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GERMANY MAKING A FOOL OF AMERICA

Germany is making a spectacle of the United States and its foreign policy. The Berlin foreign office and the imperial admiralty are collaborating in playing horse with Washington. Month after month they laugh in their sleeves as they turn new tricks and hoodwink America. Whenever a square issue seems in sight they dodge, or gouge, or hit below the belt, and then protest that the rules have been made over to permit that sort of thing; and in the discussion of the rules they gain time enough to perpetrate a new foul that opens a new discussion; and so it goes ad nauseam.

No issue raised by the barbarous German methods of sea warfare has yet been brought to agreement or determination. Any excuse is a good enough excuse for the Von Tirpitz butchers, and their supply is inexhaustible. The only commodity that seems more plentiful is the credulous willingness of the American Administration to accept them and let the issue be staved off.

Go back to the beginnings, recount a few chief outrages against American rights at sea, and consider the status of diplomatic consideration of these. The American ship Nebraskan was torpedoed and injured. Germany considerately explained that the submarine mistook her for an enemy, and offered compensation, which is yet to be adjusted.

The Gulflight case was particularly inexcusable, except on the theory, seemingly entertained by the German admiralty, that anything is all right so long as the insult or the outrage is directed against America. The Gulflight was an American vessel, attacked by an undersea boat. The Germans admitted it all; but there were other boats in the vicinity; the submarine commander didn't notice that the vessel was American; in fact, he thought she seemed to be under convoy; therefore she was attacked on suspicion. Germany "regretted" and would give compensation. This case likewise is still pending.

In the incident of the Cushing, an American vessel damaged by bombs dropped from an aeroplane, the German Government asked full proofs from the United States. It has never been claimed that Germany did not know all the facts. There has been no allegation that the offending aeroplane got lost. The facts about this affair are manifestly perfectly known to Berlin. If friendly, and desirous to remain friendly, Berlin should acknowledge them, and not ask the United States to prove something already proved to Berlin, and perhaps not to be proved in all detail by the United States. The German attitude in this case, indeed, is one of the most offensive that has been taken toward the United States, though it has received little popular attention and seemingly has not been recognized at Washington as of the nature of an insult.

It nears four months since the Lusitania was torpedoed, after deliberate announcement and advertisement that she would be sunk. What has happened? The exchange of notes brought discussion down to July 21, when the United States sent what was near an ultimatum—would have been an ultimatum if the purpose of deeds had been back of the words in which it was couched. Yet what has happened? The note is unanswered, save as it has been answered by the torpedoing of the Arabic and now the Hesperian.

For the Arabic crime there had been urged as an excuse for ignoring the incident the fact that the submarine had not reported. Now comes the news, at this late date, that Berlin holds the submarine acted in self-defense. But Count von Bernstorff did take the trouble to inform Washington that his government had ordered that sort of attacks to stop—only Berlin had been too busy, or too thoughtless, or too contemptuous of the United States to inform us about it! Still, he said, and said in writing, that the orders had been issued; and he couldn't believe the Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine; and the United States was expected to feel cheerful in the expectation that there would be no more like attacks—when the Hesperian case came along.

Perhaps that belated excuse in the case of the Arabic will get acceptance at the hands of the Washington Government. Very likely it will. The Administration seems willing always to wriggle out of the necessity of finding anything culpable in the conduct of any German agent.

Thus there is always a new twist, a fresh dodge, an avoidance of issue. The German policy is marvelously fecund in excuses for outrages, utterly incapable of remedying the conditions that subject our people to those outrages. In the Hesperian case there is still a new excuse: the vessel carried a single gun at her stern! She might endanger a submarine. So the submarine sneaked up on her in the darkness and sent her to the bottom without warning.

There will be new excuses for new outrages. The thing has been going on now many months, and no determination has been reached at any single point that marks an effective concession to American demands. Promises seem to have no utility save to be broken. Kindly assurances mean merely that we will please be pleasant until opportunity is ripe for a new assault on our rights, a new insult to our dignity and our honor; after that new excuses, new dodges, new leering assurances of distinguished consideration—and then more outrages!

A review of German naval conduct leaves the feeling that good faith has been nowhere an element in dealing with the United States. That feeling is re-enforced when the Dumba-Von Papen incident is considered. No explanation can justify the Austrian ambassador, collaborating with the German embassy, in fomenting riot and sedition in this country; and that is what the ambassador admits he did.

How long can it go on? How long will the country be flouted and jeered and made a mockery before the world? How much more will Washington stand?

"NO LAW VIOLATED"

A strange note appears in some of the authoritative explanations of the Washington Government's attitude toward the exposure of Ambassador Dumba's activities in this country. It is announced that seemingly "no Federal law has been violated" by the enterprises looking to incitement of strikes, riots, and "tieing up" the munitions factories, perhaps for months, perhaps permanently.

In case "no Federal law" has been violated, it appears, the National Government cannot do anything about it. From which it would appear that the emissary of a foreign power might violate the laws of forty-eight States in matters of the gravest concern to this nation; but if he didn't come in conflict with some national law he could go ahead making that sort of trouble.

Is the country seriously expected to believe this?

Plainly, a State cannot send Dr. Dumba home. He is not accredited to a State, but to the nation. The States have jurisdiction to make laws dealing with their internal industrial affairs. Has our dual government fallen to such a status that a foreign ambassador may come here and violate the laws of the States, but so long as he doesn't break a Federal statute be secure?

It is impossible to believe a Government pretending to take itself seriously could assume such a thing.

Yet there comes, too, the intimation that it may be discovered that the real offense was that of the correspondent, Archibald, who traveled with an American passport to act as emissary of a foreign government. It is ludicrous to have such technicality seriously offered to the country.

Ambassador Dumba has had his heart-to-heart talk with Secretary Lansing, and as a result instead of getting his passports he appears to be going back, somewhat defiantly, to his job. He even went to the extent of visiting the Secretary of Labor about co-operation in carrying out the Austro-Hungarian scheme of interfering with the orderly conduct of industry in this country! Was ever greater effrontery?

It is hard to believe that even the most blatant Administration cuckoos will hail this as another "triumph of diplomacy." It looks more like a complete sacrifice of the country's self-respect.

HIS DREAM UNREALIZED

Edward B. Moore, former Commissioner of Patents, died without seeing his life dream realized. That dream was an adequate building for the United States Patent Office.

The Government had to learn from the Presido fire the danger of many of its garrison buildings. The Washington fire marshal has predicted that it may learn from the old Patent Office building, if ever a fire breaks out there, the danger of housing hundreds of its employes in ancient fire traps.

The Patent Office is the only bureau of the Government which turns over large sums into the Treasury. Instead of being a burden it is a source of revenue. But this one revenue-producing bureau has been the last to be recognized in the construction of modern department buildings.

Aside from the menace to human lives, invaluable records are stored in highly inflammable wooden shelves all about the corridors of the building. Mr. Moore did not live to see his hope of a well-equipped building, but a new Patent Office, at least, would be a monument to the man who fought vigorously for years to get one.

DUKE NICHOLAS TO THE TALL TIMBER!

The removal of Grand Duke Nicholas from command of the Russian armies in the west and the assumption of direct command by the Czar is a surprise seemingly to even the military authorities of Russia's allies. It has been generally believed the grand duke was an excellent strategist and a forceful commander. The campaign that won Przemysl earned him wide repute, and his management of the present tremendous retreat without losing an army has been esteemed a great accomplishment. Yet he is suddenly removed and sent to a command in the Caucasus of much less significance.

Manifestly, whatever the rest of the world thought, Russian authority didn't think Nicholas the right man for the job. The right man doesn't get removed, in war or in business. It is, of course, possible that popular disaffection, in view of the continuous disasters of their arms, may have stirred up clamor in Russia against the commander-in-chief, which has made it necessary for the government to remove him. Russia is nowadays pandering to public opinion in ways quite novel in that empire.

PHONE LIST FOR VISITORS TO CAPITAL

How important a part the telephone now plays in domestic, social, and business relations is attested by the proposal to establish a telephone registration bureau in New York city.

This bureau is designed to be a place of registration for transients in the city who expect to call and be called by telephone. Even during a visit to another city the business man now finds himself hampered if he cannot use a telephone freely, and if others with whom he does business cannot reach him readily.

Other cities will watch the New York experiment if it is consummated, with a view to asking their own telephone offices to do likewise. If the plan works out in New York, if it does not throw such a heavy burden on the operators as to become cumbersome, it should be next consummated in Washington.

The Capital has more transients who are in demand by telephone, and who must keep in touch with their business through the telephone, than any other city of its size. Many of these visitors come on official errands and they should have every facility for their work the city can afford.

THE NEW INTERVIEW

About this time of the year every twelvemonth in the past it was the inevitable custom of our minor statesmen to return from a summer in Europe and pour out into the more or less willing ears of the ship news reporters their impressions of everything in Great Britain and on the Continent from international politics to finances and good roads. One trip abroad made a minor statesman an authority on any and all of these subjects, and if he were pressed he would also be perfectly ready to discuss military and naval affairs with the same informed gusto.

But a new style of interview from our minor statesmen is in fashion this year. Instead of seeing Europe through July and August, they have been spending the same interval in "discovering" the United States. And now they are coming back to us with a wealth—or at least a column—of "impressions" of what a great country we have to the westward of the convention city on the shores of Lake Michigan, which is the most remote point from the East to which their duties have ever taken them.

Memories of Jefferson Brick in Dickens are awakened by the glowing periods of these discoverers. Jingoism is made to pale into nursery prattle by the incandescence of their eulogies of the Great West. Most of us have the belief that such a region had existed for many years, that it was waxing more glorious every day, that it was a wonderland of great natural resources, of scenic glories, of potentialities beyond the dreams of its pioneers. But until the minors saw these things and told us of them they were as nothing. Through the newer interview only is their official standing proclaimed. We know now that the Far West is a great country, for it has been regularly discovered.

Here's hoping the Russian army will salute the Czar as it goes by.

England has at last succeeded in inducing British labor to remain neutral.

Seismograph records great upheaval among faculty at Annapolis.

Peace reigns supreme again, just when it appeared as if rioting would break out among our ex-Presidents.

VERDUN PUTS TRUST IN GREAT SUBWAYS

Has Accommodations For At Least 50,000 People, With Necessary Supplies.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE FRONT, Aug. 7 (by mail).—France is putting her reliance in her men, her entanglements of special barbed wire of American make, and in her series of marvelous trenches. No longer does she depend primarily upon her forts.

No better proof of this could be furnished than the act today of Military Governor Courtanceau in showing me the secrets of the organization of the defenses of Verdun.

"The Germans have announced that Verdun is on the point of falling," a staff officer said. "We want you to have a look for yourself, then to let you judge whether Verdun is in danger or not."

So saying, we visited places and saw things which no mere "civils" had ever visited or been shown before. We went down winding stairs, down, down, down, until I was dizzy, into the bowels of the earth under the forts; we ventured into the deepest of the dungeons where miles and miles of corridors are filled with miles of foodstuffs, ammunition and the like in broad, tall rows; we saw the general staff at work in some of these corridors, now rigged up as offices; we saw the whole plant, and lastly we were admitted to the underground retreat of the general.

"You may say," he said, "that we are prepared to defend this city until the last round of ammunition is gone and the last man dead."

Big Subterranean Chambers.

The subterranean chambers of the citadel of Verdun can accommodate at least 50,000 people with the supplies necessary to their comparative comfort. In June the Germans shelled Verdun with 380 millimeter long range guns, twenty-six shells falling on the town. Not much damage was done, but profiting by the experience of Dunkirk, which was several times bombarded from a position of twenty miles away, the authorities at once set about making Verdun "safe." This was done by using the corridors and chambers under the citadel as a place to lodge the troops of the garrison, and, if needs be, the civil population as well. These underground spaces date back for the most part about thirty years, and are from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. They are cut almost entirely in rock, but have false walls, ceilings of brick, with space between the bricks and rock for ventilation, chimneys, ascending to the surface at intervals creating a natural draft.

Subway voyagers in New York would find these underground passages delightfully invigorating.

One finds innumerable beds or bunks, in two tiers. There is a hospital with a spotless operating room. An independent waterworks system, with two power stations (in case one goes wrong), has a capacity sufficient for the needs of 50,000 people. There is an immense store of grain in airtight metal casks and a large grist-mill to turn the grain into flour. A bakery has sufficient ovens to furnish all soldiers and civils in the fortress with bread. Besides the grain there is flour—much being from America—in the sealed metal boxes; also canned meats in enormous quantities.

In the same manner there are stores of lard, canned milk and many other necessities, none of these things being drawn upon at present. They will be used only in case Verdun is invested.

Narrow gauge railways run through the corridors to haul food supplies, ammuntion, etc. Five electric light plants guarantee the place against darkness, and there are two more being built as an extra precaution.

Officers' Quarters Provided.

Officers' quarters have been prepared in one of the subterranean passages, these being simply small rooms built of thin boarding to provide a modicum of privacy. On the door of one little room the upright planks of which are perhaps a foot higher than the others, are the words:

"Military Governor."

The Germans, led by the crown prince at the north, and the Bavarians considerably to the south, commanded by Prince Ruprecht, at considerable distance, form a three-quarters circle about Verdun. It is reported that the crown prince is particularly eager to take the citadel since it was here he met his first great failure last September. But now that Verdun is safe from long range shelling, and with her five or six rings of trenches and American barbed-wire about her outer girdles, it would appear a very difficult job.

Verdun is now considered a good base to operate from. It is not considered of supreme importance any more than is any other fortress in the West. It is just one point in the great system of defensive works which stretch from sea to Switzerland and is important for just that much.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Outing, Washington Railway Relief Association, Glen Echo, all day.
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 to 10 p. m.
Masonic—The New Jerusalem, No. 9, George C. Whiting, No. 22; Washington, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; William F. Hunt, No. 16, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22; Excelsior, No. 17; Covenant, No. 13.
Knights of Pythias—Harmony, No. 21.
Maccabees—District Tent, No. 8.
National Union—Washington Council. Fraternal Council.
Concert, Fifth Cavalry Band, Smithsonian Grounds, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Georgia Society of the District, oak room, Raleigh, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

Poli's—"Jerry," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Glen Echo—Outdoor amusements, all day and evening.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, West Virginia Society, Old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Special meeting, Washington Chamber of Commerce, in headquarters, 8 p. m.
Masonic—St. Johns, No. 11; Hope, No. 20; Eureka, No. 4; Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Takoma, No. 12; Cathedral, No. 14; St. John's Lodge Chapter, No. 18, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28; Dorcas, No. 4; Martha Washington, No. 3, Rebekahs.
National Union—National Capital Council, McKinley Council, Georgetown Council.

Wounded At Ypres, Boy From U. S. Fights Again

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Timothy Barrett has received word from her twenty-four-year-old son, Charles M. Barrett, that he is on his way to the Gallipoli peninsula with the King's own Liverpool regiment.

Barrett, who served two terms as a gunner in the United States navy, was wounded at Ypres and has just recovered.

WHAT HEBREWS ARE DOING IN THE WORLD WAR

Fully ten million Hebrews are engaged in the war, according to the estimate of Israel Zangwill, historian of the people. Under flags of all nations involved in the struggle are found prominent Hebrews.

Lord Rothschild, head of the British Hospital Fund Committee, was a Hebrew.

Baron Reading, lord chief justice of England, head of the British Finance Commission, due in New York this week to handle the financial situation for the allies, is a Hebrew.

Herr Ballin, creator of Germany's great merchant marine, who has just been placed in charge of the entire railway system of Germany and Austria, is a Hebrew.

General Heymann, grand officer of the Legion of Honor in France, who has just been put in command of a French army corps, is a Hebrew.

Enver Bey, Turkey's supreme military commander, who has just received the order "Pour La Merite," from the Kaiser for his success in defending the Dardanelles, is a Hebrew.

Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, who helped persuade the King to join forces with the allies, is a Hebrew.

Garbage Removal Rule Justified by Official

Answering an indignant housekeeper, who complained in a letter to The Times that she was unable to understand or justify the garbage collection restrictions of the District government, J. W. Paxton, superintendent of street cleaning, today explained why the District makes separate contracts for the removal of garbage, ashes and miscellaneous refuse.

He also defended the regulation, against which The Times' correspondent entered a protest, which prohibits refuse collectors from removing from one's back door building material—whether that material consists of scraps of wall paper or heavy pieces of timber.

The viewpoint of the complainant is given as follows in her letter:

Contracts To Private Firms.

"The District, I am informed, lets out contracts to private concerns for the collection, separately, of ashes, garbage, and miscellaneous refuse, separate wagons calling at different times for the purpose. In order to get the work done as cheaply as possible, the contracts provide that even the miscellaneous refuse wagons shall not be required to remove any wall-paper scraps, shavings, grass or ground dirt. Persons with small back yards cannot burn this stuff in the open, nor can they store it. The only way to get rid of it is to hire one's own team, or eat it. This summer I had to heat up my whole house by burning four barrels of wall-paper scraps in the furnace, and at the present time I have on my hands a barrel of shavings and several receptacles loaded with dirt sweepings from the yard and grass.

"This morning I made it my business to talk with the inspector for the contractor. He told me that it keeps him busy trying to explain the fact to indignant housekeepers that it is the fault of the District authorities and not of the refuse company that miscellanous refuse is by no means all that the term implies. I have no doubt that there are hundreds, aye thousands, of housekeepers, in my fix. For the sake of a spotless town, a healthy town, and a contented town, and above all, for the sake of my indignant cook, give us relief."

Furnishes the Reason.

Superintendent Paxton says it is quite true the District makes separate contracts for the removal of garbage, ashes and miscellaneous refuse, and he furnished what District officials consider a good reason therefor.

Concerning the chief complaint of the housekeeper, Mr. Paxton said:

"Contractors for the removal of miscellaneous refuse are not required to move building material of any description from one's back door. The reason is this: We had to draw the line somewhere. Experience shows that if you attempt to move building material the contract would call for excessive figures. The housekeeper in question might desire the wagon to take away only a few scraps of wall paper; the man next door might decide to tear down his back porch, and put the discarded building material there to be hauled off by the District.

"The regulations accordingly bar building material of every character, because we figure that it is up to the builder or repairer of a house to take away his own refuse. If a house is repapered, there is no reason the District should bear the expense of carrying away the litter. That is the paper hanger's job.

Take Ecerything Away.

"Almost every conceivable object may be carted away under the 'miscellanous refuse' regulations. We take away old bedsteads, rags, bottles, discarded pans, glassware, old clothes, cans and many other articles.

"We do not take away ground dirt, because we would be imposed upon by persons who might do a big job of excavating on their premises and depend upon the District to take the dirt away. However, the miscellaneous refuse wagons will cart off anything in reason, and the regulations are fair."

Mr. Paxton explained why householders are required to keep separate garbage and miscellaneous refuse.

"The contract for removing the city's garbage," he said, "calls for about $69,000. It would call for more than $200,000 but for the fact that the contractor realizes nearly $200,000 per year out of the sale of the by-products of garbage. If we were to permit the mixing of garbage, ashes, and other refuse the garbage contractor would get nothing from the by-products and the District would pay the whole bill of $269,000, or thereabouts.

Would Demand More.

"The contractors for removal of miscellaneous refuse get about $28,400 a year and they realize something from sales to junk dealers. They would demand a larger sum if ashes and garbage were mixed with the refuse.

"The ash contractor receives $89,000 a year, but it is hardly possible for him to dispose of anything out of his collections."

Mr. Paxton said if the District eventually gets Congress to appropriate for the garbage disposal plant, the collections may be put under one system, but separate collections of the three kinds of refuse would be required.

HYATTSVILLE.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Washington district of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held in the Hyattsville Methodist Church South, next Sunday and Monday.

The Rev. Charles L. DeLong, pastor of the Hyattsville Church, will preach the welcome sermon at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and the exercises proper will not commence until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The local arrangements are being conducted by Miss Bessie Scaggs, president of the local society. The complete program for the two days is as follows:

Sunday, 11 a. m.—Sermon by the Rev. Charles L. DeLong; 3 p. m., rally by the children of the Sunday school and Young People's Society; devotional service, led by Mrs. L. Robinson, of Washington, secretary Washington district societies; children's institute conducted by Miss Glennie Tomlinson, of Washington; recitation by Miss Matthews; address by Mrs. R. W. MacDonell, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Woman's National Missionary Council of the Methodist Church South; 8 p. m., devotional exercises led by Mrs. J. J. Printup, of Washington; address of welcome by Mrs. Michael Blasey, of the local society; response address by Mrs. Carl Wyatt, of Washington; addresses by Mrs. L. J. Copeland, president of the society of the Baltimore conference, and Mrs. MacDonell.

Monday—9 a. m., devotional exercises led by Mrs. Robinson; the organization of the convention, roll call of delegates, reports of the district secretary and delegates from the auxiliary societies; address on "Missionary Literature," by Mr. Dashiell, of Washington; address on "Mission Study," by Mrs. J. J. Printup, of Washington; round table talk and quiz conducted by Mrs. Copeland and Mrs. Robinson; address on "Christian Stewardship," by Mrs. J. P. Coon, of Washington; address by Mrs. MacDonell. Noon to 1:30 p. m., luncheon served by the women of the local society; 2 p. m., devotional exercises led by Mrs. Henry Knowles, of Washington; address on "The Duties of the Publicity Department," by Mrs. A. F. Harlan; an address on campaign work, by Miss Grace Jeffries, of Baltimore; a talk on finances by Mrs. Copeland; a talk on the woman's missionary society by Mrs. Robinson; the reading of the minutes of the meeting and benediction.

Second Lieutenant James M. Vincent, of Company F, First Maryland Infantry, won a place on the State rifle team which will participate in the national matches to be held in Jacksonville, beginning October 2.

A grand inaugural tournament will be held at the Bowie race track September 15, and the proceeds are for the benefit of St. Joseph Hall, Bowie. There will be three classes of knights, professional, amateur and novice with prizes aggregating $68. Previous to the tilting contest there will be a trap-shooting feature. The charge to the knights will be delivered by State Senator William F. Holmead, and the coronation address will be made by Samuel Marvin Peach. The chief marshal will be county commissioner John M. Bowie. Two young women will be aides to the marshal, Miss B. Fielding and Miss V. Fielding. The judges are Calvin E. Arnold, Herman E. Burgess, Gardiner Coale, A. T. Brooke, W. G. Brooks, M. Hampton Magruder, Robert L. Hall, State's Attorney Clarence M. Roberts, Edward A. Fuller, George S. Harrison, Joseph H. Blanford, jr., C. C. Clarke, and Dr. Nelson A. Ryon. The manager of the tournament is Bernard Heilig.

The regular business meeting of the Hyattsville Citizens' Association was held in Odd Fellows' Hall last night. Prof. J. K. Morris, principal of the Hyattsville High School, suggested that the association start a campaign to raise funds to put the grounds around the school in shape. No action was taken on his request. The election of officers was postponed to next Wednesday night. Twenty-one new members were admitted last night.

LAUREL.

Laurel schools Nos. 1 and 3 will open next Monday, the same time as the high school. Miss Emma Burton again will be principal of school No. 1, and Miss Alice McCullough will be principal of No. 3. Miss Eva Tighe has been appointed a teacher in school No. 3 in place of Miss Eliza Cronmiller who resigned.

The work on the sewerage system is nearing completion. Sewers already have been laid in most of the principal streets.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church gave a straw ride last evening to the home of Mr. Herman Millard, near Laurel.

Mayor Waters received word from police authorities to appear at Violetsville yesterday evening on the charge of exceeding the speed limit in his automobile on last Sunday, when he had his family out for a drive.

MT. RAINIER.

Tonight has been set aside for the "one-steppers" at the municipal carnival. The contest will begin at 10 o'clock, and prizes will be awarded to the best dancer of each sex.

Nearly everybody here is busy preparing a costume for the Mardi Gras festivities tomorrow night. This particular night is exclusively for the "grown-ups," while Friday of next week will be for the children. The competition for the best costume will be held on the dancing pavilion. No one without a mask will be permitted to compete. The grand march will begin at 9:30 o'clock.

Saturday night is expected to be the banner night of the week. The most beautiful girl in the pavilion will be awarded a prize. The carnival is to continue every night next week, and special features have been arranged for each evening.

St. Andrew's Cornerstone-Laying Next Sunday

The cornerstone of the new St. Andrew's P. E. Church, New Hampshire avenue and S street northwest, will be laid Sunday at 4 o'clock.

In the absence of Bishop Harding the services will be in charge of the rector of St. Andrew's, the Rev. J. J. Dimon. The principal address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

HEBREWS OF CITY OBSERVE NEW YEAR

Dr. Abram Simon Delivers Sermon to Huge Crowd At Eighth Street Temple.

That the voice of American Israel will be heard at the council of peace in a united plea for the rights of the Hebrews in Russia, Poland, and Roumania is the hope of the American Hebrew, Dr. Abram Simon declared in an eloquent New Year sermon this morning in the Eighth Street Temple.

In observance of Rosh Hashonah, practically all the stores of Washington Hebrews were closed today, and the synagogues of the city were filled with worshipers. Before the first notes of the music of the Eighth Street Temple filled the auditorium of the synagogue, every seat was occupied. The augmented choir gave a special program for half an hour before the sermon of Dr. Simon. Following the address, a song of hope for the new year was rendered.

Accomplishments Detailed.

The accomplishments o fthe last year, in which the Hebrew race was concerned, were detailed by Dr. Simon, who pointed to the progress made as an incentive for the new year.

"The individual Jew comes and goes, but Israel remains," Dr. Simon said, in urging his people to remain loyal to Judaism. He recited the accomplishments of Hebrew scientists, the advance made in medicine through the efforts of Hebrew physicians, and told of the part taken in the great European war by the Hebrews.

While regretting the necessity for the participation of his countrymen in the bloody strife, Dr. Simon, with pride, told of the heroism of the Hebrew soldier, emphasizing the point that already 651 crosses of honor had been bestowed on Hebrews by the Austrian government. He expressed the hope that after the war this heroic service would be recognized by greater civic rights than the Hebrews have heretofore enjoyed.

Can Expect More.

Touching on the Russian Hebrew in the war, Dr. Simon said, in view of the history of the last week, the Hebrew in Russia can hope for little better treatment than has been his under the Czar. He referred to the persecution of Hebrews as spies because their Yiddish sounded like the German tongue, and he spoke of restrictions know prevailing by which the freedom of the Hebrews in Russia was curtailed.

In reviewing the past year in America, Dr. Simon said it was a matter of profound regret that Leo Frank was not permitted to remain alive so that his guilt or innocence would develop in time, and he expressed the hope for the day when "Jew or non-Jew" black or white, would be assured of fair trials."

"We stand now facing a new year," Dr. Simon said. "It is a year full of hope. Humanity can not eternally dispair, neither can it eternally be beastilized and brutalized by war. The end of the war should bring the triumph of democracy, and we should all face this new year with the hope that the voice of the united Israel in America of men and women of the Jewish faith will rise in the peace councils in behalf of the rights of the Jew in Russia, Poland and Roumnia."

Service At Armory.

At the National Rifles' Armory in G street, an immense audience of Hebrews participated in the special singing service which began at 10 o'clock. The music was in charge of the Rev. Dr. B. Lieberman, a celebrated Hebrew cantor, who will repeat the exercises tomorrow morning, and again Saturday morning, September 18.

Services at the Adas Israel Synagogue were in charge of Rabbi Benjamin I. Grossman, who delivered a sermon and a prayer for peace. His subject was "The Three Fold Message of Rosh Hashonah." The choir at this service was directed by Rabbi Shefferman.

Announcement was made today by I. L. Blout, president of the Eighth Street Temple, that a New Year memorial service will be held at the Hebrew Cemetery next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Vehicles will be at the terminal of the street car line to convey all to the cemetery.

Attractions Coming To Washington

The royal actress, Betty Nansen, supported by Dorothy Bernard, will be seen at Crandall's Theater next week from Sunday to Thursday, in the William Fox production, "Song of Hate." This is a society drama based on Sargou's "La Tosca." It is said to be one of Miss Nansen's most successful roles, the part of Floria Tosca calling into play all of her great emotional powers.

Dorothy Bernard, to whom is assigned the part of Maile, appears to especial advantage. Other members of the cast are Arthur Hoops and Claire Whitney.

Friday and Saturday the feature will be "The Ivory Snuff Box," a photo-drama of detective life in Europe. Holbrook Blinn plays the leading role, that of Richard Duvall, the detective. Musical concerts are scheduled for every day's program.

Emily Stevens in "The Soul of a Woman" will be the chief attraction at Moore's Garden Theater Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Wednesday and Thursday there will be the first showing in this city of the film version of Richard Harding Davis' story, "The Galloper." Clifton Crawford, the musical comedy star of the stage, is to be the featured player.

Friday and Saturday the newest Mutual Master Picture, "The Man from Oregon," will be shown with Clara Williams and Howard Hickman in the principal roles.

Paul McAlister, formerly leading man of the Poli Players, is to be seen Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of next week at Moore's Strand Theater, in "The Money Master," a strong drama of modern business life.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Raymond Hitchcock, the musical comedy star, will be introduced in his first motion picture feature, "The Ringtailed Rhinoceros," supported by a number of stars of the Lubin Company. Saturday Emmy Whelen will again be seen in "When a Woman Loves."

The special musical selections of the Strand Symphony Orchestra will be features of each performance.

Reports Massacre of 14,000 in Armenia

ROME, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Naples says that three Armenian girls have been rescued from Turkish massacres. An American physician who is now on his return to New York said before his departure that the Turks practically massacred 14,000 Armenians in Trebizond alone, where they burned and looted the houses. In Lezon, 100 families were saved.