working a poor claim. In turn, she befriends him, nursing him through a severe illness and robbing other miners for him—only to learn that he is very happily married when his wife arrives to take him back to his old home.

Miss Pickford is seen in one of the best things she has done of a real dramatic character. She plays her part with great sincerity, even going so far as to sacrifice the mass of curls that have helped to make her such a picturesque figure in times past.

The supporting cast is in keeping with the star and the settings were characteristic scenes of snow covered mountains and valleys in Alaska. The feature picture is shown with a comedy, pictures of big game hunting in the Rockies and views of Valparaiso, Antofagasta and Vina del Mar, Chile.

MOORE'S STRAND.

Moore's Strand Theater housed good-sized audiences all day yesterday, the attraction being the latest V. L. S. E. production, "The Rosary," with Kathlyn Williams and James Clary in the leading roles. The story of "The Rosary" is adapted from Edward E. Rose's play. The settings and backgrounds are especially picturesque and include many scenes in Ireland.

Wednesday and Thursday the chief feature will be "The House of Temperley," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, which as a play ran for two years at the Adelphia Theater, London.

For the remainder of the week Harold Lockwood and May Allison will be seen in "The Secretary of Frivolous Affairs," a new Mutual master picture. This is a distinctive American creation, in which the dominant notes are love and adventure. It is based upon the story by May Futrelle.

GLEN ECHO.

Glen Echo proved to be one of the most popular of the suburban resorts during the three days of Independence Day celebrations just ended. It is estimated that last night's visitors numbered 15,000, and that those who made the trip up the palisades of the Potomac Saturday and Sunday brought the total up to about 26,000.

The dancing pavilion, which was open from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until midnight, was one of the chief attractions.

Picnic parties were plentiful at the park yesterday. They arrived early in the morning and remained until late at night, augmented by many more bands of merrymakers during the afternoon.

All of the amusements were running full blast and the management arranged for a special July 4 program in the motion picture theater.

COLONIAL BEACH.

That Colonial Beach is the "Atlantic City" of the National Capital is shown by the crowds that visited Colonial Beach Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

From now until the close of the excursion season in September the steamer St. Johns will leave here daily, except Monday, for the resort. Saturdays her sailing time will be 2:30 p. m., and on other days at 9 a. m.

About four hours is required to make the run to the Beach, and six hours of pleasure can be had before the steamer starts for home at 6 p. m.

Each Monday evening throughout the season the St. Johns will make her forty-mile moonlight trips on the river.

B. F. KEITH'S

With a Chinese prima donna singing an Irish ballad, a musical romance of Alaska, and Musical Director Fred Clark's especially arranged program of patriotic melodies, the Keith Theater not only presented a representative program for Fourth of July patrons, but one of the best balanced vaudeville bills that has been seen at the theater this season.

Lady Sen Mei, as the Chinese singer calls herself, though not presented as the big attraction, by her personality, vocal ability, and the variety of her program, gave that distinction to her part of the entertainment which is acknowledged in prolonged applause by her audiences. Belle Blanche, with her imitations of well-known stage personages and her unusually good voice, was the feature attraction according to the program, though it was rather difficult for the Keith patrons to pick a special feature in a bill of so many entertaining numbers.

"The Luck of a Totem," the Alaskan musical number, with lyrics by Oliver Morosco, was presented by a company of nine headed by Harry Girard and Agnes Cain-Brown, all of whom seemed able to sing well and to act the pretty story written for them. "Woman Proposes," a satirical playlet by Paul Armstrong, introduced Ruth Allen, George Kelly, and a company of nine with the longest number on the program, the length of which, however, seemed lost in the continuous laughter it evoked.

The bill opened with the Clairmont Brothers in a whirling ladder act. Martha Russell and Patrick Calhoun presented "Types of Stageland" in a sympathetic manner. Claude Golden, the card expert, and Ward, Bell and Ward in an acrobatic act complete the bill.

COSMOS.

Independence Day was celebrated with souvenirs for patrons and an unusually good bill at the Cosmos Theater headed by two special features and filled with many minutes of laughter and melody. H. Bart McHugh's production, "School Day Frolics," featuring El Brendel, a comedian with novel methods, and Muriel Morgan, an excellent singer, supported by a pony ballet of six young women in an offering of mirth and music, was one of these.

Bernhard Lohmueller's "The Girl in the Moon," a spectacular electrical song novelty, with Anna Laughlin, "the original girl," was the other which shared the honors as the leading attraction. In the latter act an attractive young singer floats over the heads of the audience now and then stopping to distribute flowers.

Joe Howard does a blackface monologue, with new jokes; Eddie Reilly and the O'Neill twins sing and dance; Billy Humphries imitates the cornet, violin, 'cello, and mouth organ, besides giving a good whistling solo, and Hal and Vernie Staunton, comedy, with unique songs. The added features include Pathe Lehman in a comedy film, "Just Nuts;" the Hearst Selig news pictures and the photoplay comedies which are changed daily.

Johnny Walker in a new farce, "In the Subway," will be a feature the last half of the week.

GARDEN.

A. H. Van Buren and Dorothy Bernard, well known to local theatergoers, drew the crowds yesterday to Moore's Garden Theater, where they appeared in a film version of "The District Attorney," by the late Charles Klein, who lost his life upon the ill-fated Lusitania.

Mr. Van Buren appears in the role of the victim of a corrupt metropolitan political gang through whose machinations he is sentenced to a term in prison and Dorothy Bernard enacts the role of his faithful sweetheart with rare charm and force. The film will be shown again today.

Wednesday, by special request, Edith Story will again be seen in the film version of Cyrus Townsend Brady's romance, "The Island of Regeneration." Also by special request Earle Williams and Anita Stewart play a return engagement Thursday in "The Sins of the Mother."

Friday and Saturday Burr Mackintosh will be seen in a photoplay of F. Hopkinson Smith's charming story, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." The picturization follows the general line of the story.

CRANDALL'S.

Theda Bara was seen in the principal role at Crandall's theater yesterday in the photoplay, "The Devil's Daughter," adapted for William Fox from Gabriele d'Annunzio's "La Gioconda." If d'Annunzio had had Mlle. Bara in mind when he wrote "La Gioconda" he could not have written a drama that better suits this great actress' subtle methods.

Paul Douset appears as Lucio Settala, a sculptor whose life and ambitions fall prey to "The Devil's Daughter." Robert Wayne, formerly of the Poli Players, was also in the cast. Grace of line and a generally "vampirish" effect are the French gowns worn by Mlle. Bara. There are many picturesque and effective scenes in the play, and the climax rises to great dramatic heights.

"The Devil's Daughter" will be shown again today, tomorrow, and Thursday. Prof. Green's orchestra played appropriate music for the picture, in addition to the usual popular concert.

Philippine Lumber Trade Threatens U. S. Industry

The Filipino, under American tutelage, has become so proficient as a lumberman that the future lumber trade of American mills has been endangered.

Commercial Agent Franklin H. Smith in a report to the Department of Commerce based on an investigation of Philippine markets for American lumber says there is an increasing cut of Philippine woods, which each year will be larger. He believes that the prospective demand for American lumber in the Islands is not encouraging. The Philippines provided a market for more than $500,000 worth of forest products in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Minister Sullivan's Resignation Expected

The resignation of James M. Sullivan as minister to Santo Domingo is expected to be submitted to Secretary of State Lansing this week.

Sullivan has been declared "temperamentally unfitted" for the post by Senator James D. Phelan, of California, who investigated charges preferred against him by W. W. Vick.

The report, while exonerating Sullivan of all charges affecting his integrity, said he was not the man for this difficult post and he has been asked to resign.