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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.

A STATE OF WAR IN MEXICO

The judge advocate general of the army has mussed up things by ruling that a state of war exists in Mexico. Officially, then, for the purposes of administration, the conduct of the army, and the trial of offenders who in conditions of peace would be tried by civil courts, we are at war. If we are not at war with Mexico, we at least are at war in Mexico. It is a curiously anomalous condition, but the ruling of General Crowder is the essence of common sense, even if it may be a bit embarrassing to an Administration that is assuring the country that it has "kept us out of war."

Without a doubt, conditions in Mexico are increasingly menacing. Whether Villa shall be the leader, or a schism in the Carranzista forces shall bring Trevino or some other man to the top, it needs no seventh son to forecast that trouble is brewing. The announcement that no more troops are to be taken away from the border means more than is indicated on the surface. The Mexican embassy devotes itself to denials that the Villa movement is becoming more formidable; but there is no assurance that within the Carranza camp all is well and harmonious, while well authenticated reports declare that the first chief is losing his grip on the situation.

COLLEGE MEN IN POLITICS

A significant feature of the Presidential campaign is the participation of large numbers of college men in all parts of the country. The Hughes Clubs and the Wilson Clubs, springing up in colleges and universities, betoken a newly awakened interest of young men in politics, which is going to be a mighty good thing for politics.

Student movements in continental European nations long have been a feature of political life. Over there, moreover, the students have been the source of much of the radicalism that has resulted in political evolution.

A Washington traveler, recently returned from Scandanavia, gave a vivid picture of the way in which students at the Norwegian and Swedish universities gather with the middle-aged and gray-bearded graduates to hold talkfests on politics and governmental activities.

In recent years an unusual number of educators have entered the political field, and opinions of college professors and executives are carrying weight. Much of our political progress must come from the college men, and their interest means they are cultivating a deeper appreciation of those institutions which make for more efficient government.

It used to be a sad spectacle to see young college men coming away from institutions where they should have gained new ideas about government, flocking without question into the old ruts, and voting blindly with this party or that. When these young men begin early to take an interest in politics they are likely to cultivate the habit of asking questions and taking few things for granted. The parties they enter will be vitalized by their presence.

DR. MUENSTERBERG'S NEW ALLIANCE

Dr. Hugo Muensterberg, whose correspondence with his German official friends was recently the occasion of much edification when a heartless British publicity agency gave it to the world, announces that a new alliance of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan is by way of formation. Once the new alliance is effected, he opines, it will turn to crushing out the ambition of Britain for world power. So he advises that the German and English people, who are now indisposed to make peace, give attention to this new menace and get together as soon as possible.

Dr. Muensterberg's view will not be highly convincing. Russia and Germany are the new rivals for control of the Dardanelles. Time was when England was the chief figure in every alliance to keep the Slav away from the open Mediterranean, when Turkey was supported by one British administration after another because Turkey represented the pretext for holding back Russia. But that was before German ambitions in the Near East had developed their present specific character. Germany wants everything that Britain formerly suspected Russia of wanting, and more; so Russia and Britain are pitched into each other's arms, whether or no. An alliance of Russia and Germany now looks almost as illogical as an alliance of Britain and Russia looked a few years ago to Britishers of the type that found its convictions voiced in "The Truce of the Bear."

Recent testimony to the fact that Dr. Muensterberg is an authoritative if unofficial agent of German propaganda in this country, breaks the force of that eminent scholar's analysis of international conditions. He will be looked upon as voicing the wishes of Germany; and when he threatens England with a quadruple alliance for her destruction, he will be taken, in Downing street, just as seriously as Downing street thinks he deserves to be taken. Downing street knows whether there is danger of Russia pulling away from its present alliances and engaging in new ones. There is every reason to believe that Russia has no intention of such a move until, at least, the present war shall have been ended with a victory for the entente. Germany would be glad to wean Russia or France away from the entente. She has tried it with both, and the net results thus far have been only a more determined effort by both countries to put forth their utmost power for the defeat of Russia. The entente powers show no disposition to become suspicious of each other merely for the accommodation of Berlin.

"HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES"

A more apposite phrase for describing the present condition of American railroads could not easily have been found than that employed by Mr. Vanderlip in his address in Washington yesterday. They are beginning to suffer from hardening of the arteries, and it is a bad situation.

Mr. Vanderlip might have given an illustration of what it means for a country's railroads to fall into this condition, if he had chosen to take up the railroad history of Great Britain for the last generation. The railways of that country are not nearly so important to its commercial and industrial welfare as are those of America to this country. Britain is a small country, and no part of it is more than a few miles from the sea. Most of the freight of Great Britain is handled by water. London's coal comes to it almost entirely by boat in normal times, though in war it is understood that an increasing part is turned over to the rails, because shipping is scarce and costly.

British railroads lost a good deal of their attractiveness to investors a long time ago. Railway development could be continued only at enormous cost. Parliament, representing the landholding classes, had to authorize every move toward railroad expansion; a "private bill" was necessary, and the landowners never failed to insure that their interest should be fully protected when it came to buying rights of way and the like. So railroad construction was made tremendously expensive, and the roads were driven to the expedient of piling up bigger and bigger capital account to carry on their operations. The difficulties of financing the roads increased constantly; their rates, on examination a few years ago, were found to be very high in proportion to those of the German roads. It was pointed out, in fact, that one of the greatest advantages Germany possessed in competition for trade was in this detail of cheaper railroad transportation.

The impositions on British railroads came in a different form, but they had the same effect as excesses of ill-directed regulation have had on American roads. Britain made it unduly expensive both to build and to operate roads. This country has been making it unduly expensive to operate them, by reason of the complexity of State and interstate regulation; and hardening of the arteries results just as naturally in one case as in the other. There must be a vast railroad development in this country in the next generation, or else there will be a deadening of commercial circulation. No great country is so dependent on railroads for internal transportation as this. The situation is coming to be realized, and there is a better sentiment toward the railroads; but the public's amiability is of small value when it is offset by such egregious misfortunes as the recent surrender of the railroads into the hands of the Big Four labor unions.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS

In venturing out on their first tour, the Washington Square Players of New York are extending the scope of one of the most interesting and unique institutions of the American stage.

Three years ago, following the failure of numerous theaters which had been started to produce plays artistically, the Players organizedin New York with no capital but an idea and the love of work. They have succeeded where heavily endowed experiments have failed; probably because they have had sufficient sense of humor not to take themselves too seriously, and because they have adequately produced short masterpieces of modern dramatic literature.

If their theater has done nothing else, it has proved that what is best in the theater will be appreciated by the public.

The organization is professional, and at the same time non-commercial. The result of the tour which the players are now undertaking will be especially interesting, in that it will show the state of mind that exists outside of New York, regarding things theatrical. If Washington and other cities visited by the Players find in them something new, entertaining and worthwhile—as New York has done—the organization may point the way to establishment of a national theater.

HOW WAR PAYS ITS OWN WAY

Russia is about prohibiting importation of a great number of articles, some of which would be classed as luxuries and some as necessaries. Great Britain long ago began pruning down its lists of articles admissible to the country, aiming particularly to restrict the expenditure of money for things not really necessary.

When it comes to making up such a list, the question is at once raised, what is a luxury and what a necessary? The Russian prohibited list, effective yesterady, is given thus:

Fresh vegetables and fruits (except lemons), preserved foods, mustard and sauces, pickles, etc.; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; biscuits, jams, confectionery; canned fruits and berries; hops, spirits, beer, wines and liquors, mineral waters (other than medicinal waters); cheese, fish, feathers and down; patent leather, certain fur skins, leather gloves and small articles of leather, including sporting goods; certain articles of wood and basket ware, precious stones, certain building stones, certain kinds of pottery and glassware, toilet soap, manufactures of gold, silver, and platinum; certain manufactures of copper and alloys of copper, cutlery articles with expensive mountings, binoculars, musical instruments, articles of cardboard, cotton, velvet and plush, fabric of silk and half silk, certain felt goods, carpets, certain knit goods and trimmings, tulle, lace and manufactures of lace, embroideries and embroidered fabrics, clothing and underwear, women's hats, fur caps, umbrellas and parasols, toys, expensive fancy and toilet articles in general.

It is widely different from the British lists, because the two peoples are different and their abilities to supply substitutes, by home industry, for articles heretofore imported, very widely.

These prohibitions of unnecessary importations indicate how war is made to pay its own way. The truth is that the terrific cost of war is never so terrific as the statisticians are able to make it look, because economies are enforced that pay much of the bill as the conflict goes along. A business man who came over from England and France a few days ago, having been on the other side for three years, declared that "everybody in both countries is making money hand over fist." Of course, that didn't include the soldiers in the trenches; but it was made so sweeping as to include about everybody else. He said:

War taxation is terrific. First and mainly, it takes from those that have most; they have to give up largely of their incomes. It forces great numbers, especially in England, to become producers for the first time. England is a country with a great leisure class; people who have accumulated enough to be able to live without work, and who promptly quit working. They are working again. There is work for everybody, and big pay for it; men and women alike. The government restricts the list of things on which they may spend their earnings; so there is an excess; and taxation reaches out and seizes this excess for the public treasury. But the great majority of people are bet'er off than ever before; the wealthy minority is hard up for the time being, in the rather easy way that wealth is impoverished in such conditions. But the economies of the war, plus the expansion of trade in new fields, the immense earnings of the merchant marine, and so on, make the economic situation altogether different from what might be imagined if one merely read the reports of the statisticians who say the war is costing Great Britain $25,000,000 a day.

Board of Trade to Urge Strict Milk Inspection

An indorsement of the bill presented to the recent Congress at the instance of the Health Department, providing a stricter supervision of the milk brought into the District, will be the principal recommendation embraced in the annual report of the public health committeed of the Board of Trade.

The committee yesterday afternoon outlined its report. Other recommendations included are voluntary commitments to the Government Hospital for the Insane, a home for feeble-minded, and construction of a municipal hospital.

MONSIGNOR RUSSELL TO SING HIGH MASS

Solemn high mass will be sung in St. Patrick's Church at 11 o'clock tomorrow by Monsignor W. T. Russell, who will be assisted by two priests of Holy Cross College, Catholic University! as deacon and subdeacon. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. P. Flanigan, the Vincential Father, who has been conducting for the past week a retreat for the women of the parish.

The retreat will be brought to a close at 4 o'clock tomorrow with a solemn reception of new members into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. A sermon will be given at this service by Father Flanigan, following which Mgr. Russell will bestow the papal benediction on all who have made the retreat.

At 7:30 p. m. a retreat for the men of the parish and members of the League of the Good Shepherd will be inaugurated. The daily exercises will be as follows: Masses at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and instruction at 6:30 a. m. and one at 8:30 a. m.; evening services, consisting of the recitation of the beads, a sermon, and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 7:30 p. m. The men's retreat will conclude the following Sunday evening with a reception to the new members into the League of the Good Shepherd. Mgr. Russell is spiritual director of the league and will be present at the entrance to the church to receive names of those desiring to join the society, which now numbers more than a thousand members.

Don Marquis' Column

Mud.

BY FOTHERGIL FINCH, THE VERS LIBRE BARD.

Mud . . . mud . . .
The Sacred mud . . . it is made of
the dust of kings and poets
And old clothes and
Vegetation . . . and one is just as
Beautiful as the other . . . mud . . .
mud . . .
The Holy mud . . . I never brush it
From my boots . . . I track it on the
Rugs . . . I do not desecrate the
Mud . . . up stairs to my little
Studio attic under the
Roof . . . under the stars . . .
Beside the chimney . . . I track
The lovely mud . . . and the
Janitor's wife comes and says it is
ugly . . .
Mud . . . mud . . . I never brush
it from my boots!

The engine pulling the Roosevelt car broke down six times.—*From a news story.*

Gad! What a chance for a paragrapher who didn't happen to be for T. R. this autumn!

THE APTRONYMIC SCOUTS.

Sir: Should solitude or a boarding house advertisement ever draw you to Deposit, N. Y., you would notice that Mr. Weaver is a clothier of that place.
—E. L.

* * *

Mr. Michael Stich, of the Michael Stich Clothing Company, 621 Broadway, New York city, himself realizes the value of his astronymic. His card, sent us by H. T., reads:

COME TO STICH IN TIME
AND SAVE FROM $5 TO $9.
Classy Clothes for Men and Young Men.

A certain college instructor asked us to write a little something on the Art of Paragraphing, for his class in journalism.

"A Paragraph," we came back without a moment's thought—and you must never put too much thought on a Paragraph—"a Paragraph is something you print on Saturday to keep two contributions apart."

D. F. saw a sign in the window of 1951 Broadway which pleads:

CLEANER MEN
WANTED.

Seldom.

I've seldom seen a walrus toss
Upon his feather bed,
But that I thought, "He wants some
hand
To stroke his weary head!"
—Skinnie.

The U-53 is reported to have been sunk again—it may become the Villa of the seas.

Personal.

L. D.—Heavens, child! We don't pay for things!

Sometimes we are so languid that we feel like quitting writing and going into something easy—say, selling umbrellas to submarines.

Ode to an Arrogant Lady.

O Mrs. Kanser Teena! I wrote to you
asking
For a complimentary ticket to your
next
Recital. But, my word! Today you
send me a postal
Saying that I did not send you a
stamped
Envelope!

O Mrs. Kanser Teena! Why deny
yourself
The pleasure of having one so well
bred as I
In the audience? Now you have offended me!
Though you sent me tickets for a
box I would
Not use them!

I would give them to the milkman
just to spite
You. I suppose you expect me to
continue my patronage,
BUT I will NOT! I shall have no further dealings
With any one so arrogant and discourteous.
—A. McD.

Judging by the cost of bread you'd think they made it from white paper.

Who They Are.

Sir: Who am I? I am the Innocent Bystander; if I recover, I shall hereafter take part in every fray that I witness. It is the only safe course.
—M. B. D.

* * *

Sir: I am the old-fashioned girl who blushes. Also I can faint. —J. P.

Taking Up Gladness in a Serious Way.

Sir: I think I passed Hermione the other night in the lobby of the Hudson Theater after a performance of "Pollyanna." At least she was a member of the Sweet and Serious Sisterhood. She was holding forth about this "Glad Game" stuff to a group of eager listeners.

"I think this glad idea is perfectly wonderful!" she was saying. "Don't you all think that pessimism is terribly crushing, terribly soul-searing?—if you get what I mean.

"I heard the most wonderful lecture about Gladness the other night at one of those New Thought affairs!

* * *

"There was something in it about attuning your Soul to the Glad Music of the Planets—or was it Spheres? Well, something, I'm not exactly sure what. Stars, maybe. But it was certainly wonderful!

"I told papa about it when I got home, but he said it was bunk.

"Papa, you know, is terribly opposed to any of these things that make for the Uplift of the Spirit. He's dreadfully sordid!

* * *

"Papa said that anybody who could be glad if he found himself on the wrong side of the market on a rainy morning before he'd got rid of his annual attack of hay fever should be sent to an asylum.

"Just think of that!

"I'm going to bring him to hear 'Pollyanna' tell all about this Glad Game. I'm sure he'll be converted."

* * *

She was about twenty-five, wore her golden hair in Billieburke curls and had a perfect duck of a laugh!
—J. P. T.

The shortage of chemicals formerly imported from Europe has put a new complexion on — on — on—

Well, why mention names or anger acquaintances?

DON MARQUIS.

Campaign for Funds To Assist Friendship House Closes Today

The campaign to raise $5,000 for their annual budget by the members of the Friendship House Association, closes today.

The campaign has lasted a week, and during that time the members of the association have exerted every effort to raise the required sum by asking contributions from Washingtonians. Last night, the report of the amount raised during the week showed only $935.75, and although those in charge of the campaign are expecting this amount to reach the $1,000 mark today, there is at present a difference of $4,064.25 between the amount actually raised and the required sum.

It is stated that the entire amount, practically, has been received by small contributions, dropped in the boxes stationed in the different stores in the shopping district.

Other amounts have been sent directly to the treasurer at Frendship House.

"We need $4,000 now," stated the head-worker at Friendship House this morning, "and our campaign closes today." If 200 Washingtonians would send twenty dollars apiece, or if 400 would each donate ten dollars, the required amount could be raised, and the Friendship House can begin another year with a clean slate."

In past years Friendship House has raised, it was stated, after much worry and difficulty by the members of the association, the required money through subscriptions from the members of the association, and by a number of entertainments and benefits. This year the association put into execution the new plan of raising money from the voluntary subscriptions from Washingtonians, with the result that they still lack something like $4,000.

Although the Friendship House workers are rather disappointed, they are hopefully expecting the contributions to continue, although the "campaign" proper closes today.

Sees Hughes Majority In Electoral College

(Continued from First Page.)

Wilson because of the idea, which was widely held early in the campaign, that Wilson had 'kept us out of war.' I believe that Hughes has clearly and finally disposed of that fallacious idea. Every day he is gaining ground.

"Indiana is sure for Hughes, despite reports to the contrary. He will carry this State by at least 25,000 plurality, and Governor Goodrich and the two Republican candidates for United States Senator, Col. Harry S. New and ex-Congressman James E. Watson, will be elected.

"Iowa is safe for Hughes by from 25,000 to 30,000.

"Kansas is also safe for Hughes by from 30,000 to 50,000.

"Kentucky is another close State, and when we were down there on the first trip, on our return from the coast, I was inclined to think it would go for Wilson, but the return visit of Mr. Hughes, and the good work put in by Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks, and the personal interest and knowledge of the Western manager, Alvin T. Hert, who lives in Louisville, will go far to put Kentucky in the Hughes column. It will be remembered that Ed Morrow, who was the Republican candidate for governor last year, came within 441 votes of carrying the State; and conditions are at least as promising now as they were then. I certainly will not be surprised if Hughes carries the Blue Grass State.

"Maine, of course, is safe.

"Maryland is debatable, but the chances are in favor of Hughes. We had wonderful meetings at Hagerstown and Baltimore; and, in fact, it was conceded that Mr. Hughes received the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in the Oriole City.

"Massachusetts is for Hughes by a comfortable margin.

"Michigan is absolutely safe for Hughes by at least 40,000. Charles B. Warren, the national committeeman of that State, predicts that Hughes will get anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000. In no State in which I have been are the conditions more satisfactory to us.

Minnesota by 40,000.

"Minnesota is safe for Hughes by at least 40,000. There is absolutely no doubt that Frank B. Kellogg will be elected to the United States Senate, and that the whole State ticket will win by a big plurality. The Democrats, in fact, are making practically no campaign against the State ticket.

"Missouri is always in doubt. When we came through there on our way back from the coast in September, from the information I received, it looked as if it were leaning toward Wilson. Now, after a second visit to the State, with wonderful meetings in Joplin and Springfield, it looks like a small plurality for Hughes. Judge Lamm will be elected governor and Walter S. Dickey, of Kansas City, will defeat James A. Reed for the United States Senate.

"Montana is close, and I think that Hughes has more than a fighting chance. Miss Jeannette Rankin, who has been nominated on the Republican ticket in Montana, as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large, is making a strenuous campaign, and the women rallying to her side will also cast their ballots for Hughes. She is an able woman, and if elected will be the first one of her sex to sit in the House of Representatives.

"Nebraska is close. Local issues have beclouded the situation, and this makes the result doubtful. Bryan has lost much of his influence in this State.

"New Hampshire is safe; it could not be anything else.

Sure of New Jersey.

"New Jersey I regard as certain for Hughes. The Republicans at the recent primaries there polled nearly 10,000 votes more than were cast in the State for Wilson at the Presidential election in 1912. The Republicans are united, whereas the Democrats are torn by factional strife and are apathetic. The Republicans have a strong State ticket. The Democratic ticket is wofully weak.

"New York, Hughes' home State, will give him a great big majority, just as certain as the sun goes down on election night. If it is not at least 100,000 I will be surprised.

"North Dakota is safe for Hughes by 20,000.

"Ohio I regard as absolutely safe for Hughes. The Republicans and Progressives are working together most effectively. Governor Willis and Myron T. Herrick, candidate for United States Senator, will possibly lead the national ticket, as they are both exceedingly popular and have been earnestly at work since the beginning of the campaign. They have both labored zealously for the election of Mr. Hughes, and this is true of every member of the Republican organization, notwithstanding published reports to the contrary, and this makes me believe that victory is certain all along the line.

"Oregon, which was the original Hughes State, as political sharps will recall, will return a safe plurality for the national ticket.

"South Dakota will give Hughes anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 plurality.

"Rhode Island is safe for Hughes.

"Vermont, of course, there is doubt about.

"Washington will give Hughes upward of 20,000, and Senator Poindexter will be re-elected.

Claims West Virginia.

"West Virginia, I believe, will go for Hughes by a small plurality. There is a red-hot fight being waged between Howard Sutherland, the Republican candidate for United States Senator, and Senator Chilton, the present Democratic United States Senator. Sutherland will win. In 1914 Sutherland carried every Congressional district in the State for Congressman at large.

"Wisconsin is a political mess. Local fights have ripped up both parties. It is a protection State, and nowhere did Hughes receive more enthusiastic or largely attended meetings. Governor Phillip is running for re-election, and he tells me there is no doubt about Mr. Hughes carrying the State, and by a comfortable margin. Many well informed observers who have been in Wisconsin this week tell me that Hughes will carry the State by upward of 25,000.

"Wyoming will give Mr. Hughes the usual small plurality.

"Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico, Oklahoma are States which I have not been in. I understand that Connecticut and Delaware are reasonably safe for Hughes, and Arizona is probably safe, and that Oklahoma and New Mexico are close, the first leaning to Wilson and the latter to Hughes. I honestly believe that Mr. Hughes will have 300 votes in the electoral college."

WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

Today.

Rally, with speeches by former Senator William Campbell of West Virginia, and Corporation Counsel Syme, under auspices of West Virginia Society, Wilson Headquarters, Fifteenth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting for election of officers, Washington Chapter, Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Chapter House, 2011 Columbia road northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, National Women's Hughes-Fairbanks League, at home of Mrs. Ellis Logan, 1253 Irving street northwest, 8 p. m.
Card party, in honor of delegates to International Federation of Catholic Alumni, by Washington Chapter of Alumni Association of Notre Dame, 1801 Calvert street northwest, 2 p. m.
Conference, high school girls, Y. W. C. A. Vacation Lodge, Cherrydale, Va., all day.
Meeting, Biological Society, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Hughes Club of George Washington University, 8 p. m.
Children's dancing class, Home Club, 4:30 p. m.
Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant.
Meeting, National Women's Hughes-Fairbanks' League, 1253 Irving street northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, Brown Betty Inn, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, 4:45 p. m.

Amusements.

New National—"Fair and Warmer," 2:20 and 8:20 p. m.
Belasco—"Little Lady in Blue," 2:20 and 8:20 p. m.
Poli's—"While the City Sleeps," 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.
Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Casino—Photoplays, 12 m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, young people of Washington Hebrew Congregation, to form congregational organization, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.
Wanderlusters' hike, begins at Thirty-sixth street and Connecticut avenue northwest, 2:30 p. m.
Meeting, with debate on armor plant agitation, Perpetual Hebrew Association, 1326 Tenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Address, "Ye Are the Salt of the Earth," Madam Mountford, Women's Wilson Union headquarters, Fifteenth and F streets northwest, 3:30 p. m.
East Indian dinner followed by a musicale, Washington Arts Club, in club quarters, 6:30 p. m.
Meeting, Washington Secular League, Pythian Temple, 3 p. m.
Christian Science Lecture, George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., of Chicago, Poli's Theater, 3 p. m.
Oyster roast, Potomac Boat Club, on Analostan Island, 9:30 a. m. to continue all day.
Annual vesper services, Knights of Columbus, St. Dominic's Church, Sixth and E streets southwest, 7:30 p. m.

ALEANDRIA MASONS TO WIND UP BAZAAR

Almas Temple Shriners From Washington to Be Guests at Close Tonight.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 21.—The Masonic bazaar, which has been held the past two weeks in Armory Hall, will close this evening, when the local Masonic fraternity will have as guests Almas Temple, Mystic Shriners, of Washington.

They will be accompanied by the Arab patrol of that body and the Masonic fraternity band of the Lambskin Club. They will be met on their arrival by the local Shriners, and escorted to the hall.

Columbia and Orient Commanderies, of Washington, attended the bazaar last evening as guests of Old Dominion Commandery. They brought the Lambskin Club band with them and Columbia's drill team gave a drill under command of Captain Shackelton. Eminent Grand Commander Lem Towers, of the District, responded to the address of welcome by Chairman Callahan, of the local committee.

Fourteen candidates are competing for the silver loving cup offered to the most popular railroad man by President Harrison, of the Southern railway. E. C. Ticer and L. O. Hardin now lead.

A house occupied by John Bell, colored, at 409 North Patrick street, caught fire yesterday afternoon. His wife jumped from a second story window to the ground, but escaped serious injury.

The State corporation commission has granted a charter to the Anne Lee Memorial Home for the Aged, of which Miss Fanny M. Burke is president, and Mrs. Arelia O'Sullivan secretary. Both are residents of this city.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Rosa M. Powell and Garnet E. Sullivan, both of Alexandria; also of Mrs. Laura V. Day, of Congress Heights, and Benjamin F. Murray, of this city. The Rev. E. B. Jackson, of the First Baptist Church, officiated at both ceremonies.

HYATTSVILLE.

A mass meeting of boosters of the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency, Dr. Joseph I. Franco, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Sydney E. Mudd, Republican candidate for House of Representatives, will be held in the Firemen's Hall at Brentwood tonight. The principal speaker will be Charles R. Schirm, former member of Congress from Baltimore.

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington will address the farmers' institute at Baden, November 2. This will be the last of a series of three institutes held in this county under the direction of Dr. Richard S. Hill, director.

The board of county commissioners has appointed Elwood Bailey constable for Spalding district. The following were appointed as assessors: Charles B. Boswell, Piscataway; William H. Yode, Oxon Hill, and Benjamin D. Stephen, Riverdale. The following assistant assessors were appointed: J. Simmes Jones, Vansville district; Owen L. Swann, Spalding district, R. Lee Mullikin, Bowie district, and Joseph Tarman, Seat Pleasant district.

A Democratic mass meeting will be held at Forestville tonight. Addresses will be made by David J. Lewis and Jackson H. Ralston.

A social evening was tendered the Rev. and Mrs. John W. Slack by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Hyattsville troop of girl scouts left last night to spend the week-end in camp at the Naylor farm, near Jessup, in Howard county.

ANACOSTIA.

Mincola Tribe, No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, met last night.

Miss Julia Hardy, superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday school of Emmanuel Church, is at the St. Louis Church convention.

Salem Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., will visit Forestville Lodge, Forestville, Md., tonight.

Services were held last night in the Chapel of Emmanuel Church. An adult Bible class has been started at the church.

Win Coveted Gold Rings, Give Them to Fatherland

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—For four years two plump, blond German housemaids, Augusta Krauten and Marie Gruber, had worked and dreamed of winning a gold ring each for efficiency from the German Housewives' Society. At the annual meeting they won them, but turned away without even trying them on.

"We give them for the Fatherland," they told the society; and were much embarrassed by the applause.

D. C. Marksman Writes About Rifle Matches

John A. MacLaughlin, member of one of the District rifle teams now at Jacksonville, Fla., for the National Rifle Match, has written a chatty letter to The Times in which he tells of the partial results of the match for the first week.

"The Leetch Cup Match," he writes, "had already been shot when the District boys from the Washington high schools arrived on the rifle range at the State camp near Jacksonville.

"G. E. Cook, of the District of Columbia Civilian team, was well up toward the top in this match, which was won by Captain Richards, of the Quinnipiac Club, of New Haven, with a total score of 104 out of a possible 105. Mr. Cook's score was 101.

Company Match First Event.

"The company match was the first event of the day after the high school boys arrived at the camp. The Washington High School Cadets ran a close race in this competition, and missed getting second place by one point. They came out third, making a score of 353. The conditions of the match were ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards, and two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 600 yards.

The District Guard entered two teams in the match and they finished in eighth and ninth places, with aggregate scores of 341 and 338, respectively.

"Before the company team match was finished, the Civilian Rifle Club team match was begun. After the completion of the slow fire each team member shot four strings of changing positions fire, each string consisting of five shots. The targets are exposed for five seconds and withdrawn for five seconds, and the competitor fires one shot at each appearance of the target. After shooting the first shot in the prone position, the competitor kneels for the second shot, squats for the third, kneels for the fourth, and lies down for the fifth.

"This style of fire created much confusion among the men who were not familiar with it. Often the wrong position was assumed and it was necessary for the shooters to make another change before shooting, and more than once, a carelessly taken squatting position, combined with the recoil of the rifle, knocked the marksman over backwards.

G. W. U. Team Sixth.

"The team representing George Washington University finished in sixth place with a score of 673 and the Central High School team came out sixteenth, making a score of 651.

"One of the most remarkable scores was that made by R. M. Norris, of Central High School, in the rapid-fire match of the National Rifle Association. He made a total of ninety out of twenty shots. The failure of the captain of the team to declare young Norris a tyro lost him a very nice medal. The score of the tyro who won the medal was only eighty-eight.

"Under the direction of Col. M. A. Winter, a committee of District civilians of the District team has inaugurated the system of taking each man's total of his match shooting each day, and any practice ordered for the whole team. Individual practice strings do not go on this record. Each day the statistical officer of the team posts the standing of the men together with their aggregate score, on a bulletin board in the mess hall.

"The District national guard, cadets, and civilians have been very fortunate in their assignment to mess houses. The camps on the west side of the State camp grounds are near the firing line, and it is the westerly camps the District boys have had allotted to them."