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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1915.

THE FOOD SHOW

Washington is coming to realize that a food show is a valuable affair. The patronage of the food show just concluded at Convention Hall proves this general appreciation.

The association of Washington merchants who arrange the exhibition deserve commendation for staging a new sort of show. The food show of the past was synonymous with large quantities of samples. It left a bedazed mental impression, a wearied palate, and indigestion. There were samples to be had at the Convention Hall food show, but the feature that attracted the crowds, and to which visitors gave attention, were the demonstrations and lectures on preparation of foods.

The preparation of foods is now recognized as a science. There are numerous books that discuss calories and albumens in glib fashion. But the demonstrations and talks at the food show were intelligible and practical, the housewives found, and the whole show was a sort of laboratory of household economics.

THE FORTS OF SAND

For months Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops have been fighting hard on the Dvinsk front. The German official statement has said at various times that the Russian attacks before Dvinsk "were continued without the slightest success."

On the other hand, the Russian official statement has said in practically the same language from time to time the German attacks before Dvinsk "were continued without the slightest success."

Both the German and Russian statements are true, for Dvinsk has been captured two or three dozen times, first by the Germans, then by the Russians.

Newspaper readers who recollect how Liege and the other forts crumpled before the way of the German advance in Belgium and France until the turn of the tide at the Marne have wondered how Dvinsk should not succumb to the great guns of Germany and Austria. But unlike the French and Belgian fortifications, Dvinsk was not made of concrete, stone, and steel. The Russion fortress was constructed of shifting sands, and therein lies the secret. Gunners cannot knock to pieces sand fortifications with the ease that they have reduced concrete and steel. Projectiles are smothered in the skillfully laid out trenches.

The lessons of the war, upon which Europe is spending billions of dollars and millions of lives, ought to be of value to America. The sand fortress, erected at very little expense and holding out so splendidly for months, ought to be of interest to our own national defense board for use on our coasts should America ever be attacked.

DRIVING THE WAR HOME

The allied nations have caused the war to enter upon a new phase. Whether General Joffre has been assigned the supreme command of their land forces has not yet developed beyond doubt, but it is a fact that there has been a centralization of directive authority, and it may be fair to assume that what has occurred in England, a concentration of power in three heads, is a paradigm of what has occurred in respect of the management of the campaigns on the Continent. Perfect co-ordination would take up slack and eliminate waste, but more than all else it would secure the maximum of results from the forces in the field. Offensives on all the allied fronts ought to be related, and the only way in which to maintain this correspondence is through a centralized council.

If this step has been adopted, the next undoubtedly will be to drive the war home to Germany by an attempt to break through the Kaiser's line. It is not generally known how, in three years, the armies of the French republic, before Napoleon appeared prominently upon the scene, achieved greater conquests and glory of arms than did all the forces of Louis XIV in his entire reign. It was merely by directing "the hottest fire at one point and breaking the enemies' lines in two." A historian asserts that "This new policy became the basis of Napoleon's victories." This same policy has been practiced by the German general staff, and accounts for the greatest German successes. It does not always succeed: it failed in the attempted drive to Calais; it has just failed in the effort to capture Riga. But it succeeded in Belgium, in Galicia, in Poland, and in Serbia.

That policy offers the only method of carrying the battles into Germany, of acquainting the German people with the frightfulness of the thing their ruler has imposed upon Europe. And that must be done if the allies are to dictate the terms of peace.

THERE IS A SOLUTION

Mr. Lansing, in discussing the effects of the present war, once declared that "neutral nations have had to meet a series of problems which have never been solved." America has one such problem on its hands at this moment. A conspiracy, said to be the engine of a certain foreign government, has been organized for the purpose of destroying by bomb and torch the plants in this country which furnish arms and munitions to the allies. This is not merely an invasion of American sovereignty: it constitutes war upon American institutions, and is indeed hostile to the United States.

Dr. Josef Goricar, former Austro-Hungarian consul at New York, in an astounding revelation declares that the agents of his government in the United States have plotted against munitions manufacturing in America, and he asserts that among the many thousands of his countrymen here "a reign of terror has been created." Since the publication of Dr. Goricar's accusations, it has been alleged that the Department of State has in its possession evidence of objectionable activities conducted by Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian consul general in New York, and it is said his offenses extend from complicity in passport frauds to schemes to prevent the exportation of munitions of war.

All the machinery of the Government is in motion to uncover the extent, the authors of, and the participants in the great conspiracy. It is said that the Government intends to make an example of those detected. If it is true that it possesses evidence which incriminates Von Nuber, it should begin with him as its first example. His exequaturs should be revoked and he be expelled from the country, bag and baggage. It is not common sense to allow an arch-conspirator to be at large. Remove the fountain-head, and its issue will cease to flow. It is not justice to the nation to permit the author of the worst evil in the land to remain here because, perchance, if removed the embarrassments attending our intercourse with Austria-Hungary might be increased.

As for all others involved in the conspiracy, the criminal laws of the land are in full operation. If the nation-wide arson plot is to be stamped out, the whole measure of the law must be applied in all its rigor. It is the only way for the law to vindicate itself; it is the only way to prevent the intimidation of large industries; it is the only solution of a dangerous international plot.

TERROR---A PRINCIPLE OF RULE

Thrice in the history of the world has been witnessed "the scientific application of terror as a principle of rule." In the evening of the Roman republic Sulla instituted it under his dictatorship. It was applied for the second time under the inexorable regime of the committees in the morning of the French republic. Lastly it was adopted by Germany when she decided to risk all in war, knowing her instruments and premeditating her course.

"It is my opinion that to disconcert their measures and stop the enemy we must make the royalists fear," declared Danton before the committee of general defense in 1792, proclaiming the advent of the Terror. By his forces' deeds the German Emperor likewise has announced that he is determined to cow Europe through its fear of his terrible works. The barbarities practiced in Belgium, the aerial raids upon Paris, the bombardment of London by Zeppelins, the shelling of undefended towns, the sinking of the Lusitania, and countless other crimes committed in the name of war but that were perpetrated with no military purpose, were all of a kind with the program of terrorism with which the Kaiser hopes to intimidate his foes.

The idea seems not to be with the German Emperor alone. Dr. Heinze, a liberal member of the reichstag, is the author of a book from which the following is an excerpt: "If the allies hope by hunger to rob the German armies of victory no German doubts that the general staff will ultimately expel millions of inhabitants from occupied territory and slaughter hundreds of thousands of prisoners who are consuming German food."

In time the application of the terror may cease to be scientific and degenerate into the most purposeless murder.

Misunderstanding.

"Reggie would tango perfectly but for two things."

"Yes? What are they?"

"His feet."—St. Patrick's Monthly Calendar.

Replogle Revises His $15,000,000 History

"I Wasn't a Water Boy; I Was an Office Boy," Says New Owner of Cambria Steel, Asking "Soft Pedal on Flubdub."

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—J. Leonard Replogle, who has purchased 240,000 shares of stock in the Cambria Steel Company, at a cost of $15,000,000, did not begin his career when eleven years old as a water boy in the plant at Johnstown, Pa. He denied the story today.

"I wasn't a water boy; I was an office boy," he explained. "Not that it makes any difference."

That was his attitude toward the whole subject—he couldn't see that it made any difference to anyone how he had climbed in the world. He refused to be cajoled with the argument that it might be an inspiration to other young men to read how he became a multi-millionaire between eleven and thirty-eight—intimating that boys who need inspiration of that sort are pretty hopeless. Nor had he any recipes for success.

On the other hand, he was perfectly good natured about it. He performed the difficult feat of balking all attemts at a "personality" interview, and at the same time getting himself voted a "regular fellow" by the disappointed inquisitors.

"Soft Pedal the Flubdub."

"Glad to answer any question proper about the business," he explained. "Drop in at the office any time there's anything going on. But for heaven's sake soft pedal the flubdub about me!"

So much from first sources. At second hand, information is much more complete. Over in Johnstown, Pa., they know him.

"J. Leonard Replogle? Yes, sir—used to manage the Johnstown Athletics when they beat the Unibntown Amateurs, the Pittsburgh Athletics, and all the other crack teams in his end of the State. Beat the Atlantic City club every time they came to Johnstown, too. Would have beaten them on their own ground if it hadn't been for the umpiring. Big league ball, or mighty close to it, was J. L.'s style—so his townsmen remember the man.

For several years the steel man managed the baseball team with success. He was then in a subordinate position in the Cambria plant, although his rise already had begun. It was the Cambria Iron Company when he began as office boy. From office boy he was promoted to clerk for Charles Breniser, superintendent of the forge, axle and bolt department.

Succeeded to Superintendency.

Breniser died and Replogle succeeded him. Then he was made asistant to teh assistant general manager, and his next title was just as long—general superintendent of the order department. Soon he was vice president, also general manager of the sales department. Business weaned him from baseball about in the middle of this list of jobs. But to this day he looks like an athlete, younger even than his thirty-eight years, with a good color, a clear eye, and springy carriage.

They tell another story on him in Johnstown. Cambria men say that of all the hundreds of thousands of car axles made by the forge, axle and bolt department when Repolgle was its head, very few broke, and only one is known to have caused a wreck.

In March he left the Cambria concern to become vice president of the American Vanadium Company. This forced him to move from Johnstown to Philadelphia, and later to New York.

We dFounder's Granddaughter.

His wife was Miss Blanche K. McMillen, granddaughter of James McMillen, one of the founders of the Cambria company.

An ancestor was Rinehart Replogle, who emigrated from France to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution. The family clung to Bedford county from that day until Replogle went to work in Johnstown. His parents now are living in Westmont, Pa., a suburb of Johnstown. They had twelve children.

An another thing—the father of the former office boy and present largest individual stockholder in the Cambria Steel Corporation was a preacher.

TELLS OF ADVANTAGE OF WIRELESS PHONE

Theodore N. Vail Believes It Soon Will Be Made of Practical Worth.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, believes the wireless telephone, which not long ago carried America's voice to Paris and Honolulu, may be improved until it becomes of great practical worth, says the *Chicago Tribune*.

"The wireless telegraph has been improved steadily since first the world began to use it," said Mr. Vail in an interview. "The ordinary telephone's development has been a thing of wonder. If our present telephone service were replaced by the service which the public received even so short a time as ten years ago, the United States would rise to its feet and swear.

"One advantage which the wireless telephone has over the wireless telegraph is that anybody can use it. To operate a wireless telegraph an expert operator is needed, a man who knows and can use the Morse code.

"But the wireless telephone can be used by the average man, who can pick up the receiver and hear and understand.

"There are many small ships sailing the seas whose owners cannot afford to hire wireless operators. For such ships the wireless telephone, when experiment has improved it, will be a great help.

"The resultant benefit will to a large degree be a benefit for humanitarianism. The small ships will be enabled to call for help when help is wanted.

"The letter, the telegraph and the telephone each has its purpose. A letter will tell Jones that Smith will see him the next afternoon; a telegram will tell him that at the last moment something develops to prevent Smith from seeing him; a telephone conversation must be resorted to when it is necessary to discuss a complicated matter.

"The wireless telephone never will displace the telegraph or the cable, but when it is developed it will do a special work and do it well."

ARRAY OF COUNSEL IMPOSING.

Group of Noted Lawyers Defends New Haven Directors.

The attorneys for the eleven men who were put on trial on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law while directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad are quite as imposing figures in public life as some of their clients, according to the *New York Tribune*. The following tells the story:

William G. Rockefeller—Represented by Attorney Richard V. Lindabury.

Charles F. Brooker—Royall Victor, Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Eustace Seligman.

Robert W. Taft—W. W. Miller, Henry M. Earle and John W. Dixon.

Lewis Cass Ledyard—De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay.

Charles M. Pratt—John G. Milburn and John D. Lindsay.

D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster and Henry K. McHarg—Thomas D. Thacher, Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Homer S. Cummings.

James S. Hemingway and A Heaton Robertson—John W. H. Crim.

Edward R. Robbins—Michael Kenealy.

The Government is represented by R. L. Batts, of Austin, Tex., former law partner of United States Attorney General Gregory; James W. Osborne, and Assistant United States Attorneys General Frank M. Swacker, and Robert P. Stephenson.

WHEN A PRESIDENT MARRIES.

He Marries, That's All, and Doesn't Bother Other Nations.

When an American President marries he marries—that's all, declares the *New York World*. Continuing the *World* says:

No big nation furnishes the bride with the expectation of getting a valuable return some day by the exertion of family influence. No smaller nation need look forward to the time when what seems a highly advantageous international match may indirectly thwart the will of the people.

The groom doesn't have to worry about the international significance of his wedding, for the simple reason that it hasn't any. Neither the groom nor the bride has to wait until a crowd of alleged statesmen have pondered over a lot of political considerations before they feel they have a right ever to think of loving each other.

There isn't that aspect of business about it which accompanies the matches of the heads of monarchic nations. Some day, in view of recent developments tending to show the possible disadvantages of royal family alliances in Europe, the nations of that continent may finally come to the point of insisting that all royal marriages be strictly "a la President."

WU TO DEVOTE REST OF LIFE TO WRITING

Even Change From Republic Into Monarchy Will Not Bring Him From Retirement.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese minister to the United States, although he plans to live to be 150 years old, now considers himself out of public life, and for the next seventy-five years will be just an onlooker, regardless of whether the Chinese Republic is turned back into an empire, says a letter from Shanghai to the *Kansas City Star*.

"The folks up at Peking are running things. They haven't asked me my advice, and they probably wouldn't act on it if I gave it," said Dr. Wu, when asked for his comments on the monarchial movement.

"In my recent book on America I told what I thought about the American Government, the Chinese government and governments in general. I couldn't say any more than I said in that book and I haven't changed my mind since I wrote it," the venerable diplomat continued.

Dr. Wu's book, called "America Through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat," contains a chapter reviewing monarchial and republican forms of government in detail. He says: "It may be pertinently asked why China has become a republic, since from time immemorial she has had a monarchial form of government. The answer is that the conditions and circumstances in China are peculiar and are different from those prevailing in Japan and other countries.

"In Japan it is claimed that the empire was founded by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C., and that the dynasty founded by him has continued ever since. It is well known that the Chinese imperial family is of Manchu origin. The Ching dynasty was founded in 1644 by conquest, not by succession. Upon the recent overthrow of the Manchu dynasty it was found very difficult to find a Chinese, however able, who possessed the legal right of succeeding to the throne. Jealousy and provincial feelings placed this suggestion absolutely beyond discussion. Disagreements, frictions and constant civil wars would have ensued if any attempt had been made to establish a Chinese dynasty. Another fact is that a large majority of the intelligent people of China were disgusted with the system of monarchial government.

"I shall devote the rest of my life to literary work. I have just finished some books in Chinese on educational subjects. I am much interested in a better system of schools for my country."

"You still cling to your vegetarian principles?"

"Oh, yes, I have found the secret of health. No liquor nor tobacco for me, and no meat. One learns how to live sanely as one advances in years."

SOLDIERS ODDLY MIXED

Bootblack and London Solicitor Fight Together In Dardanelles.

A private in the eastern Mediterranean expeditionary force, writing from the Gallipoli peninsula, tells some remarkable facts about his companions, according to a dispatch to the *New York Sun*.

Of his platoon, he writes, not one had ever been a soldier. The members included:

A London solicitor.
Half a dozen vanmen.
Several railway men.
Two commercial travelers.
The boots of a London hotel.
A policeman.
A bookbinder.
Two shop assistants.
A barman.
A taxicab driver.
An Oxford undergraduate.

"What a crowd!" he says. "But they fought like devils, and a Turkish officer who was taken prisoner said it was the worst fight he had been in, though he had helped defend and retake the Haricot three times."

PRIEST SHELLS CHURCH.

French Clergyman Selected Because He Is Fine Shot.

Here is a little story from the front, says *La Semaine Litteraire*, which is absolutely authentic:

The church tower of a certain village in the hands of the enemy proved very annoying to a particular portion of the French trenches. It was decided accordingly that it must be destroyed, and a good artillerist was chosen for the purpose. He addressed himself to his task, and having taken careful aim, succeeded eventually in leveling the tower by a well directed shot. Congratulations followed, to which the gunner replied:

"You would felicitate me all the more perhaps, although there is little need for congratulation, if you knew what I am in civilian life."

"How do you mean—what are you?"

"I am a priest."

GENERAL CASTELNAU JOFFRE'S CHIEF AID

Commanded Army of Lorraine—Loves to Visit Trenches and Chat With Soldiers.

At the outbreak of the war a great triumvirate, Generals Joffre, Pau, and Castelnau, was at the head of the French army, says the *London Times*. The health of General Pau led to his retirement from the field, and General Castelnau remained the right-hand man of the generalissimo.

Born in 1851, he is, like General Maunoury and like many another soldier of France, avenging a personal account accumulated in the defeats of 1870-71.

It was at Nancy, on the Lorraine frontier, which General Castelnau defended with such triumph, when the emperor was waiting with a glittering escort the victory which was to open the gates of Lorraine, that he revealed his talents as a strategist.

While the bitter controversies between church and state were raging in France General Castelnau with his clerical traditions could scarcely expect promotion. It was not until 1906 that he received a general's stars. Since then his career has been rapid. He commanded the Twenty-fourth brigade of infantry at Sedan, then the Seventh brigade at Soissons, and in 1909 he assumed command of the Thirteenth division at Chaumont. In this post his talents had full scope, and it was quickly recognized that in Castelnau France had a general of great worth.

He was called to Paris by General Joffre in 1913 to become chief of the general staff. It was after one year of intimate co-operation with General Joffre that the war broke out. General Castelnau was given the command of the all-important army of Lorraine. Here, with forces weakened by heavy losses, he put up the fight which made him famous. The victory of Le Grand Couronne was the first leaf of the laurel wreath which General Castelnau is helping to complete for France.

After the battle of the Marne Castelnau's army was moved to the north and placed between those of Maunoury and Maud'huy.

General Castelnau is one of those generals who believes in frequent relations with his men. It is his custom, whenever possible, to visit the trenches and chat with the soldiers, asking them questions as to their families and the country they have come from in a friendly manner, which goes straight to the heart of the soldier.

Serbian King Fleeing Before Foes In Wagon

Aged Monarch Began Journey in Dilapidated Automobile, But Was Forced to Take to Rickety, Horse-Drawn Country Wagon.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless), Nov. 14.—King Peter of Serbia is fleeing before the Germans in a rickety, horse-drawn country wagon.

He began his journey in a dilapidated automobile, which soon stuck in the mud. The wagon was the only other vehicle his attendants could find for him. Crown Prince Alexander and the members of the Serb general staff are following the aged monarch.

The Serb army grows momentarily more and more demoralized. Some regiments have mutined bodily, killed their own officers, and taken to the mountains, where they have begun guerrilla fighting.

In some instances Bulgarian prisoners in the Serbs' hands have been stabbed by the fleeing captors.

Wounded Left Behind.

Wounded Serb soldiers are generally left to their fate by their comrades, attended only by a few nurses, who are sticking faithfully by their patients.

Formation of a Serb women's "battalion of death" is described in copies of Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera, received here. The Serb government has disseminated stories of shocking atrocities by the invaders, as a means of encouraging a more desperate resistance, and 350 women are already enrlled in the "death battalion."

In several places the invaders have actually found armed girls and women.

The Serb minister in Rome, telling of the invasion of his country by "the savage hordes of Central Europe," denies the Serb women's participation in the fighting, but the fact is declared proved by the reports published in the Corriere della Sera.

King Is Seventy-one.

King Peter of Serbia, described in Berlin dispatches as fleeing in a tumble-down country wagon before the invaders of this country, is a decrepit man of seventy-one. He is racked by rheumatism, and earlier accounts have spoken of him as physically much broken by Serbia's recent troubles, though still fiery in spirit.

He was active in the field during the first and second Balkan wars, and at the time of Austria's first Serbian invasions, early in the present struggle, took part on the fighting line in the campaign which ended in the invaders' repulse.

His advisers prevailed on him, when the combined German, Austrian, and Bulgarian armies crossed his frontiers to seek a safe place in southern Serbia, but a week ago, seeing how desperate the situation was becoming, he insisted on going to the front, saying he wanted "to die in the trenches."

Ascended Throne In 1903.

Peter became King of Serbia in 1903, following the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He was so strongly suspected of having had a guilty pre-knowledge of the plot that for a long time many of the European powers refused to recognize him.

He had previously been an exile in Switzerland.

His wife, now dead, was Princess Zorka, of Montenegro.

Evening Services in the Churches

Church of the Epiphany, G near Fourteenth street, Rev. Randolph H. McKim. Sermon by Rev. Percy Foster Hall, "Social Service." 8 p. m.

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York avenue and Thirteenth and H street, Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe. Elisha Tableaux, "A Little Maid." 8 p. m.

Church of the Covenant, Connecticut avenue, Eighteenth and N streets, Rev. Charles Wood. "Conquerers of the Soil—Settlers and Gold Seekers." 8 p. m.

Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street, Rev. James Shera Montgomery. "The Glory of the Well Diggers." 8 p. m.

Foundry M. E. Church, Sixteenth and Church streets, Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. "The American Home." 8 p. m.

Hamline M. E. Church, Ninth and P streets northwest, Rev. Lucius C. Clark. "Jesus Our Example in Friendship." 8 p. m.

First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, Rev. Robert W. Coe. Sermon by Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow. "The Supreme Aim." 8 p. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbia road and Euclid streets. Mortals and Immortals." 8 p. m.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Fifteenth and R streets. "Mortals and Immortals." 8 p. m.

Waugh M. E. Church, Third and A streets northeast, Rev. F. M. McCoy. "The Great Physician and the Withered Hand." 7:30 p. m.

West Washington Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets northwest, Rev. B. D. Gaw. "What Do Baptists Believe?" 7:45 p. m.

Fifth Baptist Church, E near Seventh street southwest, Rev. John E. Briggs. Sermon by Dr. Weston Bruner. "The Second Coming of Christ." 7:45 p. m.

All Souls' Church, Unitarian, Fourteenth and L streets, Rev. U. G. B. Pierce. Liberal Religious Union at 8 p. m.

Church of the New Jerusalem, Sixteenth and Corcoran streets, Rev. Frank Sewall. Vespers at 5 p. m.

Spiritual Temple Society, 419 Tenth street northwest, Alfred H. Terry. Lecture on "The Illusions of Life." 8 p. m.

Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, South, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue northwest, Rev. Edward K. Hardin. "Evenings With Joseph—VIII." 8 p. m.

Union M. E. Church, Twentieth street, near Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Rev. John MacMurray. "Saved By What?" 8 p. m.

East Washington Seventh Day Adventist Church, 7 Fourth street northeast. Services conducted by Prof. Yotaw, of Washington Missionary College. 7:30 p. m.

Memorial Seventh Day Adventist Church, Twelfth near M street northwest, Rev. S. B. Horton, "Foundation Principles." 7:30 p. m.

Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church, South, 1413 Park road, Rev. Forest J. Prettyman, Sermon by Rev. E. L. Wolf, D. D. 8 p. m.

Second Baptist Church, Fourth street and Virginia avenue southeast, Rev. Howard I stewart. Musical service, 7:45 p. m.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets, Rev. Joseph T. Kelly.. Howard A. Banks. Lecture, "Four Golden Keys That Unlock Bible Reading." 8 p. m.

Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Vermont avenue, north of N street, Rev. Earl Wilfley. Madam Mumford will speak on "The Nativity." 8 p. m.

Y. W. C. A., Fourteenth and G streets, vesper service. Address by Dr. A. J. McKelway on "The Spiritual Significance of the Living Wage For Women." 4:30 p. m.

Theosophic Hall, 1216 H street northwest. Lecture by George H. Shibley, "Theosophy in Relation to Science, Philosophy and Religion." 8 p. m.

Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol street, Florida avenue and Q streets, Rev. H. E. Brundage. "The Company He Kept Killed a King." 7:45 p. m.

Ninth Street Christian Church, Ninth and D streets northeast, Rev. George A. Miller. "The Wilderness Cry." 7:45 p. m.

Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Fifth and F streets northwest, Rev. Howard F. Downs. "Hope For the Uttermost." 8 p. m.

Trinity M. E. Church, Pennsylvania avenue and Fifth street southeast, Rev. J. Phelps Hand. "The Limping Nobleman." 7:30 p. m.

McKendree M. E. Church, Massachusetts avenue, near Ninth street, Rev. L. Morgan Chambers. "The Battle of a Great Soul." 8 p. m.

Metropolitan Presbtyerian Church, Fourth and B streets northeast, Rev. Paul B. Hickok. "Holding Our Profession." 7:45 p. m.

Northminster Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, Rev. S. A. Bower. "Faith That Heals." 7:45 p. m.

Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Columbia and Kalorama roads, Rev. John C. Palmer. "Finding Christ, We Find All." 7:45 p. m.

Luther Place Memorial Lutheran Church, Fourteenth and N streets northwest, Rev. Henry Anstadt. "Under Test." 8 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist Church, Sixteenth street and Columbia road, Rev. Gove Griffith Johnson. "What Must a Man Do to Be Saved—As Regards the Church?" 7:45 p. m.

Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets, Rev. J. J. Muir. "Passed Out." 7:45 p. m.

West Washington Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets, Rev. B. D. Gaw. "What Do Baptists Believe About Jesus?" 7:45 p. m.

Ingram Memorial Congregational Church, Tenth street and Massachusetts avenue, Rev. L. E. Purdum. "The Conversion of Constantine and Its Effect Upon Christianity." 8 p. m.

Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, Columbia road near Fourteenth street, Rev. Clarance A. Vincent. Address by C. B. Hibberd. 8 p. m.

United Brethren Memorial Church, North Capitol and R streets, Rev. Charles E. Fultz. "Meat That Offends." 7:30 p. m.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Orchestral Concert at Soldiers' Home and Various Religious Meetings Complete List of Events.

Address, Rev. E. H. Richards, a missionary from Africa, Douglass Memorial M. E. Church, 7:30 p. m.

Anniversary service, conducted by young people of church, First Congregational Church, 8 p. m.

Address, Rev. E. H. Richards, before Knights of Sir Godfrey, in boys' department of Y. M. C. A., 3:30 p. m.

Mass meeting, to discuss relief for Hebrews in the war zone, Adas Israel Temple, 3 p. m.

Address, "Social Reform, Not Socialism, the Remedy of the Public's Ills," Samuel Simmon, before Secular League, Pythian Temple, 3 p. m.

Meeting, Collegiate Club, vestry rooms of Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.

Address, "The Progress of Spiritual in the West," Mrs. Z. B. Kates, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

Religious services, Masonic and Eastern Star Home, 3 p. m.

Religious services, Stansbury Lodge, No. 24, Masons, Eldbrooke Church, 7:30 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Annual associated meetings, Baptists of Washington, Grace Baptist Church, Ninth and D streets southeast, tonight.

Meeting of Monday Evening Club, Y. M. C. A., evening.

Eastern Conference of the Maryland Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Four-and-a-half street southwest, beginning at 10 a. m.

Lecture by Dr. James S. Montgomery, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.

Meeting of the "Dress-up and Fix-up" committee of the Retail Merchants' Association, 2 o'clock.

Recital by Miss Mary Alice Maydwell, Shoreham, 3:30.

Special meeting board of trustees, Anti-Saloon League.

Woman's National Defense Conference, Willard Hotel, 10 a. m.

Address by Dr. S. H. Greene, jr., "Proper Foods for Man," Y. M. C. A., 8:15 p. m.

Annual meeting, Board of Trade, evening.

Lecture by Gilbert Marquardt Eiseman, "Art as Seen in Washington," J. O. Wilson Normal School, 7 to 8 p. m. for graded school children; 8:15 to 10 p. m. for high school pulips and general public.

Annual bazaar, Southern Industrial Educational Association, Southern building.

Lecture for non-Catholics, St. Patrick's Church, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting of Board of Education, Franklin School building, 2:30 p. m.

Georgetown Citizens' Association, Potomac Savings Bank Hall, 8 p. m.

East Washington Citizens' Association, 314 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Masonic—Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Pentalpha, No. 23; Mount Pleasant, No. 29; Washington Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Ruth, No. 1, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Beacon, No. 15; Union, No. 11; Langdon, No. 26; Ruth, No. 2; Naomi, No. 1, Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias—Amaranth, No. 23; Century, No. 30.

Fraternal Order of Eagles—Banquet by Peter White.

Royal Arcanum—Ouray Council.

Knights of Columbus—Dancing party, Keane Council Assembly, K. of C. hall.

National Union—Potomac Council, Central Council.

Tuesday.

Masons—National, No. 12; Arminius, No. 25; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; Mithras Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite; Mispah, No. 8; Fidelity, No. 19, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Mount Pleasant, No. 29; Washington, No. 6, Golden Rule, No. 21; Amity, No. 27; Fidelity, No. 7, Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias—Webster, No. 7; Excelsior, No. 14; Capital, No. 24; Myrtle, No. 22.

Knights of Columbus—Carroll Council.

Fraternal Order of Eagles—Oyster roast.

Maccabees—Brightwood Tent, No. 8.

National Union—Headquarters open.

Wednesday.

Masonic—Washington Centennial, No. 14; Doric, No. 26; East Gate, No. 34; Arcum, No. 10, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 20; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 11; Mount Nebo, No. 6, Encampment.

Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 3; Equal, No. 17; Friendship Temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters.

Royal Arcanum—Francis Scott Key Council.

National Union—Treasury Council.

Thursday.

Masonic—Naval, No. 4; Hiram, No. 10; La Fayette, No. 19; Esther, No. 5, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Salem, No. 22; Columbia, No. 16.

Knights of Pythias—Franklin, No. 2.

Sons of Veterans—William B. Cushing Camp, No. 20, "veterans' night," G. A. R. Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Knights of Columbus—Spalding Council.

Fraternal Order of Eagles—Nomination of officers.

Daughters of America—Fidelity Council, No. 4.

National Union—National Council, Mt. Vernon Council.

Friday.

Masonic—Columbia, No. 5; Lebanon, No. 9; Columbia, No. 2; Knights Templar; School of Instruction, Royal Arch Masons; Marietta, No. 4; Ascension, No. 30; East Gate, No. 34, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Phoenix, No. 28; Central, No. 1; Metropolis, No. 16; Miriam, No. 6, Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 10; Rathbone Temple, No. 8, Pythian Sisters.

Daughters of America—Mizpah Council, No. 2.

Degree of Pocahontas—Idaho Council, No. 1, initiation.

Sons of Veterans—Gen. Thomas Camp, No. 11, "veterans' night," Northeast Temple; Lincoln Camp, No. 2, "veterans' night," Perpetual Hall, Eleventh and E streets northwest.

Saturday.

Odd Fellows—Patriarchs Militant, drill and social.

National Union—Joseph Henry Council, Census Council.