The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penna. ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treausrer.

One Year (Including Sundays), $3.50.
Six Months, $1.75. Three Months, 900.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

WASHINGTON'S PRIDE

Every family in the District has to its credit one street shade tree; each individual has a little less than a third interest in one. The latest tree census shows a tree population of 103,135 along District streets alone, not counting the many more in yards and grounds than exist in most cities.

Only a few years ago many of the trees in the city were in danger because of disease and parasites, but these were dealt with promptly, and the result is that there is now no widespread trouble with them. The number of removals last year still was high, 2,596 in all, but the planting of 3,388 trees more than offset this loss.

The Capital is proud of its trees. No other city, it is stated, has fifty-two miles of oak trees, such as Washington can boast of. Many of the recent plantings, especially in the midstreet parkways like that of Maryland avenue northeast, will add greatly to the beauty of the streets.

THE VIERECK DEFENSE

The publisher of the Fatherland, George Sylvester Viereck, has presented a defense for himself against the charge that his paper was backed by money of the German government. It is an exceeding naive defense and one for which his friend, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, will hardly thank him.

According to Viereck, he started the Fatherland without any German subsidy and made it successful. Then Albert, as chief financial agent of the German propaganda in this country, wanted to buy editorial control of it and Viereck refused the terms. He admits taking $250, but says that was merely for subscriptions.

On the whole, it is rather to be hoped that this story is correct. Viereck is small fry in this affair; he doesn't much matter. But if his statement is true, this man Albert assumes the character of a highly dangerous alien, who should be deported from the country without delay. Viereck declares positively that Albert is a high German official, a "super-privy councilor." If that be true, along with the rest of the Viereck statement, then Albert, a German official, has been using German government money to corrupt the American press. It is quite sufficient.

Mr. Viereck squeaks out through a very little hole. It isn't nearly big enough to let Albert through.

STEINMETZ'S GERMAN LOGIC

There have been many protests against making Prof. Charles P. Steinmetz a member of the Naval Advisory Board, on the ground of his unneutral leanings, as proved by his writings and utterances.

Yesterday The Times presented an interview with Prof. Steinmetz that proves his utter unfitness for the vitally important service for which he had been proposed. In answer to a series of questions, Prof. Steinmetz says in effect:

"Was the sinking of the Lusitania justifiable? She was carrying implements of destruction to the allies. The only way for Germany to prevent their delivery was to sink her, passengers and all. It is cruel; but war is hell. It was necessary under present conditions of war."

That is the substance of the Steinmetz justification. To buttress it he assumes a case. The United States is at war. Its navy has been defeated; the enemy has landed on our shores; threatens to overrun us, for we are unprepared. The invading force, however, must be supplied from its own country. Merchant ships bring cargoes of weapons and ammunition to it. We have only our submarines to cope with this condition. Would we use the submarines in that exigency to destroy the enemy's supplies? Prof. Steinmetz concludes that we assuredly would, and we must create no precedent that might interfere with doing so.

So far, so good. Now observe the readiness with which this German logician shifts ground. To justify the Lusitania murder he paints this picture of the country at war, dependent on the submarines to save it, and using them. Then he is asked his argument in support of prohibiting traffic in munitions of war with the belligerents, and here is his answer:

"We are at peace with all nations; * * * we have no conflicting interests, we need fear no aggressor or invasion from any nation, nor shall we ever be aggressors. We therefore have the chance * * * to teach the world a higher morality in teaching it to abolish war. Let us * * * place an absolute embargo on exports to such nations, whether of ammunition, food or machinery; let us refuse to loan any money to these nations, and the war will quickly end."

Philip, sober, answers Philip, drunk! The soft-voiced and velvet-handed pacifist, with light and leading and all charity in his heart, positive that we will never have, cannot have, a war—is he the same Steinmetz who a paragraph or two earlier drew that horrific picture of the United States crushed before the conqueror and dependent on submarine murder, employing submarine murder to save itself?

Quite the same man, merely employing German "neutrality" logic. To justify Germany's murders he argues that he would do murder in war. To justify an embargo on munitions he shows us that we can never have a war and therefore have nothing to lose by such a rule!

Any argument is a good enough argument to sustain the German case before this country. But such reasoning is not good enough to justify placing Charles P. Steinmetz on the board that is to direct the development of the American Navy.

As a Naval Advisory Board member, would we get the services of Dr. Jekyll Steinmetz who knows we will never have a war? Or would we get those of Mr. Hyde Steinmetz who defends a Lusitania murder on the ground that we may be at war and have to commit like murders?

There are two excellent reasons why Steinmetz must not be placed on the advisory board. He doesn't believe we will have another war; therefore he can't believe we need be prepared for it; and the business of this board is to prepare.

Second, he favors prohibiting belligerents from trading with neutrals. That is the method by which, if we had war, we would have to equip ourselves to fight. If Steinmetz's view were adopted, and we could not buy from neutrals; and if then war came, we would face certain defeat.

It isn't necessary to bother about Steinmetz's sympathies or affiliations or ancestry. If he were the most loyal American patriot alive, a man whose mind works after this fashion could never be trusted in the post for which he has been proposed. His thinking is altogether too crooked.

COAL, IRON, COTTON, AND CONTRABAND

It has been pointed out repeatedly of late that the Germans have gained an enormous advantage in the war because they have fought themselves into control of three-quarters of the coal mines of France and into domination of the iron and coal of Russian Poland. As wars are made, this is a perfectly regular and correct proceeding; it is the misfortune of the allies, the good fortune of war for Germany that this condition has been brought about.

Now suppose that there were another great staple, equally important to a nation at war, practically all of which were produced in Germany, and suppose that while Germany has been overrunning the coal and iron territory of her enemies, they, in turn, had been pressing an invasion that had given them control of this other staple, shut off Germany and her allies from the supplies of it and hampered them severely in producing the war supplies that they need.

Put it another way. Assume that the cotton grew in the northern provinces of France which Germany now holds, and that the world needed it very badly. Suppose the United States would ask Germany to let it have five times its normal supply of the cotton; and suppose that Germany perfectly understood that the excess over our normal requirements was being turned over to Germany's enemies. How much probability is there that Germany would grant our request?

It is about as plain as anything in human affairs can be that Germany would refuse to let us have the cotton, and if she found a ship on the high seas carrying it to the United States she would submarine it precisely as she did the Lusitania.

Thus far it is quite apparent that, in the conditions that have been presumed, the results suggested would flow logically and naturally. The next step in developing the argument is an easy one. Suppose that, instead of controlling the cotton region of France, Germany controlled all the avenues reaching it, all the routes by which the cotton could get out and reach the enemies of Germany. Is it possible to conceive Germany permitting such a thing to happen in such circumstances?

That is exactly the cotton situation today. The allies have conquered cotton away from Germany as Germany has conquered iron and coal away from France and Russia. They have done it with naval power on the sea as Germany has taken the coal and iron with military power on land. There is no difference in principle. There is no doubt of the allies' right to declare cotton contraband and to confiscate it when they find it going to Germany on the high seas. The United States did exactly that in the Matamoras cases during the civil war. A single cargo, partly composed of saddlery, army blankets, and harness, was seized off Matamoras. It was consigned from a neutral, England, in an English ship, to the neutral market at Matamoras. The prize court concluded that there wasn't a legitimate market at Matamoras for that amount of such supplies and confiscated them. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the decision.

The attitude of the allies is precisely parallel now. They find that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are receiving many times the amount of cotton they get in normal times; they know as a matter of common information that this cotton is going to these neutrals because from them it can be forwarded without difficulty to Germany. Therefore they take the position that these neutrals are entitled to as much as they need for their own normal uses and no more, and they are trying to devise measures that will make it possible for them to get the benefit that their superior sea power entitles them to, exactly as Germany gets, in coal and iron, the advantages that her successes on land have warranted her in claiming.

From London come now very pointed intimations that the allies will find it necessary to place cotton on the contraband list. That will enable them to do, in a strictly legal way, the thing that they need to do if they are to "cash in" the benefits of superior sea power. It will be unfortunate for American cotton; but the allies will not make all the sacrifices while Germany makes none. There may be statesmen of the Hokesmith style who imagine the allies can be bluffed into doing it; but they will learn their error in due time.

It would be highly desirable if an international agreement could be made under which all honestly neutral markets could be protected in their privilege of getting as much cotton as they need for their own use, with effective guarantees that it should not get into the hands of the allies' enemies. That arrangement is what the allies have been trying to effectuate. They have already sacrificed a great advantage for a long period in order to extend the utmost consideration to neutrals. The measure of appreciation with which their course is viewed by some prominent "neutrals" is suggested by the declarations of Senator Smith that he would forbid all trade with England unless she gave free sea routes to all our cotton. Just such declarations as that are certain to discourage England and her allies in all efforts to extend favors to neutrals. If cotton is made contraband it will have its fool friends to thank for a large contribution to that end.

WHEN THE BAND PLAYS

"El Groucho," who wrote, in rhymed prose, to The Times Mail Bag his complaint against noisy youngsters at band concerts, has a first-class, all-wool grievance.

The concerts of the United States Marine Band, at both White House and the Capitol, seem to have become places where very young children may be brought to play about and exercise their lungs in so doing. But they are somewhat restrained because the policemen will not let them run about.

The evening concerts in the parks, in some cases, have become almost travesties because of this nuisance. Recently, in Lincoln Park, the Engineers' Band was placed in a roped inclosure, but the youngsters were allowed to slip under the ropes, and they made so much noise that it was impossible to distinguish, most of the time, what the band was playing.

No one but a grouch would object to the presence of the children, but any music lover who attended one of these concerts must have wondered why some measures were not taken to keep them quiet. The music given by all these bands is of a high quality, and open air conditions, without a sounding board, are bad enough, but it must be most discouraging for the musicians to play in the face of a noise and din that overwhelms any music they can make.

THE MARRIED TEACHER

Oregon is the latest State to take the stand that getting married is not a sufficient offense to cause the dismissal of a teacher from the public schools. The District of Columbia is getting more and more lonesome in its school board's insistence that instant dismissal shall be the penalty for marriage.

In Oregon the circuit court has just ruled, in substance, that the fact that a teacher, employed under a tenure of office act, has become married is no just cause for dismissal, even though her contract contains a stipulation that her services will be terminated if she fails to remain single.

In Washington there is not even such a clause in the teacher's contract. There is only the sacred and inviolable "Rule 45," which airily disposes of the question by providing that teachers who marry "automatically sever their connection with the service."

There are all sorts of safeguards in Washington against the unjust dismissal of a teacher for any other cause. She may appeal and she may protest to various officials and she may have her case reviewed. But she can make her execution quick, sure, and painless if she simply gets married.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the indorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

It's Hard To Be Musical In El Groucho's Neighborhood.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I am very fond of music, strong for really clever stuff; Rubenstein and Bach and Handl, seems I never get enough.

I will listen to a hurdy, and will think it's simply grand; I will stay all day and hearken to a little German band.

I will waken in the night time, while all around the neighbors fret, and find joy in the nocturnal song of amateur quartet.

And whate'er may be the caliber, or rag or classic grand, I am heavy on enjoyment of good music, fresh or canned.

And so on throughout my lifetime, in the morning, night and noon, I get joy and peace and comfort from the hearing of a tune.

But there is one blinky-blanket upon whom I fain would linger—he's the guy who's always playing the piano with one finger.

If in F he has the keynote—here's what gets me up a tree, that in playing "Home, Sweet Home" he hits the natural on B.

But this crime is far outshadowed by the fact, it seems to me, that in winding up the effort, he persists in final E.

EL GROUCHO.

Washington, Aug. 17.

Now Cometh the Kick On Overcrowding the Jitneys.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I think the time is ripe when some action should be taken in reference to overcrowding on the "jitneys." On the 11th street route particularly it seems to be the rule, rather than the exception, that cars built to carry four persons besides the chauffeur, are called upon to transport from eight to twelve.

The authorities, as well as the general public, have been patient with the "jitneys," but sufficient time has now elapsed and the companies should be well enough established to find a means to prevent this congestion. If they cannot operate at a profit without it, then the "jitney" form of transportation is a failure.

Aside from the discomfort of the passengers, and the possibility of accidents through the hampering of the movements of the chauffeur, it is certain these cars, staunchly built as they are for the regulation number of occupants, cannot stand the heavy strain imposed upon them. Suppose the running board on which three to four passengers usually stand, should give way while the car is running at full speed?

Of course it is none of the public's business if the chauffeurs see fit to ride their "lady friends" and other "deadheads" up and down the route, to the exclusion of paying passengers, but it is another matter when public safety is concerned.

FORMER JIT PASSENGER.

Washington, August 16.

Need Expansion In Field of Activity of the Small Boy.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I have been considerably interested in the letters of some of your correspondents with regard to annoyances caused by small boys. I note particularly that it was very quickly shown that the question had two sides. I think I can show that it also has a third side, and possibly a fourth, but even these four sides do not make it altogether a square deal for the boy. At one time I organized a tennis club. We tried to keep our nets, balls, markers, etc., in a box made of very heavy material and nailed with large spikes to a tree. All of our precautions, however, went for nothing, as the boys broke the heavy planking of the box and stole the balls and nets. Never have I seen a place with as many "bad" boys as Washington.

I do not want to be understood as holding the boys wholly responsible. "Taxpayer" wants to arrest the fathers of the boys. He evidently is not a father. In fact, I think the real difficulty can only be understood by those who realize the absolute necessity of conditions similar to those afforded by rural life for the full exercise of the boy's predisposition to ceaseless movement and activity. If boys are normal they are going to be stirring. Surely no one could have failed to observe Washington's pitiful poverty in places for children to play.

But here is the fourth side to this important question. There is nothing any truer than the old saying that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop." A large number of boys in Washington are busy practically all day selling newspapers, or rendering other useful service. These boys who are busy have not been the ones who annoyed "Taxpayer" or "Tormented."

A few months ago I was much surprised to run into a street-corner meeting where a woman, whose gray hairs should have been associated with sound judgment, was advocating still further curtailment of the privileges of the boys. She was recounting with evident pride the record which her organization had made in bringing about reforms. The star performance of her organization in Maryland was obtaining legislation which prohibited any boy under fourteen selling newspapers. She went ahead to explain, however, that a wicked millionaire newspaper owner persuaded the legislature to reduce the limit to eleven years. I say, three cheers for the wicked millionaire, and may Washington be fortunate enough to have the same one or another like him when this reform strikes us. I learned afterward that this reformer lives out beyond Chevy Chase, where her own children, if she has any, have ample room for expansion.

I earnestly hope that Washington parents will repel such reformers as energetically as they would a plague of cholera. What we need here is not contraction, but expansion of fields of activity for children. My sympathy is all with the children, and particularly with the boys, and I am sure, too, that your correspondents have not suffered as much as I have from the depredations of small boys. The parents of Washington are not doing the right thing by their children in permitting the city to develop with total disregard for the rights and physical needs of the children. To this extent those who hold the parents responsible are correct.

Washington, Aug. 17. J. H. M.

Praise Resolution Asking Sidewalks and Footpaths.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

At the meeting of the Washington Safety First Association, held recently at the Public Library, a resolution was adopted requesting the District Commissioners to include in the estimates, sufficient appropriation for laying sidewalks and the making of foot paths, especially in the suburban sections, where there are no paved streets. There has been much praise from residents in the suburban sections for this action. These residents say that as they, as well as the children, must traverse the streets, and in many cases the middle of the street, is the only clear space to walk in, it is the much wiser plan of the District authorities to see that proper foot paths are made on the side of the street or roadway. The suburban sections are rapidly being settled, much more so than the necessary improvements, and thus these foot paths can be made at a much less cost than the regular concrete or brick sidewalks.

The public schools will soon be opened and the children will endanger their lives by using the roads. Especially in the early morning and late in the afternoon are these roads more frequently used.

J. A. G.

High Finance Exposed In Rock Island Report

Startling Disclosures of the Influence of a Holding Company in Manipulating Great Railway Are Made by Interstate Commerce Commission.

An ungarnished story of "high finance," the swapping of stocks that mounted into millions, the pulling down influences of those modern financial institutions known as "holding companies," and "the methods by which a great railway may be manipulated into a receivership," is told today in a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the result of its investigations of the affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

The commission's report is an unusual document. It is an official "Frenzied Finance," as startling in some of its disclosures as Thomas W. Lawson's expose.

Need of Limitations.

The moral of the tale of stock manipulation narrated by the commission is found in the opening paragraphs of its report. Describing the condition of the Rock Island under the Reid-Moore-Leeds rule, the commission says that in 1902 the road was thriving, "its prospects were promising, and its stock selling in the markets of the world at more than $200 a share. In 1914 the shares had fallen to $20, and the road is now in receivers' hands."

"By this case," concludes the commission after an extended review of the management which brought about the change, "the need of some limitations on the issuance of stocks and bonds by common carriers, whether directly or through holding company devices or otherwise, is again demonstrated."

The ordinary stockholder, according to the commission's review, knew little or nothing of what was going on and the board of directors was in control of the syndicate.

Some Startling Findings.

Among the startling findings of the commission is that showing approximately $1,000,000 to have been distributed as gratuities and bonuses to high-paid officials. Donations ranging from $15,000 to $250,000, in stocks or cash, are declared to have been given officials of high and low degree. Meanwhile, some of these officials had been drawing salaries as great or nearly as that of the President of the United States.

The commission mentions a number of beneficiaries of the gratuity system. Among them were:

"Upon the retirement of R. A. Jackson as general solicitor, he was given $100,000 in cash.

"C. H. Warren, vice president, was given by the railway company $150,000 in par value of the common and $105,000 in par value of the preferred stock of the New Jersey company and $50,000 in cash. There was no board authorization for the latter expenditure, the item being represented in the records of the railway company merely by a voucher signed by D. G. Reid.

Other Gratuities.

"R. R. Cable, a member of the executive committee, received from the railway company $30,000 in bonds of the Iowa company, then worth $24,500, for his services in the acquisition of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, and he was paid by the latter company $85,000 in the same transaction. Mr. Cable also received another contribution, which will be referred to later.

"Robert Mather, vice president, was given $25,000 in cash.

"When the capital stock of the railway company was increased to $75,000,000, shares of the par value of $880,500 were place in the name of the president, to be thereafter distributed in accordance with the following resolution of the executive committee passed at a meeting held in New York July 1, 1902:

"'Resolved, That such portion as the president may determine of the shares of the increased capital stock of the company not required for the purpose of the foregoing resolutions shall be disposed of at par by the president for the benefit of such officers of the company as the president shall elect and determine.'

Paid Fancy Salaries.

This indictment of the commission followed an extended resume of the domination of the Rock Island directorate by the Reid-Moore-Leeds syndicate, which held practically full sway without inquiry or investigation by other so-called directors.

Among the derelictions charged to the syndicate management of the Rock Island by the commission are the paying of fancy salaries to officers, the payment of unexplained bonuses to favorite officials, "campaign contributions," unaccounted for miscellaneous expenses, the large upkeep of holding companies, and the manipulation of subsidiary stocks which cost the Rock Island millions.

Throughout the report syndicate management and what is popularly known as "high finance" are blamed for the dissipation of a great and paying railway property.

Vouchers approved by the syndicate management for "general expenses," "contributions to campaign committee," "for the benefit of the railway company," and "for advertising in editorial and news columns" of a Denver newspaper are among the unexplained items listed by the commission in condemning the practices of the syndicate. Gratuities and bonuses to officers, it is alleged, were common.

In its review of the stock manipulation of the syndicate, the commission shows that in 1901 the Reid-Moore-Leeds combination acquired about $20,000,000 of the railway company's stock, and soon controlled the board of directors. In 1902, the capital of the Rock Island was increased to $75,000,000—from an original capital of $50,000,000—"and the board authorized President Leeds to sell to certain individuals portions of this increased stock at par, although at the time the stock was quoted at 175."

Revealing the "high finance" methods in the organization of the holding companies, which followed soon after, the report says:

Secured Domination.

"The authorized capitalization of the Iowa company was $125,000,000 in stock and $75,000,000 in 4 per cent collateral bonds. That of the New Jersey company was $150,000,000 in stock, of which $54,000,000 was preferred and $96,000,000 common. In the latter company the preferred stock only had voting power to elect directors of the first class, which directors under the by-laws constituted a majority of the board. The directors of these two corporations first elected were merely figureheads, but later members of the syndicate became directors of both companies and controlled them.

"The New Jersey company and the Iowa company each issued their stock as fully paid, whereas no payment was made on either. Then upon motion of D. G. Reid, the Central Trust Company of New York, of which J. N. Wallace was and is president, was selected as trustee, and an arrangement was made with that company whereby the entire bond issue of the Iowa company and stock issue of the New Jersey company were placed with it under an agreement that they were to be exchanged for stock of the railway company in the proportion of $100 in Iowa company bonds, and $70 in preferred and $100 in common stock of the New Jersey company for each $100 in stock of the railway company, or $270 face value of the holding company securities for each $100 par value of the railway company stock.

"Under this agreement the members of the syndicate deposited railway stock as follows: D. G. Reid, $5,915,437.50; W. H. Moore, $6,118,975; J. H. Moore, $3,059,262.50; W. B. Leeds, $5,597,100, making a total of $20,690,775, for which they received $20,690,775 in the Iowa company's bonds and the same amount in the common and $14,483,542 in the preferred stock of the New Jersey company, a total of $55,865,092.

"Under the terms of the trust agreement the railway stock deposited was to be held by the trust company as collateral to secure the Iowa company's bonds, and the trust company was authorized to sell the railway stock upon default of payment of interest on any of the bonds.

"Thus by the organization of the two holding companies the syndicate, the members of which held but little more than one-fourth of the railway stock, secured control of and dominated the affairs of this transportation system."

MERCHANTS TRYING TO GET AVENUE P. O.

Business Men Insist Office at Former Site Is Imperative to Welfare.

To draft a letter to Postmaster Praeger, setting forth in further detail the inconveniences to which Pennsylvania avenue merchants assert they are put because of alleged inadequate postal facilities, Isidor Grosner, the chairman, has called a meeting of the citizens' committee organized several months ago to urge the establishment of a branch office in the Postoffice Department building at Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street northwest. The meeting will be held at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon in the rooms of the Retail Merchants' Association.

The campaign for the branch office was inaugurated last January with the appointment of a committee composed of Mr. Grosner, Charles C. Muncaster, Lem Towers, jr., George Harris, Louis Jacobs, and Carl Brodt.

As a first step toward the accomplishment of their object the committee waited upon Postmaster Praeger and outlined their case, giving as reasons in support of their petition insufficient supplies of stamps at the small branch offices located in the business district bordering on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Fifteenth streets northwest; late deliveries of the morning mails, and delays in seeking service at the branch offices.

When the postmaster had announced his inability to acquiesce in the request, the committee carried its case to Postmaster General Burleson. The latter, however, referred them back to Postmaster Praeger.

The committee then began a systematic campaign among the merchants and other business men in the section of the city which would receive service from the proposed branch office, and a petition was prepared to which more than 1,000 names were appended. This was taken to Mr. Praeger, and is now on file at his office. The postmaster still contended, nevertheless, that the need for the branch was not sufficient to justify the expenditure that would be required.

Having met with no success, the committee postponed further activity until fall, but Mr. Grosner today said the merchants interested in obtaining the branch have become so insistent, claiming that their service is so poor, that he decided to call the committee together at once and again take up the question with Mr. Praeger.

Bids for Navy Aeroplane Motors Are Wanted

The Navy Department will open bids on September 1 on motors for naval aeroplanes. An expenditure of $100,000 is involved. Twenty-seven motors are to be bought.

Bids have been sought with the idea of encouraging American builders to develop a type of motor suitable to the naval service.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Bandstand, at 6:40 p. m.

EMIL A. FENSTAD,
Assistant Director.

March, "Guard of Honor" ..... Leunhardt
Overture, "Le Roe d'Yvetot" ..... Adam
Cornet Solo, "Siegmund's Liebeslied" ..... Wagner
Selection, "The Three Twins" ..... Hoschna
Fantasia, "A Sleighride Party" ..... Michaelis
Waltzes, "The Spirit of Love" ..... Hall
Finale, It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" ..... Puck
"The Star-Spangled Banner.

By United States Marine Band, Capitol at 5 p. m.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN,
Leader.

March, "Under Freedom's Flag." ..... Nowowieski
Overture, "Oberon" ..... Von Weber
Reverie ..... Leybach
Excerpts from "The Girl From Utah" ..... Rubens
Serenade, "Les Millions d'Arlequin," ..... Drigo
Grand scenes from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Grand march "Coronation," ..... Tschaikowsky
"The Star-Spangled Banner,"

Attractions Coming To Washington

The buoyant star of "High Jinks", Stella Mayhew aided by Billie Taylor, will battle for headline honors with Joe Jackson, the so-called "European Vagabond," at the B. F. Keith theater next week, the last of the summer vaudeville season. Miss Mayhew is a standard attraction in either drama, musical comedy, or vaudeville, where her syncopated songs and her stories are always greeted as of the latest Broadway vintage. Joe Jackson is without a peer in the world of burlesque cycling. Next week he will offer new whimsicalities awheel. William A. Brady is again favoring vaudeville with a special production, his presentation being Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp, in Agnes Scott's sketch, "The Wall Between." Other features of the bill will be Carl Byal and Dora Early, Ann Sutor, Francis Bent with a travelogue on South America and Mexico; Eddie Emerson and Jerry Baldwin, the four Danubes, and the Pathe news Pictorial. August 30 the fall season opens with Gertrude Hoffmann in "Sumurun."

Two concerts repeating the current week's attraction will begin next Sunday at 3 and 8:15 p. m.

Following the appearance of Elsie Janis in "Nearly a Lady," which is the photoplay attraction at the Columbia Theater the last half of this week, Marguerite Clark will be seen in her latest motion picture romance, "Helene of the North."

This production starting Sunday afternoon will continue the first four days of the week and will be followed by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company's latest production, "The Marriage of Kitty," which marks the debut of Fanny Ward into the realms of the photoplay. Miss Ward will be well remembered for the success she achieved while playing in this city last winter in "Madam President."

There is more than the usual interest in the coming Jack Singer's Behman Show to the Gayety Theater next week. The attraction comes here after sixteen weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theater in New York during the course of which all existing records for "run" performances in burlesque were smashed.

The company is headed by Lew Kelly. Supporting him there are Len Hascall, Eileen Sheridan, Harry La Costa, Hedwig von Mueller, Harry Van, James Tenbrooke, Ameta Pynes, and others. The performance includes a one-act burlesque entitled "The Dope's Legacy," a passing revue of stage stars of prominence and a one-act travesty based on Bronson Howard's war drama "Shenandoah." Not the least of the big features is the impersonation of Julian Eltinge which is offered by Martelle. Another feature of the performance is the Charlie Chaplin burlesque.

Announcement is made of a fox-trot contest to be held in the pavilion at Glen Echo Park next Wednesday. The contest has been scheduled by the management as a result of the interest displayed in the one-step and hesitation contests held last week. The winner will be awarded a diamond-studded gold medal, valued at $50, which will be displayed in the window of the store of Charles Schwartz & Son.

In addition to the medal, which will be awarded to the lady, a special prize will be given to the winner's dancing partner. There will be no elimination contests for the fox-trot championship, the contest being held only on the one night. Those who wish to enter may leave their names with the manager any time up to the hour of the start of the contest.

The concerts at the park next Sunday will be by Celfo's big band. These Sunday concerts are arranged for the benefit of those who are unable to get out to the park during the week. The free motion pictures every night are proving a big attraction, the management having arranged special film programs.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Today.

Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, bandstand at home, 6:40 p. m.
Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14, F. C.; Osiris, No. 26, called off, and East Gate, No. 34, called off.
Odd Fellows—Federal City, No. 20, degree; Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9, and Friendship, No. 12, business.
Royal Arcanum—Francis Scott Key Council, Potomac Bank building; Municipal Council, New Masonic Hall.
Concert, United States Marine Band, Capitol, 5 p. m.

Amusements.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Glen Echo—Open air amusements, all day and evening.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, District Suffrage League, Market Square, Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street northwest, 8 to 10 p. m.
"Builders' Day" at Camp Good Will. Automobiles leave headquarters, 1220 New York avenue northwest, at 4 p. m.
Masonic—Hiram, No. 10, M. M.; Naval, No. 4; Lafayette, No. 19, F. C.; Wm. R. Singleton, No. 30.
Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10, and Salem, No. 22, degree; Covenant, No. 13, business and social.
Knights of Columbus—Keane Council.

Book Reviews

PATRICIA. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $1.35.

The story of Patricia, the little English girl who, on the death of her father, was forced to live with rectory relatives, should have a broad appeal, for the same plot is enacted many times a day in real life. Just how the young girl can adjust herself to another life, after the inevitable breaking up of her home through death, is interestingly portrayed.

A CLOISTERED ROMANCE. By Florence Olmstead. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.25.

With a quiet poise which is the keynote of this book, Florence Olmstead's publishers have advertised it as "unsensational" and actually speak the truth. It is unsensational, from the worldly viewpoint, but it chronicles a bit of the history of the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which to them, was wildly exciting. The plot itself is negligible, scarce sufficient for more than a short story, but the delineation of some of the characters fills in the gaps, and actually makes the reader forget the hero and the heroine. Which, of course, is bad novel building, but very fine character delineation indeed.

THE SECRET SERVICE SUBMARINE. By Guy Thorne. New York: Sully & Kleinteich. Price $1.00.

A story of submarine life in the present war. The scene is laid on the east coast of England, and the story tells of the plot of a German spy, its detection by an English schoolmaster and his attempt to frustrate it.

AN EGYPTIAN LOVE SPELL. By Marie Herrington Billings. New York: The Central Publishing Co. Price 50 cents.