

it aims to enlist the co-operation of the young people with the older members in sustaining the Park. The wearers of the Junior League badge are admitted to the children's playground at the south end of the Casino, where a Kindergarten teacher is in charge every afternoon. The Junior badge may be obtained at the playground for \$1, good for the season. Single admission to the playground ten cents.

The Junior badge also admits to the dances which are given every Wednesday evening in the ball room of the Casino, and which have already proved to be the most popular thing undertaken by the club. The dancing begins at the intermission and continues through the evening.

Badges may be purchased of Mrs. Alexander at the Casino or of Mrs. Frank Fuller, president of the Junior League.

The Thursday afternoon concerts are free to all children of fourteen years or younger, but the Junior member will be admitted free to all afternoon concerts upon showing the Junior badge. Next year the Junior League hopes to establish a Field Day for the benefit of the children between the ages of 10 and 16. The lack of a proper Athletic Director made it impossible to undertake a Field Day this season.

The program for the ensuing week is mailed to each member of the club on Saturday and a small booklet containing interesting information about the Park is also sent to club members. Coupon books at \$10 each may be obtained by sending check payable to the Ravinia Club, 111 West Monroe street, Chicago, or upon application to Mrs. Charles Guy Bolte, Chairman for Winnetka.

A few of the Winnetkans observed at the dance Wednesday night were: Mr. Delano De Windt, Mr. Kenneth Smith, Mr. Stewart Johnson, Mr. Morris Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Ayres Boal, Mr. and Mrs. Mancel Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. L. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Quimby, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Butz, and Mr. and Mrs. August Magnus.

The program for next week is as follows:

MONDAY, JULY 28, 8:15 P. M.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

Opera by Donizetti

(Second Act and Mad Scene)

Lucia.....Jennie Dufau
Alice.....Florence Mulford
Sir Edgar.....Lenoid Samoloff
Henry Ashton.....Louis Kreidler
Bide the Bent.....Wm. Schuster
Arthur Bucklaw.....Harry Davies
Norman.....Phil. Fein

Intermission—30 Minutes

1. Overture to "Der Freischütz".....Weber
2. Ave Maria.....Schubert-Lux
3. Selections from "The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 3:00 P. M.

1. Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
2. Legend, "Zorahayda".....Svendsen
3. Suite, "Arcadian".....Scharwenka
a. Rustic Dance
b. Minuetto
c. Shepherd's Lament
d. Wedding March
Intermission—30 Minutes
4. a. Entr' Acte
b. Ballet Music from "Rosamunde".....Schubert
5. "In the Spinning Room".....Dvorak
6. Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin".....Tschalkowsky

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 8:15 P. M.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

Opera by Puccini

(First Act)

(Founded on the book by John L. Long and the drama by David Belasco)
Cho Cho San.....Lois Ewell
Suzuki.....Florence Mulford
Lieut. Pinkerton, U. S. Navy.....
.....Lenoid Samoloff
Sharpless, U. S. Consul.....Louis Kreidler

(Continued on Page 11.)

Congressman for the Tenth District



By Congressman C. M. Thomson.

A topic of conversation heard very frequently about Washington just now, both among members of Congress and elsewhere, is the Mexican situation. That the situation is serious, there can be no doubt. It has been for some time. The events of the past week have made it still more so.

All reports from Mexico are to the effect that the country is utterly demoralized. Railroad traffic has suffered a complete paralysis. Marauding bands of guerillas are preying upon the property, and even, in many cases, the persons, of foreigners. In discussing the situation with an army officer a few days ago, he told me that it was reported that the whole country was in such a condition that practically no crops were being raised this season; operations having to do with the raising or gathering of food products is practically at a standstill. Such conditions spell ruin.

Want Intervention.

Representatives of very large American property interests in Mexico recently presented their situation to Mr. Bryan, the secretary of state, and urged him as strongly as they could to bring about an intervention in Mexico by our government which would insure order there, and protect American interests and permit a normal operation and development of their properties, to say nothing of insuring the safety of their very lives. Mr. Bryan declined to take any action at this time. It, doubtless, had too many ear marks of the "dollar diplomacy" policy, a policy which the present administration early announced it did not propose to follow.

Several resolutions have been introduced in the senate and have been transmitted to the department of state and to the president, requesting that certain information as to the situation in Mexico be transmitted to congress, if not incompatible with the public interest, it apparently being the object of those who introduced these resolutions to emphasize and call attention to the seeming seriousness of the situation. So far no action has been taken by the executive department of the government on any of these resolutions. The United States has not recognized the Huerta government. It has not stated that it would not do so. In the meantime practically every other world power has formally recognized it. The administration has adopted a waiting

policy. I have heard it stated that this course has been taken in the hope that it would not become necessary for us to take any action in the matter until after the elections which are to take place in Mexico in October. It has been hoped that the result of that election might be such as to enable the United States to formally recognize the administration then put into power by the people, without any embarrassment to ourselves.

Foreign Powers Interested.

The foreign powers have taken the view that failure on the part of the United States to formally recognize the Huerta regime in Mexico has had the result of encouraging the element there which is now out of power to continue their outrages and to bring about the present demoralization of the country. They have lost patience with the waiting policy which we have followed and have wanted to step in and bring about peace and order in Mexico themselves. At least, some of them have. But at this point up looms the Monroe doctrine, which practically says to the rest of the world, "Hands off the American continent."

Finally it is reported on good authority that Germany has taken the initiative and has transmitted a note to our government, which, translated into plain American language, reads, "Very well, do the job yourself, then. If you don't, we shall feel compelled to." Thus matters have been brought to a head and Ambassador Wilson has been summoned from Mexico to Washington. He is expected to arrive within a few days and there will then doubtless be a very earnest conference between the president, the secretary of state and the ambassador, following which the cabinet will formulate the course which they deem the wise one for our country to take, and either announce it to the world or possibly follow the plan that some other administrations have taken and first submit the policy they propose to congress for its approval.

The situation is a delicate one. It presents a number of extremely difficult problems. As I have studied it, it has seemed to me that the one unsurmountable objection to any action

on our part which would amount to a recognition of Huerta and his administration has been the fact that their hands are still dripping with the blood of former President Madero and several other members of his family, whom they struck down in as cold-blooded a series of murders as ever were perpetrated. I feel that we can take no step that could reasonably be construed as endorsing or upholding such a course as Huerta and his followers pursued after they came into power.

A Serious Situation.

However, a sort of syllogism remains from which we cannot escape. As a major premise we have the Monroe doctrine. As a minor premise we are face to face with the present intolerable conditions in Mexico and the attitude of the foreign powers as expressed in the note from Germany. What shall the conclusion be? Shall we ourselves step over into Mexico and force order pending the October elections without formally recognizing the Huerta administration, or shall we say to Germany and the other powers, "We do not care to interfere," and add, as we must, "If you feel compelled to, we shall not object?" There are possibilities in either course which one does not like to contemplate. I trust that the events of the near future may be such as to make the problem less difficult of solution and such as to clearly indicate to the country the wisdom of heartily supporting such a course as may finally be decided upon here in Washington.

Charles M. Thomson.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1913.

Mrs. George Gordon has, as her guest, her sister, Mrs. Adams of Boston.

Mrs. Wm. Bersac and daughter have returned from a visit at Kirkwood, Mo.

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