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PLEDGING THEIR LOYALTY

If there ever was a time when every government, national, State, and city, should be assured the full and unreserved loyalty of employes, that time is right now. Especially should school teachers, intrusted with the instruction of children who need to be taught more thoroughly the full meaning of American citizenship, be required to give adequate demonstration of their allegiance.

In New York it has been found that a surprising number of teachers are aliens who have not taken the first steps toward becoming American citizens. In Washington there are a number of teachers of foreign birth though most of them have been naturalized. There is no hardship in requiring all the teachers to take oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States. The Board of Education of Washington has set a precedent which other cities are apt to follow in the face of present national developments.

A FINE BRACE OF PATRIOTS

The disgrace of William Jennings Bryan is complete; he has become the tail to Mr. George Sylvester Viebeck's kite. The latter "patriot" has made a circular out of Mr. Bryan's anti-American address to the American people and uses it in support of an effort to manufacture sentiment in the usual German way against the upholding of American honor. Mr. Viebeck urges those who receive the circular to read Mr. Bryan's base utterances and then send a peace-at-any-price telegram to his Senator or Representative in Congress.

A gentleman who sends the circular remarks: "This sort of thing is not compatible with patriotic feeling and should be suppressed." It should be suppressed through the contemptuous disregard of all real men and healthy women. To take any other step against it would be to exaggerate its importance and gratify its authors' love of notoriety. Senators and Congressmen are accustomed to the telegram shower and know precisely what it amounts to.

Every one knows that any movement originating with Mr. Viebeck has Germany's interest as its prime impulse. To disclose that he is behind the telegrams is to rob them of all force.

THE OUTRAGE ON AMBASSADOR GERARD

The subjection of Ambassador Gerard or any member of his personal or official household to duress of any sort is one of the most seriously reprobated offenses against international law and usage that can be conceived of. From time immemorial the person of an ambassador has been held sacred. Even the commission of crime does not bring him under the jurisdiction of the government to which he is accredited. It is the duty of such government to respect him in all his rights, to protect him against all molestation and to see him safe beyond its boundaries upon his departure, for whatever cause.

For Germany therefore to attempt to hold our ambassador upon any pretext is to set the opinion of mankind and the civilized practice of the ages at defiance. It is from the diplomatic point of view an act of unspeakable turpitude. It is the shame attendant upon an offense of this sort which drove Louis XIV to the device of the "iron mask" to hide the identity of his victim and to shield himself from the obloquy of Christendom. Indeed, the immunity of ambassadors and even diplomatic agents of less degree is acknowledged and respected even by barbarous peoples.

Even if we should be guilty of any dereliction in this regard toward Count von Bernstorff, it would be no excuse for a violation of the law by Germany; it would be her opportunity to show moral superiority. But, in fact, there is nothing in the history of the United States to warrant the suspicion that a foreign diplomat would ever suffer insult or injury at the hands of our Government or people. Never has American hospitality been smirched by any improper act, and on the present occasion, officials, the press, and the public have united in heaping sympathetic courtesies upon the retiring German emissary.

Therefore the Berlin authorities lack even the poor excuse of retaliation for their shocking abuse of diplomatic custom. Indeed, so little palliation is there for the act that Americans may be excused if they regard it as a deliberate affront and provocation.

As to Germans in general in this country, we have had some disquieting experiences with them since the war began. But it is tolerably certain that so long as they undertake no pernicious activities hostile to our interests they may continue to live here in peace under benevolent surveillance.

ONE MORE HIDEOUS CRIME

Regardless of whether it is or is not an overt act such as may precipitate war between the United States and Germany, the sinking of the liner California by a submarine without warning and with resultant death and injury among the peaceful mariners and travelers on board is an abominable crime. It is an offense against God and man of the same description as the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Sussex.

If the tragedy is less, it would appear that the deliberate blood guilt is greater, for the destroying raider discharged two torpedoes at the doomed vessel, thus lessening the chances of the women and children on board, as well as the men, to take refuge in the boats. The fact that apparently only one life was lost is in no way to the credit of the wretches who committed the crime. It is due to the mercy of Providence and under that to the good seamanship and foresight of the California's officers and crew.

The sinking of this ship or any ship of peace without warning and at the extreme risk of human life is a crime not only against the enemies of Germany, not only against neutrals, not only against humanity at large, but against the German people in particular. The reflex effect upon the German temperament, the German conscience, the German soul must perforce be demoralizing beyond measure. For Germany to win the war through such acts of atrocity would not only be fatal to morality and freedom throughout the world but, in particular, would be a disaster to German civilization, such as not the most sweeping and crushing victories of the allies could inflict. Germany honorably defeated might retain her self-respect and the high regard of mankind. Germany infamously victorious would be a curse to her own people and the scourge of mankind.

We refrain from comment upon the event in its bearings upon our relations with Germany. Information is still too indefinite to justify any conclusion, and we recognize that the President and State Department have right of leadership in the present crisis. It may be said without impropriety, however, that occurrences of this sort are not calculated to incline the American mind favorably toward Germany or create any leniency of view as regards any real infringement of American rights or honor which may supervene.

AMERICA'S ONLY ALLIANCE

Tuesday, the anniversary of the signing of the only treaty of alliance in the annals of the United States, was celebrated under unusual circumstances. The alignment of the powers is utterly different from that in 1778, on the day when Franklin and Vergennes put their hands to the fateful paper at Versailles. Yet they are such as to remind Americans of their ancient bond with the French nation.

Undoubtedly the alliance of 1778 resulted in what has followed, both on this continent and on the European. French munitions made the American soldiers formidable. French regular troops added the needed weight and steadiness which gave Washington's force the predominance near New York and at Yorktown. In France the results were national bankruptcy, reform, passing quickly into revolution; the wars which led to the conquest and democratization of much of Europe, and eventually the establishment of the present French republic.

The love of country is a jealous love, demanding a single devotion, else many Americans might in the past 125 years have given proofs of the gratitude to France which most Americans readily express. As it is, a friendship exists between the two countries that has strengthened steadily in the past quarter century, and offers today an example of the nearest known approach to that internationalism which theorists preach: a friendship based on mutual respect for proved qualities of national character.

RISKY CITIZENS

It is past comprehension that German nationals from the self-interned German vessels in New York harbor, who must have known of if they did not actually participate in the destruction of the engines in those vessels, should now be admitted freely to the United States through Ellis Island as immigrants. Common sense dictates that such persons be interned, not let loose to do still greater damage.

As revealed on Tuesday, the engines on the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American liners, and on every other German and Austrian ship in the port of New York, were wrecked thoroughly a few hours before Ambassador von Bernstorff delivered in Washington the warlike warning from Berlin that our ships would be sunk on sight. This engine wrecking can be interpreted in no other light than as an unofficial act of belligerency. It leaves no doubt as to the views of the German government, and it leaves no doubt that there are citizens of that government among us as well, if not better, acquainted with its purposes than we are. There would have been no destruction of $30,000,000 worth of property on a guess.

German sailors who develop a sudden affection for the United States after having been interned here nearly thirty months develop it too late. They did not manifest their Americanism in time even to prevent, by warning the Federal authorities, the damage to the ships. Turning such immigrants loose among us will be like arming an enemy to stab us from within. Only 1,300 members of the Austro-German vessels' crews, originally numbering 4,500, remain aboard. The rest have been permitted to drift ashore, 1,750 of them, without observing the immigration law. No doubt many of them could give interesting information regarding the many munitions disasters of past months. They should be hunted up and corralled with the remaining 1,300, where they can do no further harm.

BOTH ARMS MUST BE STRONG

Spend $352,000,000 on the navy—yes! Spend any sum within our means to render our fleet capable of handling any task with which it is threatened. But make no such expenditure at the expense of the army budget.

The only theory which can justify the cutting of the army appropriation bill from the departmental estimate of $320,000,000 to $247,061,108 is that Congress is waiting to provide a lump sum for the real military system that the country needs.

PATENT OFFICE NEEDS

Though it is one of the few Government bureaus which are able to show profits the Patent Office has always had rough sledding in getting appropriations to carry on its highly necessary work. The inadequate housing of the office equipment, the invaluable patents, destruction of which would mean the expenditure of millions in litigation, and various records pertaining to these patents, have for years been a serious menace. The Washington Fire Department has pronounced the Patent Office building, one of the oldest in Washington, a challenge to the safety of human lives as well as to these priceless documents.

For the past few years the inadequate force employed at the office has been a further handicap to efficient transaction of its business. The report of Commissioner Thomas Ewing, which shows that receipts of the office exceeded expenditures for the past year by $228,173.03, also points to the conditions relating to examination of applications. He states that in 1890 there were thirty examiners and 159 assistant examiners. Each assistant reported on an average of 251 applications a year. Last year, with forty-three examiners and 324 assistant examiners, each assistant had to report on 210 applications a year.

By further analysis Mr. Ewing shows that the force is more than 50 per cent less than that of 1890 relative to the work to be done. This compilation has an interest in addition to the work in the Patent Office, it ought to be illuminating to those members of Congress who contend that Government employes enjoy sinecures and therefore should be underpaid.

Aside from the national aspect of this example of inefficiency and short-sightedness in one of the most important agencies of the Government, commercially and industrially, the Patent Office situation has a special interest for Washington because it is the center of one of the largest fields of professional work in the District, the practice of patent law. Citizens of this city have a particular incentive to work for the betterment of these conditions, by helping bring them to the attention of Congress, because they are more conversant with the details than the millions who do not have the chance to observe the creaking machinery of the Government.

Henceforth women entering the Capitol with muffs must leave them at the doors. This does not apply to mufflers.

The schools face another coal shortage, and the small boy is terribly worried about it.

General von Stein calls for "unity of action." Meaning that all toasts must be drunk in pilsner.

The American Union against Militarism urges a referendum on war. Why discriminate How about a referendum in Kansas on cyclones or one in San Francisco on earthquakes?

Patriotism now surely demands that the pork be trimmed off all Congressional appropriations right down to the bone.

Among all the stories of pearls found in restaurant oysters we have looked in vain for some account of a modern Cleopatra who is good sport enough to dissolve her s in wine and drink it off.

"Berlin says Wilson misinterpreted"—but the brutal decision of "all ships met within that zone will be sunk" leaves no room for explanations.

Don Marquis' Column

As soon as the worm turned every turnverein proclaimed its loyalty and turned with it.

George Jean Nathan on the American Drama.

"I remember, I remember,"
I heard George Nathan say,
"'Twas back in April nineteen-four,
That I enjoyed a play.
The show was not a masterpiece.
It author was not great,
But I enjoyed the show because
The acting was first-rate.

"The cast comprised Joe Jackson,
The cyclist and the tramp;
The mimicker, Chic Sales, and some
Of like artistic stamp.
But best of all the luscious fruits
That modern drama yields,
The juggler and the leading man
Was W. C. Fields.

"Yes, I've been criticising shows
For thirteen lengthy years,
Shows that try to operate
The public smiles and tears.
For thirteen—count 'em—thirteen years."
I heard George Nathan say,
"'Twas back in April, nineteen-four,
That I enjoyed a play."

—Freckles.

Who They Are.

Sir: I am the dub who attempts to stop the Ayredale (?) dogs that frequent the drug stores from getting too scrappy.

Usually I am bluffed off for my pains and so I beat it, having previously bought my 2-cent stamp.

—Nosey.

Some of these breaks in the market seem to be diplomatic breaks, not necessarily followed by immediate hostilities.

French Without a Struggle.

I have no sense of huumor, and
Quite cheerless is my lot;
I'll never know the feeling grand
Of springing a bon mot!

I'm reading wit anthologies
To give me what I've not;
Perhaps they'll make me jest with ease;
Let's hope 'twill be bientot!

Long past the midnight hour I write,
Nor fear I any spooks;
Quick tho' my heart beats, it is light;
I pen a billetdoux!

What tho' the lamp wick's burning low,
I care no jot or whit,
Since from my letter She will know
I am a homme d'esprit!

—Gertrude Greenberg.

We don't know how the literacy test will work with regard to immigrants, but we have always applied it, in a loose, general sort of way, to contributors.

Which reminds us—a correspondent calls us down for having written: "There is Mr. Shaw and the chair." What we intended to convey, and should have written, was: "There is the case of Mr. Shaw and the chair." Every now and then we get tangled in our grammar and fall down and tread on ourself: we admit it. But when we watch our step we get along as grammatically as most people. But if it ever comes to a show-down between grammar and something we want to say in a certain manner, the grammar doesn't stand a Chinaman's chance.

Germany regrets that the United States ended the friendship between the two countries, says a Berlin dispatch. The friendship growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania, and so forth, is doubtless meant.

The Bird and the Oak.

In the springtime came from over the sea
A bird to rest on a great oak tree.
And unto the tree it cried:
"Tell me, Oak, do you never crave
To go with me where the palm trees wave
The summer seas beside—

To watch the billows as they flow
With bubbles like blossoms white as snow—
To hear their wonderful song?
There is no music that can compare
With the strain by the sea-flowers tossed in the air,
And borne by the wind along.

And then the sky all blue and bright,
And the stars that shine in the quiet night
Where the graceful palm trees sway!
Tell—tell me, Oak, how you can bide
Year after year on this lone hillside
And drowse day after day."

Then slowly lifting his boughs the Oak,
When the bird had spoken, the silence broke
And softly answered, "Nay.
Upon my hillside let me be
For I have kindred upon the sea,
And they are long away.

They view the billows—and feel them, too;
With spikes their sides are driven through,
With nails their hearts are sown
And racked and worn and smitten with age
They heed the howling tempest's rage,
And answer with a groan.

Unlike you, Bird, they cannot return
To this green slope, however, they yearn,
Tolling from shore to shore.
Upon my hillside let me be,
For I have kindred upon the sea
That I'll behold no more."

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

A number of very valuable German merchant vessels seem to have committed suicide.

"The feeling here," says a Berlin dispatch, "is that Germany is a gigantic powder magazine, preparing for an explosion in a military sense, and that this explosion will shake the universe."

The universe, we have always understood, is a rather extensive proposition. Even this small fragment of it known as earth has survived a good many explosions. An explosion that shook the world could scarcely expect to play a return engagement. For while the world might be shaken the magazine that did the exploding would be somewhat scattered itself, we should think.

DON MARQUIS.

Here and There In the News

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." Sydney Smith is said to have preached a powerful sermon on this text that contained only ten words. "If you like the security, come down with the dust." Another Smith, Gypsy, jr., by name, and himself also an Englishman, said a very good thing to a packed congregation Tuesday night, speaking of the financial condition of the mission and the backwardness of the people in coming forward with their offerings.

There was an overflow meeting Sunday night, and when the cash was counted it was found that the collection amounted to less than 5 cents per capita. "The people in the congregation," Mr. Smith said, "seemed to labor under a misapprehension—this is not a taber-nickel; it is a taber-nacle."

A Financial Suggestion.

After the sum of $5,000 is raised at the Gypsy Smith meetings, no further collections will be taken up. It begins to look as if it will be necessary to keep on trying, so slowly have the well-to-do been "coming across."

The moving picture houses would make a tenstrike by giving a benefit for the cause some night next week. Everybody in town would go and the movies would get more free advertising all over the country than they could buy.

Concerning the Appendix.

South Dakota is leading in a great movement for the conservation of the vermiform appendix, against which the skilled surgeons and medical cobblers of the country seem to have made common cause. Lucky the man or woman who has escaped so far. A member of the South Dakota legislature has introduced a bill providing that after an operation the appendix shall be sent to the State laboratory for examination and report, and if the examination shows that it was not diseased the surgeon shall not be paid for his services. But the law should go further than that. If examination should show that there was nothing wrong with the appendix, the surgeon should be barred from practice.

Wealth and the Surgeon.

A Tennessee paper protests that "ever since the vermiform appendix was made the 'goat' for so many of the ills suffered by mankind the medical profession has been prone to advise an operation for its removal, especially in the case of those whose pocketbooks were plethoric. The negroes and 'poor white trash' have been generally allowed to struggle along as best they could with the full internal machinery provided by nature."

Nobody knows why the appendix is there, but everybody has one and it is fair to say that it wasn't put in simply to be taken out. Nine out of ten doctors would probably not be able to tell why there should be such a thing in every human being as the pterygoidal process; but that is no reason why it should be cut out.

There seems to be so much feeling down in Tennessee about the appendix that Senator McKellar might distinguish his entrance into the upper house next month by making a fight for it, just as when an humble member of the lower house he championed the cause of the plain people by running the gamblers in hen fruit to cover.

An Opportunity For Luke Lea.

Complaint is made that nature has so endowed many of her loveliest children with arms and necks that should not be unduly exposed. There are many feminine feet of masculine proportions that should be carefully concealed.

Ladies with large feet should invariably wear long skirts and girls with rudimentary arms and undeveloped necks should cultivate the artistic sense and wear their gowns with full waisted effects.

Perhaps Senator Luke Lea, before he retires from public life, would be willing to introduce a bill providing for a referendum on that important and vital question: "How shall woman dress to be in the fashion and at the same time conceal from the vulgar gaze such physical imperfections as she may have?"

Revival Stories.

While the revival meetings are going on at the Tabernacle revival stories ought to be regarded as timely. The Rev. Lem Broughton, of Atlanta, was quite effective in his day on such occasions. There was in the town where one of his meetings was in progress a very brilliant young lawyer, given over to bad habits, in whose welfare the whole community was interested. He attended the meetings, was respectful in his demeanor, but resisted every appeal to take his stand on the side of the Lord. It was hoped that by steady and proper approach his heart and head would be reached and with this end in view the evangelist ordered his appeals. He thought he was making progress and hoped that he would finally convert the young man.

The Volunteer's Method.

After a particularly impressive service one night, which was attended by the lawyer, a rough sort of believer said to the preacher that he would talk to the lawyer, and the preacher felt at once that al his gentle persuasion would be destroyed. The volunteer aid could not be dissuaded from his purpose and went to the object of evangelistic pursuit and in a few moments both of them got up and left the house. All the hopes and plans of the evangelist apparently had been ruined; but a week or so later the young lawyer went to the preacher at his home and told him that he wanted to make a profession of faith in the Christ he had been preaching, and he was welcomed to the fold. He was asked by the preacher what the rough sort of fellow had said to him that night in the tabernacle and he replied: "He asked me whether I wanted to go to heaven, and I told him 'No.' He then said: 'Well, go to hell,' and left me. And, try as I would, I couldn't get away from it—it was one place or the other. And here I am.

THE COMMENTATOR.

CARDINAL FALCONIO IS DEAD IN ROME

Former Apostolic Delegate Lived in Washington for Nine Years.

Cardinal Diomede Falconio, former apostolic delegate to the United States, died yesterday at Rome, according to dispatches received here today.

During his nine years as representative of the Pope in this country, Cardinal Falconio became intimately known to the Catholics of Washington, and word of his death was received with regret here.

It is probable that mention of his death will be made at the masses in all the Catholic churches of the city next Sunday and prayers offered for him.

Here Nine Years as Delegate.

Mgr. Falconio came to Washington as papal delegate on September 30, 1902, and remained until November, 1911, when he was recalled to Rome and made a cardinal. He was succeeded by the present delegate, Most Rev. John Bonzano.

Cardinal Falconio was born at Pescocostanzo, in the Abruzzi, Italy, in 1842. He entered the Franciscan Order on September 2, 1860, and upon completing his studies in 1865, was sent as missionary to the United States.

A year after his arrival in this country he was ordained a priest.

Citizen of the U. S.

In 1868 he was made president of St. Bonaventure's College. In the same year he became a legal citizen of the United States.

He spent the next ten years of his life in Newfoundland as administrator of the cathedral at Harbor Grace. He returned to the United States in 1882, but after a brief stay went to Italy, where he was elected provincial of the Franciscans in the district of his birthplace.

For eight years he held various high positions in his order in Italy.

From 1899 to 1902 he was apostolic delegate to Canada.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled

Today.

Annual meeting, Washington Kennel Club, New Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
"How Would War With Germany Affect the United States?" and "Do People at Revivals Hold Out," to be discussed by the Rev. James L. Gordon, First Congregational Church, tonight.
Weekly luncheon, Cornell Club of Washington, New Ebbitt, 12:30 p. m.
Meeting of Brookland Citizens' Association, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
February meeting Capital Traction Section, American Electric Railway Association, Thirty-sixth and M streets, 8 p. m.
Meeting of Federal Employes' Union, Perpetual Building Hall, Eleventh and E streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting of District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, 8 p. m.
Dinner at Gonzaga Hall by campaigners who are to raise $100,000 for new buildings, 7:30 p. m.
Addresses by F. Alex McDermott and H. E. Buchbinder, Chemical Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
Twenty-fourth annual dinner of National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of America, National Hotel, 8 p. m.
Forty-ninth annual encampment, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., at the G. A. R. Hall, 7:30 p. m.
Lecture on "Pythagoras' Law of Vibration, Love, Marriage and Business," by Miss Louise Cutts Powell, the Portland, 8 p. m.
Special meeting of Washington Society of Fine Arts, Central High School, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting of Young People's Socialist League, social and refreshments, 811 E street northwest, 8 p. m.
Dance by Immaculate Social Club, private ball room, Eighth and N streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Annual beefsteak dinner, Washington Lodge of Elks, Elks' Club, 919 H street northwest, tonight.
Auction bridge and tea dansant for benefit of Montessori Free Demonstration School, home of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, 1331 Connecticut avenue, 2:30 p. m.
First annual ball, Professional Chauffeurs' Association, 1107 Fourteenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Evening of "Shakespeare and Music," by Peabody Club, assembly hall, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.
Address on "Postal Savings Banks, Their Purpose and Plan of Operation," by Charles H. Fullaway, assistant director of Postal Savings Department, before Washington Chapter American Institute of Banking, 1214 F street northwest, 8 p. m.
Special meeting Plate Printers' Union, Local No. 2, Typographical Temple, 422 G street northwest, 8 p. m.
Address by Dr. John Van Schaick, Parent-Teachers' Association, James A. Birney School, Anacostia, 8 p. m.
Meeting for organization of proposed reserve officers' training school, Home Club, 14 Jackson place, 8 p. m.
Conference of District of Columbia Anti-War League, the Raleigh, 8 p. m.
Masonic—New Jerusalem, No. 9; George C. Whiting, No. 22.
Royal Arch—Washington, No. 2.
Eastern Star—William F. Hunt, No. 16.
Odd Fellows—Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22; Excelsior, No. 17; Covenant, No. 13.
Red Men—Logan, No. 5; Sioux, No. 18.

Amusements.

Belasco—"Alias," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
New National—"Ben-Hur," 8:15 p. m.
Poli's—"Hans and Fritz," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
B. F. 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.
Strand—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Reception to the Rev. Walter Everett Burnett and Mrs. Burnett by official board of Foundry M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Address, "Italy: The Gifted Mother of Civilization," by Arthur Stanley Riggs, before National Geographical Society, New Masonic Temple Auditorium, 4 and 8:15 p. m.
An evening of dramatic and humorous readings by Maud McLean Ferguson, for benefit of church, at Douglas M. E. Church, Eleventh and H streets northeast, 8 p. m.
Meeting of the council of the Military Service Legion of the District, Room III Woodward Building, 5 p. m.
"Is It Better to Be Born a Unitarian or to Become One?" to be answered at regular meeting of Women's Alliance of All Souls' Church, Fourteenth and L streets northwest, 11 a. m.
Concert by United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 6:30 p. m.
Reception to Senator Moses E. Clapp, and address by Senator Wesley L. Jones, Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M stret, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Address on "How to Put American Housekeeping on a War Footing," by Dr. C. F. Langworthy, Agricultural Department, under auspices of Housekeepers' Alliance, 2:30 p. m.
Meeting to form new Illinois Society of Washington, New Ebbitt, 8 p. m.
Meeting of charities and corrections committee of Washington Board of Trade, Board of Trade rooms, 4:30 p. m.
Mass meeting of Laywomen's Service of the Red Cross Society, Rauscher's, 10:30 a. m.
Address, "The Vibrations of 1917," by Miss Louise Cutts Powell, the Portland, 8 p. m.
Inspection of McKinley Manual Training School by public schools committee of Washington Board of Trade, 1 p. m.
Cavalry drill by troopers in riding hall, Fort Myer, 2:30 p. m.
Masonic—St. John's, No. 11; Hope, No. 20.
Royal Arch—Eureka, No. 4; Capital, No. 11; Mt. Pleasant, No. 13.
Eastern Star—Takoma, No. 12; Cathedral, No. 14; St. John's Lodge Chapter, No. 18.
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Phoenix, No. 28.
Red Men—Seneca, No. 11; Miscola, No. 14; Idaho Council, No. 1.
Knights of Pythias—Syracusians, No. 10; Rathbone-Superior, No. 29.
Pythian Sisters—Rathbone Temple, No. 8.
Rebekah—Martha Washington, No. 3; Dorcas, No. 4.

MOTET SOCIETY IN COLOR PROGRAM

Chorus of Mixed Voices in Concert at the Willard.

The Motet Choral Society has done an unusual and most artistic thing in giving to Washington its first experience in "color music," which formed a part of the concert of this chorus of mixed voices at the Willard last evening, under direction of Otto Torney Simon.

With the chorus concealed, this ever-changing flow of suffused colors was designed to add yet another sense value to that of music. It justified itself in part. The colors themselves were rarely lovely in hue, in movement, in blend. The curtain upon which they were projected lent an admirable texture to them.

It was the co-ordination of the arts that presented the problem. Three definite music ideas were interpreted—"Night," "Dawn" and "To the Evening Star." This mobile color supplies a clue to the values in tone expression, but to be thoroughly convincing, to be interesting, one feels the need of music that not only lends itself to the tone painting, but that has an essential dramatic action, that marches straight to a climax: for color does express emotion.

Night and Dawn.

This was lacking in the almost monotone of the singing of "Night." One could not feel why the color varied, lovely though it was. In "Dawn" the movement of the color, the opalescent tints, moved logically to the golden red of the triumphant sun that the voices proclaimed. The color shimmered—one felt the day. But the concept fluctuated. Was it a false dawn? Did the dawn fade? An indeterminate quality in color music is like bad drama. Just the subtle gradations in the music become monotonous on the screen.

Thus, in the "Evening Star," a moment of emotional music that brought warm hues of vital meaning, given in quick movement, portrayed a convincing emotion, though not enough. The art is an alluring one. We hope for more of it. But to register its full import it needs a music scheme of dynamic, climacteric structure, a libretto of direct dramatic import.

Rich Choral Music.

The Motet Choir gave also a program of rich choral beauty. In its soft work especially there was a vibrant organ blend of tone, with distinct value in the parts, that interpreted with lovely effect the motet of Glinka, the soft Eastern spirit of the Bantock song of the "Hebrides," and again by Bantock a Kiplingesque "Himalay" chorus with real "go" in it, and another given with lovely intonation. The modern Chabrier music was not attractive, though it was given with spirit, with effective solo work by Miss Margaret Follin, Louis Thompson and John Waters.

Richard Lorleberg, in a group of 'cello solos, played most musically, the Gluck and Bach numbers being particularly effective. At the piano Miss Lenore Baker and George Wilson played artistic accompaniments. Lewis Barrington, as manipulator of the color slides, shared in the artistic interpretation of the color music.

J. MacB.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE

Illinois State Society to Be Launched Tomorrow Night.

More than 500 invitations have been sent out to Illinoisians in Washington for a meeting tomorrow night in the New Ebbitt Hotel, at which final plans for the formation of an Illinois State society in Washington will be made.

Members of Congress from that State are expected to take part. At the meeting tomorrow night officers will be elected for the society and committees appointed to draft a constitution.

Among those who have signified their intention of joining the society are Judge Fenton W. Booth, Isaac R. Hitt, J. B. Kinear, Louis C. Farrell, Thomas J. Donovan, Leslie J. Johnston, Mrs. Katherine L. S. Brown, Stewart A. Maltman, L. N. Miller, Sherman B. Graham, John P. Heap, Albert W. Bowen, Capt. R. B. Harlow, Capt. H. C. Muchinnon, J. Arthur Kelley, M. H. Shaw, J. T. Wickersham, Capt. B. W. Barney, Walter McDonnell, Miss Sarah E. Robert, John G. Townsend, J. L. Dillard, J. B. Barnhill, Charles A. Willard, John A. Brennan, R. E. Young, Miss Marguerite L. Baird, George H. Owen, E. O'Lander, Miss Margaret M. Norton, Edwin C. Reed, Sherman S. Slick, Capt. Edwin P. Walker, W. W. Taylor, H. W. Belmat, Henry Hoeffteen, Miss Ethel Noble Johnson, Adam Gard, O. J. Ricketts, W. H. Richardson and L. A. Neuer.

G. P. O. CHANGES MADE

Appointments and Transfers Announced by Public Printer.

Appointments, separations, transfers, and other changes at the Government Printing Office were announced today by Public Printer Cornelius Ford as follows:

Appointments—William H. Covert, Henry C. Thomson, Robert E. Youart, John S. Frick, Alonzo F. Harrington, Henry L. Crampp, temporary compositors; William M. Richardson, William H. Shepherd, Lawson Alexander, William S. Aud, George C. Hollomand, temporary skilled laborers.

Separations—Reginald M. Williams and William H. Chase, temporary skilled laborers; Buayon Johnson, unskilled laborer, resigned; Miss Catherine A. Kaufman, temporary skilled laborer.

Transfers, etc.—Charles S. Bastian and Joseph H. Phillips, temporary compositors, to probational compositors, 50 cents per hour; John Moore and James Williams, temporary unskilled laborers, to permanent unskilled laborers, 25 cents per hour; Joseph S. Reiff, jr., messenger boy, 15 cents per hour, to skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour; Stephens M. Simpson, proof reader, to make-up, 60 cents per hour; Lydell L. Anderson, skilled laborer, 25 cents per hour, to helper, 30 cents per hour.

JOINT MEETING PLANNED.

The New Hampshire State Society and the Maine State Society will hold a joint meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Public Library auditorium.