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, Treasurer.

One Year (including Sundays), $3.50.
Six Months, $1.75. Three Months, 90c.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

THE GREAT PEACE VICTORY

Organization of the engines of war on a tremendous scale, during the European struggle, takes hold of the imagination despite their gruesome purpose. But Dr. Richard P. Strong, the American surgeon, who headed the fight against typhus in Serbia, has quietly made a report to the National Red Cross headquarters that epitomizes the greatest battle yet made against disease.

Within six months an epidemic that carried off between 135,000 and 150,000 people while it was raging was stamped out so effectually that for two weeks before Dr. Strong left Serbia there was not a single new case.

The methods employed were heroic. In matter-of-fact fashion Dr. Strong tells how whole city blocks were destroyed or burned outright, and how hundreds were herded into special trains to take their first baths in eight months.

Men who volunteered to serve under Dr. Strong literally walked into the jaws of death. Yet there were no heroics, no fireworks methods about the performance; the work was organized as carefully and thoroughly as a well-oiled campaign for selling a new product.

Along with tales of new achievements in death-dealing, it is a comfort to realize that the United States has won the greatest victory of science and humanity so far recorded in the war.

LOWEST COST OF LIVING

Trained investigators from two soceties in New York set out to find the lowest possible weekly income upon which a family of five can be supported. They studied the question from figures furnished by families. Their verdicts were within a dollar, one setting $16 and the other $15, as the least amount that would purchase the bare necessities of living for such a family.

In Washington no such thorough inquiry has yet been made, though one is under way. Experts from two relief-giving organiaztions here unite in saying that $15 is a reasonable minimum income, and that $12 is the very smallest on which, by most careful management, a family of five can live.

In view of these figures the plea of several social service organizations that the wage of day laborers be raised above $1.50 is entirely reasonable. Such a plea is not made in the mere interest of fair play and justice; it is a matter of community economics. Out of the scores of families assisted by one of these organizations it was found that not one was being supported outright, but that the calls were all from families with inadequate incomes.

The social workers naturally urge that the District government set the example by raising the pay of its own day laborers to more than $1.50 a day. It is poor business for a city to pay its workers too little to live upon, and then throw the burden of maintaining them on another department of the city government, the charities office, or expect private contributions to help maintain them.

There is even a worse result than the discomfort of the families, and their loss of self respect. The most far-reaching effect is upon the children. They must forego school and work, or else they are likely to be poorly nourished and insufficiently clothed.

NOW A BALKAN SHAMBLES

Balkan developments are still screened from the rest of the world by military barriers around the new war zone and by censors beyond them; but Balkan possibilities are infinite.

Unquestionably, despite all denials, Prussian drill masters have been in charge of the Bulgarian soldiers for weeks in anticipation of the stroke now delivered against the allies. And now there is no doubt that Austro-German forces are being thrown across the boundaries of Serbia in a precipitate attempt to drive on through Bulgaria to the relief of the beleaguered Turks. But what the Teutonic strength of that drive is nobody can do more than guess.

At the same time, though the Greek government for the moment at least is in the hands of those who are not willing to co-operate openly with the allies, both France and England, with no serious opposition from King Constantine and his newly formed cabinet, are landing troops on Greek soil and rushing them forward to the support of Serbia against the Teutonic invasion.

In all probability, too, British and French guns had already gone forward in quantity to supply the Serbian deficiency of artillery. Infantry in numbers may have followed even before the eyes of the world became fixed on the present movements of fleets and armies converging on the storm center of the Near East.

Yet with virtually a new war already burst there in the Balkans it is impossible to tell just what is happening and it is vain to try to forecast the future. But the one certain thing about the scenes now moving swiftly behind the curtain of mystery which shuts the details out from the gaze of the world is that no darker, more desperate, terrible scenes have been enacted in the war of Europe than are now to go on within those scant limits of petty princes bargaining, conspiring, and betraying with and against one another in their own domains no less than with and against the great powers which now come from without to make the final shambles of the already blood-soaked soil of the Balkans.

ROCK CREEK PARK AND THE PUBLIC

Col. W. W. Harts, engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, has been a highly efficient officer, and has demonstrated an imagination, a vision, an appreciation of Washington's future and its needs in the way of amusement grounds, far surpassing most officers in his position. Therefore, some hesitation may be justified, in criticism of an important recommendation coming from him, dealing with the realm in which he has done such good work.

Nevertheless, The Times feels impelled to protest against Colonel Harts' recommendation, just made public, that Rock Creek Park be placed under the jurisdiction of the chief of army engineers.

There exists a division of control over the public grounds of the city. The small parks, the triangles, and ornamental spaces in general are under the chief of engineers, while Rock Creek Park is the one exception, being under a commission, composed of the Chief of Engineers and the District Commissioners. There is justification for criticism against this division of the park jurisdiction; but it is not apparent that a better situation would be produced by turning Rock Creek Park over to the sole domination of an army engineer officer.

Conceding that nobody could provide a more satisfactory physical management for the great park, and conceding that the business of maintaining and improving it ought to be left with the engineers, it must be said that Rock Creek Park is not thus far producing social returns on the investment in it, and that this seems largely the result of a rather too militaristic management. There is too strongly entertained, seemingly, the opinion that a park, properly beautified, with streams and drives and woods and open spaces, is a finished product. The notion of getting the people into it doesn't seem ever to have been within the purview of the authorities. Rock Creek Park, as The Times has said a good many times before, is a wonderful playground with nobody playing in it; a lovely place to go, with no way to go there; a Little Trianon, for the favorites of the court, with their motor cars and their permits to enjoy its beauties. It isn't a people's park, and that is exactly what it ought to be made.

It is difficult to believe that under the permanent control of the army engineers' chief, this condition would be remedied as effectively as it ought to be. There are too many restrictions, upon the use of the park now, despite the fact that the District Commissioners have a voice in its management. Not long ago some boys wandering in the park saw another group of their contemporaries swimming in the creek. The newcomers produced bathing suits, and in perfectly proper array took to the water. In a few minutes they were chased out by a park policeman, and one of them pleaded for the privilege of telephoning to an influential friend to get them out of the law's clutches. It developed that the first crowd of boys had a proper permit to swim; the second, never having heard of permits, were not so armed; so one crowd was arrested, the other went on swimming.

This isn't the sort of park administration that the town wants or needs. There is a requirement that picnickers must get permits from some downtown authority before they can use the park for their purposes; and when thus armed, they must get the park superintendent to indicate where they must spread their provender. That doesn't encourage the use of the park as it ought to be used.

To place Rock Creek Park under the exclusive control of the chief of engineers might prove a serious obstacle to development of transportation facilities which are absolutely necessary for popularizing the park. The time is not far distant, when the Public Utilities Commission is going to take vigorously in hand this matter of providing adequate transportation; and whatever arrangement is made, it must not interpose difficulties in the way of a solution of the problem in the real interest of the public, and its right to make the most use of the recreation ground.

Too much military control will not promote the end that is desirable to attain.

AN EMBARRASSING BLUNDER

Consul General Skinner, who has been recalled from London by the State Department to explain his accusations against the British government concerning alleged restraints upon American commerce imposed by English orders in council, apparently must make good his charges or lose his post.

It is not surprising that the British government took umbrage at Consul General Skinner's attack upon its policies, and unless he can prove his assertions it would not be unnatural if London informed the American State Department that Mr. Skinner no longer was persona grata. This country recently has undergone an experience that makes it easy for us to appreciate the English position. As a result of it the ambassador of a foreign government was summoned home. These high agents representing a nation in another country are considered as guests of the country to which they are accredited, and when they behave themselves unseemly or impugn the motives of their host, they bring an end to their usefulness.

Consul General Skinner is recognized as an efficient officer. His offense to the British government was his report to Washington that England was discriminating against American trade, suppressing it, in fact, with certain countries, by her orders in council, while herself trading with those same countries in goods proscribed so far as America was concerned.

The report contained English statistics and Mr. Skinner's own deductions therefrom, intended for the consideration of officials here, and probably not for publication. It was, however, given out for publication by the State Department, and it is this, rather than the report from Mr. Skinner, which constitutes an embarrassing blunder. The recall of the consul general, viewed in this light, was not necessitated by any public impropriety on his own part, but by the action of his own Government in making public his report. Such indiscretions tend to damage the entire Consular Service. Consular representatives may hesitate to submit their private opinions because of fear that their Government will make them public. It was a most indelicate thing to accuse one of the belligerents of acts hostile to the United States unless there were adequate proof. There appears to be no such proof. The blame for present embarrassment rests upon the officials that really preferred the charge by making the report public, before any steps were taken to ascertain whether it stated facts or only apparent facts.

GEN. GOETHALS TO REMAIN

General Goethals has returned to the Panama Canal Zone, withdrawn his resignation as governor of the Zone, and will resume active charge of affairs there. He has been moved to sacrifice his personal wish, which was that he might be relieved of his management of the canal and retire to the well-earned leisure that should be his lot following the long years of his devoted work at Panama.

To General Goethals, of course, the canal is the crown of a great career. He wants to finish, to perfect, his task; and it is found that a condition which no man could have forecast, a situation that could not possibly have been gauged, threatens the stability and the complete success of the canal. The slides in the Culebra cut have become increasingly serious. A fleet of vessels carrying cargoes for Vladivostock has been held up at the canal by the latest slide. They are of the utmost importance to the Russian government. The delay may prove a grave affair. Manifestly, intermittent service cannot make the canal the great factor in world transportation that has been expected. The present suspension of passage is likely to represent a month of lost opportunity, while entailing a large expense.

No man knows the problem of Culebra better than General Goethals; none knows so well the organization with which remedial work must be carried on. Confidence in the future of the canal and in its ultimate completion in perfect and reliable condition is augmented by the assurance that General Goethals has voluntarily determined that for him to leave now would be a sort of desertion of his great task.

The charge that the allies are using intoxicating gases looks like an adroit attempt by the Sultan to stimulate recruiting.

And those dismissed middies couldn't even claim their mothers didn't raise 'em to be sailors.

Considering its non-adhesive qualities, money seems to make a remarkable salve for ye forlorn jilted maiden.

INDUSTRIAL REPORT DEBATE IS PROBABLE

Senator Ashurst Will Press Resolution for Printing 50,000 Copies of It.

The report of the Industrial Commission, which has come in for such strong condemnation in some quarters, and for equally strong approval in others, will not be permitted to remain unnoticed in Congress.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona will set the ball rolling at the very outset of the regular session. He will introduce and press in the Senate a resolution for the printing of at least 50,000 copies of the report.

This resolution undoubtedly will stir up a lively debate. Opposition to it is expected. Senator Ashurst said today that opponents of the findings of Walsh and the labor members of the commission were trying hard to bottle up the report. "They think, in fact, they have it bottled up already," said the Senator. "They seem to believe the report dead. But it is not. I have constant demand for copies. Already I have been asked by constituents for several hundred copies, and I shall insist on an ample supply being printed."

Senator Ashurst believes that the effort to get a large number of copies printed will cause a debate in the Senate on the merits of the report.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band, bandstand at Home, 4 p. m.

Mass meeting of George Washington University students to discuss organization of coast artillery company, Medical School Building, 1335 H street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Brookland Citizens' Association, Masonic Temple, Twelfth and Monroe streets northeast, 8 p. m.

Meeting, West Virginia Society of the District, Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.

"Home-coming" social, Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

Masonic: Hope, No. 26, Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; Takoma, No. 12, Cathedral, No. 14, St. John's Lodge, No. 18, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows: Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28; Marina, Washington, No. 3; Dorcas, No. 4, Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias: Rathbone-Superior, No. 29.

National Union—McKinley Council, Georgetown Council.

Red Men—Idaho Council, Degree of Pocahontas.

Meeting, Mu-So-Lit Club, assembly hall, colored Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Dance, in honor of new pledges, George Washington Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, chapter house, 2011 Columbia road northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting, State Equal Suffrage Association, Cobb Library, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"My Lady's Garter," 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—"Rigoletto," 8:20 p. m.
Poli's—"An American Citizen," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Gaiety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant.
Knights of Pythias—Ways and Means committee.
National Union—Columbia Council, Nonpareil Council.

Book Reviews

(Notice of all books received will be made in this column. Those which merit more extended notice will be reviewed from time to time. Prices not given may be obtained from publishers.)

OUR CHINESE CHANCES. By Paul Myron. Chicago: Lineberger Brothers, publishers. Illustrated. Price, $1.25.

A book designed to point out the business chances in China which are open to the American business man.

THE LAST LAP. By D. W. Starrett. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. Price, $1.25.

A presentation of mysticism as a stable science.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE FROM CÆSAR TO KAISER. By Ruth Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. With maps.

The history of the chief storm center of European ambition from the time of Cæsar until the present day.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CONSTITUTION. With other addresses and essays. By Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CANCER. Its Cause and Treatment. By L. Duncan Bulkley, M.D. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 67 East Fifty-ninth street. Price, $1.50.

Dr. Bulkley has collected and analyzed all evidence on cancer with reference to its constitutionality. He presents his own experience in the dietetic and medical treatment of cancer.

GERMANY EMBATTLED. An American interpretation. By Oswald Garrison Villard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.00.

Being an American interpretation of present conditions in Europe and America, together with their related significance. Surprisingly neither for nor against Germany.

SONGS OF HOPE. By Rebecca N. Taylor. Boston: Sherman, French & Co.

Cheerful poems of a religious nature.

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL. By Evdoux Bemans. Translated by Betty Yoemans. New York: Duffield & Co. Price, $1.00.

Touching and inspiring stories of the wounded and the nurses in a French hospital during the first four months of the war.

THE REAL MAN. By Francis Lynde. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

Francis Lynde wrote a good book last year, the "City of Numbered Days," remarkable neither for exceptional character drawing nor artistic value, but for its culminative effect and consistent progression toward a given point.

This new book is quite as good, and holds the attention until the last. Lynde's style of swift moving melodramatic fiction is a great improvement on the same style of twenty years ago. The present story shows the metamorphosis of a man under conditions which make stringent demands upon his mental, physical, and moral powers. From being a somewhat effeminate bank clerk he comes to be a red-blooded, fair fighting man among men, worthy of respect and even of admiration.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.00.

A collection of the latest stories of Davis, introduced by one rattling good war story. The title would lead one to think that all the stories were of the present war, but five of the six are about other things, women, adventure, and cards. A few have already appeared in the magazines.

Blaze in Grocery Store.

Fire early today did $150 damage in the grocery store at 301 Eighth street northeast, conducted by Max Burka. The cause of the blaze, which was discovered about 5 o'clock, is not known.

Crisis in Pan-American Relations to Mexican Issue Is Expected Soon

If Diplomats Decide for Carranza, Strong Protest Will Follow—Danger of Recognizing Either Faction Now Has Impressed People Best Informed About Conditions.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

A crisis in Pan-American relations to the Mexican situation is expected to be marked by the conference of American diplomats that will be resumed in this city tomorrow. The Washington representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala are to resume their sittings with the Washington foreign office in the effort to determine upon an all-American policy in dealing with Mexico.

There is a strong feeling in Washington that the conference beginning tomorrow may result in some determination favorable to the recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico. If it does, there will be a strong protest against Washington accepting the dictum. There is good reason to believe that some of the intimate advisers of the President regarding Mexico have been strongly opposing the acceptance of the Carranza regime; while the President has for a long time been regarded as decidedly predisposed to the Villa cause.

VILLA'S ATTITUDE COMMENDS HIM.

General Villa, despite the efforts to arouse prejudice against him, has maintained an attitude toward the United States that has in general commended him here. When on August 11 the Pan-American diplomatic conference addressed notes to the leaders of the Mexican faction suggesting the desirability of their getting together in some way and ending the bad conditions in Mexico, the Villa reply was satisfactory; it indicated his willingness to make concessions and with seeming sincerity, displayed disposition to compromise.

Carranza's reply was of very different tenor; stiff-necked and determined to make no concessions, Carranza insisted that he would be a party to no compromise, and that there was nothing to compromise.

Three weeks ago the diplomats held another conference in New York and it was announced that they had agreed to give the Mexican factions three weeks in which to attempt getting together. At that time there was some hope that before the three weeks should expire decisive military developments would determine pretty definitely which side was going to preponderate. It looked as if the odds were altogether in favor of the Carranzistas, and if the military issue should be forced they would win.

Issue Has Been Avoided.

But the issue has been avoided rather than pressed. The great predominance of military power claimed in behalf of Carranza has not dictated any results, and today the Villistas claim that the two sides are about evenly matched, though Carranza, by reason of holding most of his territory in the north, and of controlling Vera Cruz and Mexico City, puts up a better front than his enemies. Vera Cruz and Yucatan give economic advantages to Carranza, because he gets the privilege of collecting revenues on imports.

On the other hand, Villa has some things that in a military way offset the Carranza control of Vera Cruz and Mexico City. He has a reloading plant for ammunition, which is carried around on a troop train and operated where it is needed; also powder factories in Chihuahua and Sonora that give him a measure of independence that would be quite impossible without them. Carranza, on the other hand, is compelled to import all his munitions.

Disappointment Is Felt.

It is no secret that there has been some disappointment over the failure of the Mexicans to do something, either in a military or a diplomatic way, toward settling their own issues. The Villistas declare that recognition of Carranza at this time would be followed by a resumption of military activities, and that before many months Carranza would be overthrown. Not so very long ago Huerta had apparently as much predominance as Carranza holds today, yet he was forced out of the country.

The danger of recognizing either faction, as matters now stand, has impressed people best informed about conditions. The Villistas insist that Washington declined to give them recognition when they were decidedly in the ascendant, and say that it would be unfair now to give Carranza the recognition when he has not demonstrated a conclusive domination. All they ask is that Mexico be let alone awhile longer; they say they will take care of their own case if given the chance.

Predisposed To Carranza.

But despite all arguments, there is a strong feeling, on the eve of resumption of the Pan-American conferences, that the South and Central American diplomats are predisposed to Carranza. Former Secretary of State Bryan was looked upon as decidedly pro-Carranza, even at the time when President Wilson was in favor of Villa. There is more than a little feeling that had it not been for the Bryan leaning to Carranza, Washington might have recognized or in some other way given its countenance to Villa months ago. Today there is less excuse for that course, even if the Administration were inclined toward it, because the Villa power has not been maintained so strongly.

Whether the adventure into Pan-American diplomacy has been fortunate or unfortunate, it has brought the Mexican situation to the point where something like definite action by the Washington Government is indicated for the near future. If Secretary Lansing has any decided disposition to favor either party in the southern republic, he has most discreetly kept the evidence of it concealed. He is credited with an open mind.

Threat of Trouble.

For the first time in many months, the Villa element is making something like a threat of trouble, provided the diplomats decide against it. The Pan-Americans at the time when they addressed themselves to the factional leaders in Mexico, made very clear that they were unalterably opposed to any intervention in force in the affairs of the republic. If the negotiation through them brings a posture of affairs in which intervention is necessary, the United States will have that burden to bear alone, and the prospect of it, in view of other foreign complications, is not pleasant.

Mexico at the moment is a serious proposition to the Administration.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN INTERIOR BUREAU

Probationary Appointments, Promotions, and Resignations Are Published.

An even score of personnel changes in the Interior Department were announced by Secretary Lane today as follows:

Probationary appointments — Miss Elsie Ullman, copyist at $720, in the General Land Office; Walter F. Boswell, messenger boy at $420, in the Patent Office; Miss Edith M. Fry, under clerk at $900, in the Reclamation Service; Arthur R. Elliott, assistant engineer at $1,800, in the Bureau of Mines.

The temporary appointment of Miss Margaret E. Pattison, as stenographer and typewriter at $75 a month in the Bureau of Education, has been extended.

Miss Emma L. Tibbetts and Miss Joanna F. Fennell have been reinstated in the Patent Office, the former as clerk at $1,200 and the latter as copyist at $900.

Promotions—Francis R. Wieldine, messenger boy in the General Land Office, from $480 to $600; Harry J. Hillyard from assistant map printer at $1.50 a day to messenger boy at $480.

Charles O. Casey, copyist at $900, has been transferred from the Reclamation Service to the General Land Office.

Resignations—Edward K. Allen, assistant messenger at $720, James C. Harris, messenger boy at $480, and Elery W. Flester, messenger boy at $480, all in the General Land Office; William R. King, clerk at $1,200 in the Pension Office; George M. Dowe, first assistant examiner in the Patent Office at $2,400; Holbert W. Frear, junior engineer at $1,200 in the Geological Survey; Arthur N. Kelley, senior clerk at $2,100, and Thomas W. Hause, clerk at $1,680 in the Reclamation Service, and James N. Lawrence, assistant physical chemist at $1,500, and Roland E. Galliett, messenger boy at $480 in the Bureau of Mines.

Bethany Social Tonight.

A home coming session will be held at Bethany Baptist Church this evening. The women's and young men's auxiliaries of the church will assist in the entertainment.

BODY OF DAY-OLD BABY DISCOVERED

Paper-Picker Finds Strangled Infant in Bundle on Ready's Dump.

The tiny body of a day-old girl baby, showing evidence of strangulation, lies today at the District Morgue, while Detective Portney, of the Central Office, is endeavoring to fix the responsibility for the infant's death.

While Robert Butler, a paper picker on Ready's dump, located at Twenty-sixth street and Benning road, D. C., was at work late yesterday afternoon, he unwrapped a bundle of newspaper found in the trash and discovered the body. A handkerchief had been stuffed down the child's throat, and its tiny feet were bound together by wrappings of cloth.

Coroner Nevitt declared that the child had been murdered, and that the handkerchief was used to stifle its cries, but the police have little hope of solving the mystery of its death.

The paper among which the body was found was brought to the dump by Leslie Croxton, a collector, who lives near First and M streets southwest. The police are investigating along the route taken by Croxton during the day.

Adas Israel Services Are Resumed Tonight

Services at Adas Israel Synagogue, Sixth and I streets northwest, will be resumed tonight. The Rev. A. S. Shefferman and choir will officiate. Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman will give a series of lectures on "The Prophets and Their Message."

Justice McCoy Signs Two Divorce Decrees

Decrees of divorce were signed yesterday by Justice McCoy in Equity Court No. 2 in favor of Edward F. Walkowski from Lily Gladys Walkowski, and for Mary MacPherson from John N. MacPherson. The latter was ordered to pay alimony.

DR. BATTLE GUEST AT PHYSICIANS' BANQUET

Chairman of Medical Committee During G. A. R. Encampment Honored by Fellows.

Dr. Lewis J. Battle, chairman of the medical committee during the G. A. R. encampment, was given a dinner by his fellow committeemen at the Varnum last night.

About 100 Washington physicians who served on the medical committee gathered at the banquet board, and enjoyed a thoroughly delightful evening with their guest. The affair was more like a college students' dinner than that of sedate practitioners. All who attended were in a happy vein of humor.

Dr. A. B. Hoe was toastmaster. Among the speakers was Dr. Frank Leech, president of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, who congratulated Dr. Battle and other members of the medical committee for their efficient labors during the encampment, and their successful maintenance and conduct of three large hospitals at Union Station, Camp Emery, and on the White Lot.

Others who spoke were Drs. J. F. Hilton, George C. Clark, Samuel Watkins, Philip S. Roy, Tom A. Williams, W. M. Barton, A. W. Boswell, and O. W. Boswell, the latter being vice president of the Medical Society.

Among the members of the medical committee present were Drs. C. R. Dufour, N. E. Webb, E. Y. Davidson, Joseph D. Rogers, William J. G. Thomas, J. Ramsay Nevitt, Thomas Dowling, J. H. Digges, Sacks Buckey, Raymond C. Luckett, H. Watson Moffit, Henry W. Jaeger, R. P. Dunmire, A. Barnes Hooe, Lewis J. Battle, John L. Norris, Oliver A. T. Swain, C. N. Chipman, Charles W. Hyde, J. Franklin Hilton, J. J. Kaveney, W. Ashby Frankland, F. W. Bradin, George B. Dowling, G. G. Morris, Samuel E. Watkins, Tom A. Williams, Arthur J. Hall, Stuart C. Johnson, William P. Wood, Oliver C. Cox, William J. French, H. Thomas West, Clifton R. Wallace, Caryl Burbank, Francis McQuillan, A. N. Valentine, Walter Van Sweringen, J. J. Madigan, Francis A. St. Clair, F. O. Roman, D. W. Prentiss, R. L. Cook, George H. Heinecke, Norman R. Jennes, A. C. Gray, William A. Jack, Richard F. Tobin, A. W. Boswell, Frank Leech, W. M. Barton, Carl Von Coenden, N. P. Barnes, R. Rieber, M. H. Prosperi, Philip S. Coy, A. J. Carrico, Wade H. Atkinson, G. C. Clark, Chew Blakistone, V. B. Jackson, and Jesse H. Ramsburgh.

In Continuous and Film Theaters

One of the most distinguished of stage stars, Mrs. Minnie Maddon Fiske, will be the attraction at Moore's Strand Theater next week, from Sunday to Tuesday in a film version of Thackery's novel, "Vanity Fair." This wonderful masterpiece of fiction has been visualized with great care to preserve its atmosphere and keen characterizations. The picture is largely a character study of willful, lovable Becky Sharp.

Mrs. Fiske scored a great success in the role of Becky on the stage, and before the camera her work is said to ring as true as behind the footlights. Her supporting company includes Bigelow Cooper, George A. Wright, Helene Strickland, William Wadsworth, Robert Brower, and others.

Wednesday and Thursday, Howard Estabrook will be featured in Henry Rowland's "The Closing Net." For the remainder of the week C. Aubrey Smith will be seen in "John Glade's Honour," an adaptation of Alfred Sutro's play.

For next week Manager Fosse will have at the Casino Theater a spectacular act known as "Ambition," which contains a big vaudeville surprise. Richard Edwin, who goes through about a dozen changes of character, is the headliner of the act, and he will be assisted in his unique characterizations by Helen Haines.

At matinees during the world series the big games will be shown play by play accounts on Rodier's scoreboard. The bill will also include Major Doyle, a Lilliputian comedian; Lester and Moore, in fantastic dances; John Stone will exhibit barrel jumping; Demarest, an eccentric pianist, and the Dancing Lamars, who will be retained on the bill next week.

Mary Miles Minter will be featured next week at Moore's Garden Theater from Sunday to Tuesday in "Emmy of Stork's Nest." There will be a double program on Wednesday, "The Wheels of Justice," featuring Dorothy Kelly, and "The Bread Line," with Francelia Billington and Ralph Lewis. Thursday and Friday Harold Lockwood returns in "The House of a Thousand Scandals."

An innovation in entertainment marks the program for Saturday, when Earle Williams will appear personally twice in the afternoon and twice in the evening and deliver a monologue. The film program will include "The Awakening," featuring Mr. Williams and Anita Stewart, and Florence La Badie, in "The Long Arm of the Secret Service."

Crandall's program of photoplays for next week will include Theda Bara in "Sin," as the main attraction for Sunday. From Monday to Thursday, "The Little Gypsy," an adaptation of Barrie's "Little Minister," featuring Dorothy Bernard and Thurlow Bergen, formerly Poli players will be the attraction. With all the enhanced opportunities for scenic display and dramatic action afforded by the photo-dramatic version, "The Little Gypsy" promises to outdo the original stage production.

Friday and Saturday, "The Family Cupboard," a World film photodrama, with Holbrook Blunn in the principal role, will be the feature attraction. Prof. Heitmuller's orchestra will be a pleasing addition to the program.

The Leader Theater's plan of showing feature attractions only will continue next week with the presentation of the Equitable Pictures Corporation's offering of Kathryn Osterman, in Paul Armstrong's play of a woman who tried and succeeded, entitled "The Rhodeen." The photodrama is in five acts and 70 scenes. Miss Osterman will be supported by an all star cast of photoplay actresses and actors who have become popular before the Leader audiences. Appropriate music will accompany all pictures to be shown.

Alumnae Reading Circle Of Notre Dame Elects

New officers will have charge of the next meeting of the Alumnae Reading Circle of Notre Dame Academy. The annual election, which was held last evening, resulted as follows: The Rev. George L. Kelly, S. J., reverend moderator; Miss Hortense A. Mattingly, president; Mrs. Katherine Hartnett, vice president; Miss Nellie J. Hickey, treasurer; Mrs. Mary V. Fennell, corresponding secretary; Miss Helen Kearney, recording secretary, and Miss Marie L. Sullivan, music chairman.