

# TEUTONS WILL NOT LINE WITH BRITISH

## White House Social Program Provides that Diplomats Be Received Different Days.

### SEASON ENDS EARLIER

Washington, Dec. 9.—The program for the White House social season has been announced and, as was generally expected, it omits the colorful diplomatic reception, because of the war, and also the time-honored New Year's reception for the public, in accordance with the custom President Wilson set when coming into office.

In place of the diplomatic reception there will be two diplomatic dinners. The entente diplomats and all neutrals will be entertained at the first and the Teutonic diplomats and all neutrals will be guests at the second.

The embarrassments which would be caused by inviting the representatives of the warring powers to rub elbows at the same reception may be more imaginary than actual, but they are regarded by the social managers as having possibilities, notwithstanding that it is said that the ambassador from one of the principal entente allies and the ambassador from one of the principal Teutonic powers always exchange courteous greetings when they pass on the street. However, the program has been arranged to keep the warring diplomats apart.

All on Tuesday. The social events all come on Tuesdays instead of Thursdays, as formerly; the season begins earlier and ends in February instead of March, probably due to the fact that the White House wants it over by inauguration time.

This is the program as officially announced:

- December 12—Cabinet dinner, 8 p. m.
- December 13—Judicial reception, 8 p. m.
- January 8—Diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.
- January 14—Diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.
- January 21—Congressional reception, 9 p. m.
- January 28—Supreme court dinner, 8 p. m.
- February 4—Army and navy reception, 9 p. m.
- February 12—Speaker's dinner, 8 p. m.

Before the war the diplomatic reception was the social show of the winter. Invitations were sought so eagerly by those who were not quite sure to be invited that the president set the rule of placing an arbitrary limit on the number, outside of the diplomatic corps, who were to be invited without his personal approval. In form the reception differed little from those to congress, the army or navy, or the judiciary. In fact it had a distinctly different atmosphere. The brilliant uniforms of the diplomats and their aides, the distinctly foreign manners of many, and the ceremony with which custom surrounds a diplomat when he is out in full-dress uniform made the reception distinctive from the others.

A Brief Greeting. In a general way all the receptions are conducted alike. A few special guests are permitted to enter the main door of the executive mansion, but most enter at the east entrance and after leaving outer garments in the lower corridors of the White House form in long lines leading up the marble staircase to the first floor and into the Blue room, where the President and Mrs. Wilson, aided by members of the cabinet and their wives, with army and navy aides in full dress, receive them.

The introductions are made by an aide; a brief word of greeting is spoken, followed by a hasty hand-clasp, and the guest passes along to the end of the receiving line to spend the remainder of the evening moving about or chatting with friends in the crowd. Even to personal friends the president or his wife cannot say more than a word, because to each of the receptions come between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, and things have to move on time. In the state dining room the guests usually find a buffet luncheon and in opposite ends of the main corridor two sections of the Marine band play almost continuously.

World and Wife. The nearer to top one is in official Washington, the surer one is to receive invitations to these affairs, although some of the receptions are not so "exclusive" as the others. The congressional reception, for instance, usually finds the world and his wife having a good time in the White House and not always in evening dress.

In a capital where there are hundreds of persons not connected with the government, but active in social life, the limit to the number of invitations must be gauged by the capacity of the White House itself, if there were no other reasons. It is not easy for the social secretary and the force of clerks who handle the invitations to discriminate. Failure to be invited to at least one reception may not be fatal to social aspirations, but it is something to be avoided by those who make at least pretension to social prominence.

Invitations Scarce. Invitations, if anything, are not so easy to obtain as they used to be. A story told in social circles here is that at the opening of President Wilson's term a certain senator of influence sent to the White House for ten invitations, issued in blank, in which he wished to write the names of constituents to whom he wished to show some favor. The story has it that his request was refused with a rebuke.

For some of the White House affairs, demand for invitations has been so great that almost unheard-of subterfuges are used to obtain them and on one occasion watchful door tenders picked up admission tickets which proved to be very clever forgeries.

The cabinet dinner, which comes first this year, is a comparatively quiet affair, participated in only by the president and his wife, the cabinet members and their wives and possibly a half dozen invited guests. It takes place in the state dining room and is elaborate.

Neutrals Eat Twice. The two diplomatic dinners follow and the neutrality of the White House is concerned in having each no less brilliant, elaborate and attractive than the other. The neutral diplomats, by the fortunes of war, enjoy two dinners instead of none at all, as they would if the world were at peace.

COUNT STEPHAN TISZA—Chosen by the Hungarian Parliament as the functionary to place the crown on the king's head at his recent coronation December 30th.



COUNT STEPHAN TISZA.

others not connected with the government at all are sure to be there. The guests come in street cars and afoot as well as in automobiles and carriages. It is the commoner's reception from every point of view, but the White House goes to no less pains with it.

The supreme court dinner is a quiet, dignified affair. It will be noted that this year's program contains no reception to the judiciary, which, from the social point of view, always was a rather solemn affair, so much so, that it was the only event for which the demand for invitations did not exceed the supply.

With the diplomatic reception out of the way, the army and navy reception became the most colorful and lively of all. Officers of the army, navy and marine corps, in full dress uniforms, resplendent with gold braids and decorations to give it an air of brilliance that is described as exhilarating.

The speaker's dinner, a comparatively new institution in White House social annals, winds up the list, and generally is attended by cabinet members, leaders in congress and a few others enjoying intimate relations with the speakers of the house of representatives.

The elimination of the time-honored New Year's reception marked the passing of what actually was a physical endurance test on the part of the president. In years gone by as many as 10,000 persons had passed through the White House in a few hours on New Year's day to grasp the president's hand for a brief moment. The marine band always played its liveliest quicksteps, and for four and five hours the line would pour in one door and out the other. Presidents Roosevelt and Taft set some handshaking records, meeting nine and ten thousand people at a reception. It is said that one president, long since dead, solved the problem by standing in front of a velvet curtain, through a slit in which a relax of aides stretched their hands under the president's right arm, and, as the visitors crushed the hands of the aides the president bowed and smiled appropriately and kept his own right hand unharmed.

### AMERICA A BEAUTIFUL LAND

#### Scenic Marvels in Primitive Garb Unsurpassed Anywhere in the World.

America is slowly awakening to the value of a tremendous asset. It is an asset of surpassing beauty as well as of unlimited financial possibilities. For many years Switzerland, with its mountains, lakes and valleys, has served as the playground of the old world. Between the Atlantic and the Pacific we have twenty Switzerlands. Part of this heritage of beauty lies within sight of the skyscrapers of New York. The Palisades can be reached in half an hour from the ferry house at West One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The most remote of America's Switzerlands—Mount Rainer, in the state of Washington—is a week's journey from the Atlantic coast.

Only a small fraction of the American people have any inkling of the wide variety, the surpassing grandeur and the inspiring power of the mass-terpieces which nature has strewn about the continent in the mighty upheavals of its birth pangs. They surpass anything that Europe has to show. A German professor who was visiting in New York just before the war spoke to his host with enthusiasm of the beauty of the Rhine banks. "Have you seen the Palisades?" asked the host. "I have not," answered the German professor. After the visitor had been taken up the river in a yacht by his host, he said in an awed voice: "I shall never speak again of the Rhine—in America."

America and the world have agreed upon Niagara as the father of waterfalls. It is a well-deserved distinction. With the possible exception of Victoria Falls, on the Nyanza, Niagara is the most spectacular demonstration of falling waters in the world. But we have in America other waterfalls that dwarf the Niagara. The Great Falls of the Yellowstone, a part of the national park system, is twice as high as Niagara. The Yosemite Upper Fall, in the Yosemite National park, tumbles roaring down a cliff nine times as high as Niagara. And the settings which time and nature have provided for these gigantic cataraacts are of surpassing beauty that strikes the spectator dumb.

The world has heard much of the glories of Lake Constance, of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland; of Killarney, of the lochs of Scotland, of Como, in Italy. It has yet to hear of the in-

# Winnipeg Waits and Then Applauds San Carlo Opera Company in 'Aida'

Winnipeg, Canada. Forty degrees below zero; train five hours late; 102 principals, chorus, orchestra and managers composing the San Carlo Opera company breezed into town.

A general scramble for the various hotels, enough coughing and sneezing to make one believe that the radiators in a high school assembly hall had been doped with sneezing powder. Chorus girls complaining in broken English and Italian; Impresario Gallo, while slapping his hands to keep them from freezing, doing his best to pacify various song birds, male and female, into a condition where it would be possible for them to put on the greatest production in their repertoire, namely, "Aida," at the Walker theater.

Packed house waiting three quarters of an hour for the orchestra to tune up. You can imagine the storm of applause that enthused this otherwise unenthusiastic company and this is in part what the Manitoba Free Press said about them: the next morning.

"Probably in no other presentation of grand opera in this city has a greater degree of uniform excellence been attained than in the performance of Verdi's 'Aida,' given at the Walker theater last evening by the San Carlo Grand Opera company before an audience of capacity size.

"Those who are fortunate enough to hear the work of the San Carlo company on this occasion must have come to the conclusion that here was an organization capable in every way of producing grand opera on a scale of uniform excellence even in the face of certain uncontrollable obstacles. When one keeps in view the fact that the members of the cast and chorus last night carried out their work after arriving in Winnipeg at 5 o'clock on Monday night, the wonder is that the performance went on so smoothly and well as it did.

"Reviewing the performance, one is constrained to offer warm commendation to the company for its effective work. Mary Kaestner, a gifted American girl, in the title role of Aida, courted the admiration of her auditors by virtue of a broad and singularly compelling delineation of the slave. She is endowed with a voice of haunting beauty, which, in dramatic moments, she utilizes to capital effect. Miss Kaestner sang with sheer loveliness of tone, artistic finesse and fine conception of a distinctive style. She received a genuine ovation."

"The San Carlo company opens a four opera engagement at the Auditorium with 'Aida,' on Thursday, January 25.

comparable Mirror lake, in the Yosemite National park, framing in its blue bosom the towering summit of Mount Watkins. It has yet to hear of Crater lake, the waters of mystery nesting amid the wild grandeur of mountain tops in Crater Lake National park. It has yet to hear of the sapphire snow-fed waters of Glacier National park. America itself has only begun to hear of these beautiful lakes. When it has heard it will spread its message through the world.

Is it mountain climbing that the traveller seeks? There is the king of American mountains, Mount Whitney, the mighty climax of the Sierra, whose isolated summit rises 14,500 feet above the sea. It is in the realm of perpetual snow. Glaciers have drifted for ages down its rugged slopes. Then there is Mount Rainer, rearing its silver crest 14,408 feet above tidewater at Puget Sound—a land of snowbound silence. There is Stevens glacier, a mountain of ice a thousand feet deep; the stately battlements of the Roco Mountains and the serrated cliff formations of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, a sort of Palisades on a vastly grander scale, of which John Muir wrote: "A gigantic statement for even nature to make in one mighty stone word. Wilderness so Godful, cosmic, primeval, bestows a new sense of earth's beauty and size."

A European poet has said that nature in America lacks one attribute: Human tradition; that every forest, every mountain and every valley of Europe is a memorial of struggle, of suffering, of achievement—and that America is lacking these memories.

Then what of our lost cities of the Mesa Verde—those cities of stone built into the sides of dizzy cliffs, which Dr. J. Walker Fowkes has helped to discover? What of the Sun Temple? What of the inscriptions that tell of struggles, of ambitions, of joys or of disappointments of unknown antiquity?

What is the life story of this vanquished race—a race that has left in these ruins some of the most ancient human remains known to science? Who was the enemy that drove them into oblivion? Here is rich material for the archaeologist. Here is romance that has yet to be written. Here is appeal to the imagination as powerful as any that is to be found in the storied places of Europe.

And, speaking of antiquity, in the Sequoia National Park are the oldest trees in the world. Some of these giant trees, scientists agree, were flourishing when the Star of Bethlehem guided the wise men of the East to the lowly manger of history.

Such are some of the beautiful and impressive things to which every American is heir, and which the government of the United States is safeguarding for the people in perpetuity and making available to the many by the construction of roads, camps and hotels.—New York Mail.

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Pensacola, Fla.	46.91
St. Augustine, Fla.	56.86
St. Petersburg, Fla.	66.16
New Orleans, La.	44.31
Pass Christian, Miss.	44.31
Charleston, S. C.	54.56
Galveston, Texas	41.56
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# POLITICS BOIL IN HUNGARY

## Count Michael Karolyi Sets Out to "Democratize" Dual Monarchy.

### WANTS EXTENDED BALLOT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 20.—Count Michael Karolyi, a nobleman of one of the most conservative of the old families, who has thrown down the gauntlet not only to the all-powerful government leader, Count Tisza, but even to the opposition leaders, and who, at the possible cost of his political future, has set out to "democratize" Hungary, tells the Associated Press that he is drawing his lessons from America.

He was in the United States raising funds for a campaign in behalf of a more extended ballot in Hungary, when the war began, but he reached Budapest finally, after being interned in France, and he has kept the pot boiling ever since.

Among other things, in explaining his rupture with his old political intimates and his plan for democracy, he said:

"I came to appreciate the great value of democracy when I was in the United States. There I saw the way in which Hungarians who had emigrated from their fatherland, and who here merely vegetated without any of the real rights of citizenship, became valuable citizens, and I saw to what position of opulence they had brought themselves. A democratic reorganization of Hungary, the basis of which is the general right to vote, is a burning necessity for Hungary. Unfortunately I discovered in one wing of the party none of the inspiration and none of the determined desire necessary for the creation of the general ballot. Therefore there arose between me and a part of the party vital differences in this connection."

Karolyi came into political life as the heir of his uncle, Count Alexander Karolyi, for years leader of the ultra-conservative "High Agrarians." He was elected to his uncle's former place as president of this group—and then split hopelessly with the members over the high protective duties that had shut out the Balkan states. He resigned, disassociated himself with the agrarians, joined the independents with the platform of Just, the restorator of democracy, acutely sharpened, and now has left the independents, to form a still more radical party.

Advocated French Loans. Long before the war he claims to have foreseen its possibility and as a preventive measure against it he urged that Hungary secure in France and Russia the capital she had for years been unable to get in Germany, and by making the loans there place France and Russia in a position of not wanting to go to war with a country indebted to them.

When the war did come he attacked Count Tisza and his party savagely, and the opposition scarcely less vigorously, because they had consented to the ultimatum to Serbia without any conditions; in other words, that they had not struck a bargain to support Austria-Hungary should it come to war in return for reforms that at the time too were being advocated and sought after eagerly, that they had not said: "We'll fight for you, but only on condition that you give us a democratic Hungary."

Indirectly, at least, Karolyi was the obstacle in the path of a coalition cabinet proposed by Tisza earlier in the war. Karolyi announced his agreement to such a cabinet only on conditions which naturally Tisza would not do. Karolyi declared he felt there could come no change in the course of affairs until Count Tisza were eliminated and that a coalition cabinet would be as the head would be no better than no cabinet.

Frowns Upon Coalition. He has refused to have anything to do with the coalition effected between the opposition and the government, whereby the leaders of the former are to be consulted by the latter, kept informed of all that goes on, and permitted to offer advice as to the solution of big and important problems. Karolyi walked out of the independent party, of which he had been head, with the declaration that the coalition meant no added influence for the opposition leaders, yet partial responsibility for the war which he disapproved.

With him seceded ten other independents, and as many more "strays" belonging to other parties or to no party allied themselves with him. Together, as the "new independent party," they are the subject of ridicule and even of serious accusation. The mildest that is said about Count Karolyi is that he is an "hereditary extremist," and, perhaps, the severest is that he is a Russophile and disloyal to his country because he would like to see Hungary take advantage of its present indispensability and force Austria and Germany to grant the reforms he believes necessary as the price of Hungary's continuation of the fighting.

Karolyi's Platform. The "platform" which Karolyi and his followers espouse, a combination of all the radical proposals of the last few years, and which is, above all, anti-German, is dubbed by those who want to be conservative in their criticism, "Prussian, but with paprika added." Yet this has not deterred the youthful scion of conservative agrarians from continuing his fight.

The Karolyi platform embraces the following: General, equal and secret balloting. Revision of the treatment accorded to the multiple nationalities that make up the Hungarian nation. Policy of the "open hand" toward all nationalities during the war and in concluding peace. Complete independence from Germany after the war. Democratization of Hungary.

The attitude of Karolyi and his followers toward the voting system finds its origin in the ballot reforms attempted by Count Tisza in 1910, which resulted, according to the Karolyi viewpoint, in a complete debacle for Hungarian democracy. Karolyi, accordingly, has come out for a reform which shall give the ballot to every adult male, regardless of all property or educational qualifications.

In regard to the treatment accorded to Hungary's various nationalities, the Karolyi party takes the standpoint that hitherto the Roumanian, the Slavack and the Serbian elements have been oppressed in favor of the Hungarian element. As there have grown up in these elements of the population intelligence and cultural and political ambition, there has been no outlet in Hungary for these strivings.



MARY KAESTNER

to war in return for reforms that at the time too were being advocated and sought after eagerly, that they had not said: "We'll fight for you, but only on condition that you give us a democratic Hungary."



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