RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Work of Good Lobbies.

The Living Church, Milwaukee, through its social service department, calls attention to the fact that all lobbies are not bad, or bent on gaining some mercenary end. It names several good lobbies:

"In these days when lobbies are being so universally condemned, we must not overlook the 'good lobbies,' of which there are not a few. There is the National Conservation Association, which is little more than an intelligent and public-spirited lobby, with its representative watching those who are trying to secure public power sites, lands, and forests for little or nothing.

"There is the National Child Labor Association, with an agent in Washington, opposing the Northern and Southern cotton mill owners, and others who wish to convert child labor into dividends. There is the American Association for Labor Legislation, fighting for men's compensation laws. There are the American Civic Association, with its campaigns to kill the fly and save Niagara Falls; the Deep Waterways Association; the Good Roads lobby; the Fine Arts lobby and a lot of others.

Bishop Greer's Protest.

Bishop David H. Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has uttered a protest against the widespread impression that the proposed change of the name on the title page of the prayer book from the Protestant Episcopal Church to the American Catholic Church or some other name is the most important matter that will come before the triennial general convention to be held in New York next October.

"It is unfortunate that popular attention should be centered on this one matter," said Bishop Greer, "when so many more important matters are to be considered. The more vigorous prosecution of the missionary work both at home and abroad, the report of the commission on church unity, marriage, and divorce, religious education, and many other important measures bearing upon the greater efficiency of the church are subjects of more moment than the proposed change of the name.

"We hope to accomplish more good and get through with more of the work that counts and brings results at this convention than at any previous convention. I am led to speak of this matter at this time because the subject has come up at many of the preliminary diocesan conventions, and it has been almost invariably seized upon by the local press as the most exciting topic of discussion. According it all the importance which it deserves, it still assumes a place secondary to many other matters which will come up for discussion next October."

Is the Church Out of Fashion?

From Leslie's Magazine has been sent a questionaire to Senators and Representatives asking their opinion as to whether the church has become out of fashion, to which Senators are reported to have replied "no" to the number of 115, while 41 have indicated that the church is not keeping pace with the times. Quotations have been published from some of them, such as Senator Clapp of Minnesota, saying: "The real bread spirit of Christianity was never so strong as today." Fletcher of Florida: "The newer and better churches are being built all the while," and Jones of Washington: "I believe the automobile has had something to do with decreasing attendance. It is pretty hard to get away from the lure of the country with an auto in the garage." Members of the House to the number of 129 reply in the same strain, 27 of whom express the opinion that the church is not keeping pace with the times and that the religious education in the Sunday school lacks efficiency. Speaker Clark is reported to have said: "Without religion the world would be a bedlam in a twelvemonth."

Mission Interest in Land Question.

Christian missionaries in Japan, including those of England, have joined in a code to missionary societies in the United States urging Christian people here to use influence in the California land ownership enactments. The missionaries say it is imperative that a just sentiment be created and maintained. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, of the Presbyterian Foreign Board, and representing the reference commission of the Foreign Missions Conference of the United States and Canada, has just issued a statement to the effect that the large financial and spiritual investment of the churches of America in Japan, and also in China and Korea, demand that a fair policy obtain at home in political affairs.

The loyalty of the Japanese government in carrying out his agreement of 1907 regarding the restriction of Japanese emigration to the United States is an indication, think these missionary interests, that Japan seeks to act in good faith. Appreciation of the difficulties of California is expressed, but as is the stand of President Wilson indorsed, Dr. Brown points out, in behalf of all missionary endeavors, that the United States is looked upon by the people of the far East as a Christian country, and whatever is done here that seems to them unfair will react upon Christian interests there, not in Japan alone, but in China and all of Asia. The long cable from Japan, signed in behalf of all missionaries, indicating the deep and critical interest.

Observation of Bishop of Mexico.

The Bishop of Mexico, Right Rev. Henry D. Aves of the Protestant Episcopal Church, reports in the Churchman his impressions of the situation in his parish. The conservative element, whose business interests are suffering, "are heartily tired of the nation's self-destructive strife, and are in a highly receptive mood for any change that will give promise of the return of peace and prosperity," he says. It is his opinion that a "new Mexico is slowly and painfully rising out of the old," and never again will Mexico be politically, socially, or industrially what it has been."

While there is some conviction that "the iron hand of a stern despotism is, for the present at least, the only means of repairing the broken strength of the nation," the people, having enjoyed the privilege of the ballot, will not go back to "the old house of bondage."

Reviving the Kensit Movement.

There is some indication that the "Kensit Movement," as it is known in England, may be started here. Officially, the title of this movement is "The Protestant Truth Society," founded by John Kensit, who used methods much like those of the English suffragists. Since the death of John Kensit the work has been carried on by his son and others. John Kensit entered churches during services and raised a disturbance if he did not approve the service. After arrest and liberation, he disturbed more services, and kept this missionary work going.

Besides breaking up meetings, this peculiar movement uses evangelistic follow-up methods, by which speakers follow from town to town, a night behind the propagandists of some opposite religious school, controvert their arguments and get whole towns in a turmoil. But indications pointing to a "Kensit movement" in this country refer more particularly to the evangelistic follow-up feature, and the aim would be directed toward ritualistic churches of the Episcopal order, it is said. It is reported that such a movement had been proposed for outdoor work this summer, but has been postponed.

What's in a Name?

In regard to the proposition for a change of name for the Protestant Episcopal Church, The Living Church thinks, editorially, that "it is difficult to appraise the real value of the movement connected with the name, when one group of men holds it to be so important that success will justify secession from the church, and another group so unimportant that discussion of it is mere waste of time." Each week, for a long time, this journal has given space to an expression on the subject by numerous correspondents who are no nearer a solution than when they began to agitate the question. But the larger number seem to believe that there is no hurry to consider the subject.

"The Living Church does not expect any secessions and regards those who talk in this strain and those as well who think the discussion to be a waste of time as "equally unreasonable." In its opinion the discussion is profitable and "the church cannot always lag behind because some insist in pulling backward.

"There is ground for hope that the church as a whole is now so broad-minded, so ready to compare and to weigh opinions, so desirous of taking a forward movement," says this journal, "that the handicap of an ambiguous and misleading name, that, in the judgment of large numbers, interfers sadly with the progress of the church, may be removed."

Episcopal Commission Plans $7,000,000 Clergy Pension Fund

In a preliminary report, which was issued Thursday, the Commission on Pensions of the Protestant Episcopal Church outlined a plan to pension the 5,500 clergy of the church, for which a fund of $7,000,000 will be necessary at the start, and an expenditure of $500,000 each year thereafter.

The report shows that the Episcopal Church pays its clergy $3,000,000 a year in salaries.

The plan of the commission, which will be submitted in a final form to the General Convention in New York next October, is not only to pension the whole body of the clergy as each becomes sixty-five years old, but also to pension ministers' widows, to educate their orphan children and to take care of clergymen disabled at any age. The plan will apply to foreign missionaries as well as to clergy in the United States. The pension will be approximately half pay.

The $500,000 a year expenditure will be provided by a tax on the local churches which will be scientifically graduated according to the age at which their clergymen were ordained. This tax will average 6 per cent on the salaries.

The Episcopal Commission in this preliminary survey, reviews existing pension systems and intimates that many of them are really bankrupt, a condition that is not now apparent because the systems are young, but which within a few years will become evident. This alleged bankruptcy is attributed to the neglect of proper statistical study before these pension funds were started and to the failure to provide properly for the load of liabilities with which a pension system always begins. Especially mentioned as unsound is the New York State public school teachers' fund, which went into operation on August 1 of this year.

Incidentally, the report discloses that 18 per cent of all the Episcopal clergymen were formerly ministers in other churches.

"Should the church fail to make proper provision for the support and pension of the clergy," said a prominent Washington churchman yesterday, "it will be to the clergy themselves, primarily, that the failure will be due. Upon them devolves, first of all, the very necessary task of making the cause commend itself to the people's sense of right and justice. This could be done without embarrassment if proper consideration were given to the plight of their less fortunate brothers. Even more important, just now, is the need that the clergy should make full and adequate answer to the questionnaire which has just been sent to them by the commission on the support and pension of the clergy. The commission is seeking accurate data upon which expert actuaries may base some constructive and business-like recommendations for the consideration of the coming convention. The urgent importance of this matter should serve to overcome the indifference with which the clergy are said to treat much of their correspondence. It ought to produce not a 75 per cent response, but the full 100 per cent for which the commission pleads."

Religon and the Woman Movement

"The Christianity of the future rests with the women of the present," writes Lady Henry Somerset in The Constructive Quarterly for June. She is discussing "the place of religion in the woman movement," and says:

To give life is woman's essential calling, and in some form all are called to fulfill it, not the life only which adds one more to the people on the planet, but to give life in the larger sense which is not individual, to be the mother of the common weal, to bring health and wholeness and re-creation, to bring to the moral world the protection which woman so pre-eminently gives.

She recounts the many-sided activities to which women in earlier ages dedicated themselves, not the least of which was their service to the church in various official capacities. From these avenues of work they were gradually crowded by a false conception of woman's legitimate place which grew up in the minds of men. That error is now being dislodged, and there is opening before women a prospect more splendid than they have ever beheld.

Here is the teaching vacation: let women adopt it, impelled "by the love of God." That constitutes it a religious office. Let them labor "as servants of the poor":

First and foremost perhaps are the prisons, where souls are sometimes done to death because we do not realize the value of the life that is in them or the power of expansion that such life holds. Educated women must be willing to be trained for the service of prisoners and captives, if prison reform is to be a reality and not a newspaper discussion. Such work is not sentimental, not indulgent; it will not lose sightof the penalties of sin, for real love is often severe.

Having lived and labored for many years among the delinquent classes, Lady Somerset declares:

I speak after years of deliberate thought when I say that if we aim at reform, we fail. If we aim at redemption, we succeed. By reform I mean the endeavor to patch up the material that is there, content to send it out into the highways of life, shabby from the past and the worse for wear, but mended in the best way we can. By redemption I mean the realization that there is something in everyone that is of God, and belongs to God, and to us is given the joyous task to try to bring it back to the One to whom it belongs, to hand it over to God, so that His Spirit may possess that life again and the penitent soul be set free to start afresh.

Here is one illustration among many which might be given of the way in which woman may be "mother of the common weal." Will she realize her grand opportunity, or miss her way in the tangle of human interests?

MRS. SAGE PUTS NEW LIFE IN TOWN OF SAG HARBOR

From the Survey.

At the far end of Long Island on Gardiners Bay, between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, lies the old seafaring town of Sag Harbor.

In this pleasant old village of 2,000 people, Mrs. Russell Sage lived when a girl, and now has a summer home. Firmly believing that the village life needed quickening she hit upon the idea of accomplishing this through organized recreation, and to this end created Mashashimuet Park and Social Center.

An old horse racing park was secured on which athletic and recreation fields were laid out and a field house built. The park also includes a pond for skating, swimming, and wading. A director of recreation with an assistant has been provided by Mrs. Sage to organize and promote the activities.

Space was set aside also for children's gardens and a small library established at the field house for those who care to read.

Among the activities conducted for children of kindergarten age are story telling, paper cutting, sand play, and group games. For older people moving picture entertainments, dancing, social picnics, a lecture, and entertainment course and band concerts have been arranged. There is also tennis, baseball, athletics, skating, and public festivals in which young and old participate. A year round program is arranged. Sag Harbor had no ice skating until a tide gate was put into the outlet of this pond, so as to hold the water at a fixed level for freezing. Lights are installed during the skating season, and band concerts given on the ice by the village band.

The main hall of the town is used for lectures, concerts, and community dances.

Another line of activity has been the organization of special classes in a number of industrial and commercial subjects, as well as in English for foreigners.

The story of Mashashimuet Park and Social Center in land and good will is an illustration of how a rural environment, which has come to be considered by many a handicap to one born and reared in it, may be made interesting and attractive. It is one of the influences which it is expected will help to retard a too early exodus from country to city on the part of our present population and an endeavor to so prepare country boys that they will be able to win their way anywhere without unlearning anything. It is one of the many ventures which are aiding rural environment to do its best work.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS OR SOCIAL INSURANCE

Sharp challenge of mothers' pensions comes from Dr. Edward T. Devine. Writing not as associate editor, but expressing his personal convictions, he says in the Survey:

"Children should not be protected, as the advocates of mothers' pensions insist, but the giving of a pension by the State to the mother does not constitute such protection, and, in a large majority of instances is not even a substantial contribution to this end. Children need protection very often because of improper guardianship, or because of ignorance and neglect of parents, or because of their own physical defects or mental peculiarities, or because of a hundred other reasons which have no earthly relation to income.

"Children need protection sometimes because of poverty alone, but far less frequently than most advocates of mothers' pensions seem to imagine. If the poverty which does lead to a need for protection is due to any insurable risk such as death, sickness, or old age, even the involuntary unemployment of the breadwinner, then that need should be met by insurance, in the expense of which industry must bear its due burden, the State and the insured also doing their part according to the principles of social insurance as they are being successfully worked out in foreign countries and in some of our States.

"With what unholy joy will the anti-social type of employer, who now throws his maimed and mangled workers, his exhausted, worn-out workers, and the widows and orphans of those whom he has slain, indiscriminately upon the scrap heap of public relief, welcome a movement which by changing the name of this relief to widows' pensions, makes it more palatable to the widows and to sentimental reformers, and thus gives the exploiters a new strangle-hold on the exemption privileges of which they are about to be deprived.

"An income for widows, from a State administered fund, raised by the joint contributions of the insured and their employers, the burden lightly felt because widely distributed and borne in part by all of us who purchase the commodities in the manufacture of which the insured was engaged—that is, the honorable income which I covet for every mother who is widowed by the death of an industrial worker. In the professions and in agriculture there are obvious analogous means of making similar provision. In the comparatively few instances in which, for any exceptional reason, insurance funds would not be applicable, we would have recourse to public relief, to organized charity, and to voluntary individual neighborly help."

PURITY SUNDAY APPOINTED CONGRESS TO DISCUSS VICE

The committee of arrangements of the Seventh International Purity Congress to convene in Minneapolis, Minn., November 7-12, has decided to ask every church in the United States, Canada, and Mexico to observe "Purity Sunday," November 9, with sermons, addresses, and appropriate exercises.

The congress is organized in the interest of the suppression of white slavery and public vice, the promotion of a high and single standard of morals for men and women, the safe and sane instruction of youth in sex hygiene, and in furthering such economic, civic, and moral reforms as will conserve the highest character and life. The slogan of the purity federation, under whose auspices the congress is to be held in its fight to achieve its object, will be "fullest publicity concerning the shame of the cities." According to the plans mapped out by the local committee, "a spade will be called a spade" in all the addresses and discussions, and data and statistics regarding the social evil and the white slave traffic in every city of size in the world will be presented in fullest detail.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES

Report Shows 160 Institutions This Year Have Announced Standard Admission Requirements.

In 1900 only three Southern colleges had standard requirements for entrance; this year 160 have announced standard admission requirements. Thus Miss Elizabeth Avery Coulton, secretary of the Southern Association of College Women, sums up the advancement that has taken place in higher education in the South since 1900, in a report distributed by the United States Bureau of Education.

Not only in entrance requirements, but also in libraries, laboratories, buildings, and equipment of all kinds, as well as in the extremely important matter of the training and ability of the faculty, Miss Coulton notes marked improvement. She attributes the advance chiefly to two agencies, the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of Teaching and the general education board. The former did its most valuable work through publications which revealed the wide variation in college standards that prevailed in the South, while the latter has been especially helpful through the founding of professorships of secondary education to aid the high schools in their relation to the colleges.

Together with the betterment in entrance requirements has come a decided increase in the amount of college work represented by the degree. In 1904, according to Miss Coulton, the A. B. of only two Southern colleges represented four full years of college work, while by 1914 graduates of at least twenty-five colleges will have completed four years of standard college work.

Although emphatic in her declaration that great improvement has taken place, Miss Coulton declares that much still remains to be done. "Each of the 267 institutions in the South bearing the name college or university," she says, "firmly believes that it is predestined to become the leading institution for higher education in its community. Nevertheless, with all the education boards, foundations, associations, commissions, and conferences working directly or indirectly in behalf of the Southern college and the development of its efficiency, there remains the hope that many sham colleges may within the next ten or twelve years be induced to stop conferring degrees and become good preparatory or industrial schools; that others may die from lack of patronage, and that the 'righteous remnant' may thus be encouraged to continue to strive after ever enlarging ideals of standard and of service."

Many New Plants.

In making a study of grazing lands on the national forests, 125 entirely new species of plants have been discovered by the government's experts, and will be named and classified by the botanists of the Department of Agriculture. Their discovery came about through the collection of some 9,000 different plant specimens, with notes as to their habits of growth and forage value. This work is part of a comprehensive plan to determine the grazing value of every acre of national forest land in which the capacity of the soil to grow certain forage crops is to be determined and an effort made to decide for which class of stock—sheep, cattle, or goats—the range is best suited. The men who have made the studies have combined the qualities of practical stockmen and trained botanists. They divided the areas into such small subdivisions that maps have been prepared which show exactly the kinds of feed which grow on each acre, and the time of year it is ready for grazing. The maps also show the stock's water supply, and indicate the kind of stock best suited to the area. The investigation also showed the examiners many areas covered with flourishing plants which apparently should furnish excellent grazing, but which were not of a character relished by stock. These areas, therefore, had little or no stock carrying capacity. As a result of the study, the forest service announces that it will be in a position to perfect its system of grazing management to bring about still better conditions for both stock and range.

ALLEY PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED

Slum Dwellers Are Shrinking in Numbers, but Much Work Remains.

AGITATION STIRS CITY

Civic Clubs Are Interested in Proposition, and Results Are in Sight.

For more years than a few some of the people of Washington have been aware that there is in the city's inhabited alleys a menace to the public health, morals, and police records, says the Survey. But the majority of that changing fraction of its people who hold Federal office and ex-officio govern the city, have refrained from taking any interest in them. Visitors from "home" were content to see the White House, the Capitol, and the Washington Monument. They had never heard of Goat Alley. The interests of Senators and Representatives followed those of their home folks.

Deaf Ears Hear Complaint.

So during all these years the requests and demands of local social workers and of citizens with a social conscience—but without a vote—fell on ears that were hard of hearing. Only from President Roosevelt did they get any comfort—from his President's Homes Commission, which made a study of alley dwellings and published a report with recommendations. Its only tangible result to date has been the beginning of the conversion of Willow Tree Alley into an interior park. That is something—though many of the workers believe that such an interior park will be almost as great a menace as the inhabited alley, but Washington has some 275 inhabited alleys.

There also has been some legislation that has improved conditions. The Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings has been created. Up to May 1 of this year it had demolished 1,692 of the worst shacks and caused 1,555 to be repaired. There is a law prohibiting the erection of new houses on alleys less than forty feet wide. But that works two ways. Old houses are kept in commission, the owners' chief fear being that the board for the condemnation will catch them if they don't watch out. There is a law providing for the conversion of alleys into minor streets, but like some other laws, which mean well, it doesn't work. So Washington has made very little progress on its alley problem.

Reports Were Published.

The voteless citizens of the Capital did more than ask Congress to do something for them. They studied their problem and published books and reports just as citizens with votes in other cities do. They brought in men like Jacob A. Riis to arouse general interest. And—to show their earnestness—they organized two housing companies on a 5 per cent and a 4 per cent basis to provide good housing in competition with bad.

During this very time the population of the alleys has been steadily reduced by a voluntary migration of the better elements among their residents. Within six years, according to police censuses, the number of alley dwellers has shrunk from 19,000 to 13,000. The present crusade is apparently stimulating this exodus. Walter S. Ufford, secretary of the Associated Charities, says that there seems to be no dearth of better houses on nearby streets.

All this is encouraging as showing that the present agitation has stirred Washington's population from top to bottom. But it carries with it the old danger that some among the agitators, wearied by their efforts, may persuade themselves that having started the movement they can now safely leave it to take care of itself, may fail to realize the great opportunity now before them and be satisfied with half-way measures.

Plan Is Incomplete.

Washington has long enjoyed the reputation of being the best planned city in America, the one large city in the world which from the day of its foundation has been built more or less consistently along the lines of a carefully thought out plan. Only recently has it been realized that from the beginning this plan has been incomplete. While it provided for great public buildings and for dwellings of the wealthy and the well-to-do, it not only failed to provide homes for wage earners but actually offered temptations to house these wage earners in an unwholesome manner. The magnificent, wide avenues designed by Major L'Enfant, bordered along a great part of their distance by very deep lots, led inevitably to the construction of winding, branching alleys and the erection of hidden homes which had no place in the original plan.

Modern city planning lays the emphasis less on public buildings and boulevards and more on providing sites for homes. So the original plan of Washington must be supplemented by a modern plan providing a system of minor streets to let the wholesome light of publicity into the hidden slums of Washington and to provide economic use for the backs of the overdeep lots with the present temptation to keep the old shacks standing or to build houses fronting on the avenues but extending so far back that their middle rooms are dark and airless. Half-way measures at this time may wipe out the alley slums of the Capital only to give in place of them a far more difficult problem, the deep, unlighted and unventilated multiple-dwelling.

Interest Recently Began.

But it was not until last winter that the general public—including both the resident and the constitutional term elements—began to take interest. Two more pamphlets were issued, one by the Monday Evening Club, the other by the Women's Welfare Department, the ministers of the National Civic Federation preached about bad alleys, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson joined the ranks. In May the welfare department of the National Civic Federation held a large public meeting at which Secretary of Commerce Redfield and John Ihlder, field secretary of the National Housing Association, spoke.

Two weeks later the committee of fifty outlined a plan of campaign. It was proposed to ask Congress for an amendment to the law for the conversion of alleys into minor streets designed to meet the court ruling which had put the spoke in the wheel of the present law. Mr. Ihlder proposed that the request to Congress be broadened, that Congress be asked to finance a commission created to study the whole alley question and to make recommendations for converting the alleys into a system of minor streets within a definite number of years. Such a commission would add to the valuable information gathered by organizations like the President's Homes Commission's definite data on the number, length, width, direction, &c., of the alleys and plan a street system which would make the greatest possible use of these existing passages. This would not only solve the alley problem, but would give Washington what it an devery other city needs—a system of minor streets affording sites for inexpensive small houses.

Benefits Would Pay.

Objection on the ground of the great expense involved was met by Mr. Ihlder with the statement the very magnitude of the thing would appeal to men's imagination, make them realize that they are doing a big and important thing, make men and women who could never be interested in the sordid little problems of one Goat Alley eager to identify themselves with an improvement great enough and spectacular enough to get a place in history; and finally, that the cost, though great in total, would be spread over a number of years and before the work is finished the benefits would begin to pay for it.

The committee adopted this program, and at a second meeting the chairman, William H. Baldwin, appointed a committee to take it up with Congress.

Meanwhile Congressmen and Senators, under the guidance of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, and Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, who is leader of a movement to start an Octavia Hill Association in Washington, where visiting the alleys and seeing with their own eyes the conditions that disgrace the Capital. As a result bills designed to solve the alley problem have been introduced in both houses.

Bath for Eyeglasses.

From the New York Times.

Do you ever give your eyeglasses a bath? If not, give them a surprise and see how you like the result.

Especially in summer, when dampness and dust form a gummy combination on the eyelashes, the wearer of glasses or spectacles will find his vision apparently much improved by giving them a thorough washing daily with soap and warm water, followed by drying and polishing with tissue paper. The gummy substance which collects on the lenses in hot weather cannot be removed by a mere rubbing with chamois or tissue paper, and the more humid the day the more necessary becomes the eyeglass bath.

An oculist who knows the importance of well-washed lenses carries in his pocket a vial of alcohol. It takes but a moment to moisten the corner of a handkerchief and remove the combination of dust and moisture from his glasses. Another business man has the case of his glasses interlined with a folded bit of soft tissue, such as is used for copying letters in offices. This is so soft that it is easily folded into the small space of the spectacle case. No dust collects on this as it does on the velvet lining, and the tissue interlining is renewed every day or two.

TEMPLARS TAKE WEST BY STORM

Denver Falls Before Onslaught of Thousands of Knights.

CONCLAVE ON TUESDAY

City Has Spent Large Sums of Money for Decorations and to Provide Amusement.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 9.—All roads truly lead to Denver today. Many thousands of Knights Templar are already here for the thirty-second triennial convention, and it is estimated that when the convention formally opens on Tuesday next more than 100,000 knights and their friends will have arrived.

All buildings are decorated in honor of the knights, as are private dwellings. The municipal and other public buildings have been elaborately ornamented, and great arches have been built over many of the streets. Thousands have been spent upon decorations and illumination. Denver has spent more than fifteen times as much on its plans for the Knights Templar than it ever before expended upon any one convention.

At Eighteenth and Champa Streets the huge figure of a knight, more than sixty feet in height, has been erected. A searchlight will play upon it all night. At Fourteenth and Champa Streets a "Colorado Sunlet," a marvelous electrical display, has been built. It shows the sun sinking below the rim of the mountains. Twenty monster searchlights are placed behind the "sun," throwing their rays into the sky to resemble the rays of the sinking sun.

Over the isle of safety at Broadway and Sixteenth Street a reproduction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem will astonish the visitors. It measures 50 by 60 feet, and is lighted by searchlights on the top of near-by buildings.

Out Trains Inaugural.

Every arrangement possible has been made by the railroads to bring the knights and their friends into Denver. More special trains will enter Denver than entered Washington in the same space of time for the inauguration. The Pullman Company has reserved large spaces of ground on the outskirts of the city for a "car city," where the special cars and special trains will be parked, and where those knights who so wish, may live in the cars. Sanitary arrangements will be perfect. Stores of various kinds for the convenience of the car dwellers have been established.

Two trainloads of automobiles from New York, sent here by New York knights, have already arrived, and carloads of automobiles from other cities are arriving daily. These have also been parked on the outskirts of the city. More than 500 special trains and cars have already arrived. According to the railroad schedules, when the visitors really commence to flock in a special train will arrive every eight minutes for forty-eight hours.

From August 1 to today, more than 2,000 automobiles reached this city. More than 1,000 other cars are on their way here. The delegates to the convention are from every State in the Union, and from Alaska, Honolulu, Philippines, Canada, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Regalia Worth $1,000,000.

As the special trains began to arrive, some 2,000 Colorado knights ranged themselves at the station to escort the new arrivals safely to their hotels. Every hotel room in Denver has been rented.

On Tuesday next the grand parade will be held. More than 50,000 knights will be in line. Their white plumes, costing $12 each, will altogether be worth $600,000. The regalia of the knights on parade will be worth more than $1,000,000. Sixty-five bands will march with the knights. Some 600 knights' commanders will be mounted on picked horses from the ranches of Colorado and Wyoming.

The illumination of the city will cost an average of $45,000 a night. The grand stand in the civic center, which seats 26,000 people, cost the knights $25,000. In front of this stand the knights will hold competitive drills for trophies valued at $10,000.

The Knights Templar conclave traces its inception to the crusades started in the twelfth century to recover the tomb of Christ from the Turks. The organization has grown to a membership of 275,000 in the United States, prides in Canada, England, and Ireland having aggregate memberships of more than 1,000,000.

History of Order.

The question of recovering the tomb of Christ, from the Mohammedans, according to the story transmitted to the present day, moved all Europe. It was a deeply religious subject, and interest was widespread. It was not until nine noblemen of as many houses of the nobility in Europe undertook the planning of a crusade that the recovery of Christ's tomb was considered probable. Eight of the party volunteered to undertake the journey to Palestine. After months of weary wanderings, they reached sight of the sacred sepulcher where lay the body of Christ, but were completely routed by the Turks.

They returned to Europe downcast, according to tradition, but out of their failure grew a movement greater than ever, prompted by a strong determination to vanquish the Turks. Several hundred joined the second crusade. They were greatly outnumbered, and suffered defeat.

Six other crusades were conducted, each gaining membership as successive defeat was met, until on the last, the sepulchre was taken from the Turks. Thousands sacrificed their lives, says tradition.

Change of Name.

Members of the organization were first called Knights of the Hospitaler. They received pilgrims on their annual journeys, which continued after the successful crusade, and extended them shelter, food, and succor.

Extreme humility marked the work of the original Knights of the Hospitaler, though many who joined the movement were wealthy. Fasting and deep religious services marked their lives.

Their devotion to the cause of recovering the sepulchre and their final success led to a change in their name to Knights of the Temple. This was later changed to Knights Templar. Organizations of the same name began to spring up in all countries of Europe, and their membership continued to grow. Like many other religious bodies in the days of dogmatic kings and rulers, they suffered extreme persecution at various times. They were harrassed in England, and, at the invitation of Richard Coeur d'Alene, went to France to live.

Fair Warning.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

"I don't know what I'll do for an issue," said the perpetual candidate, "when they settle the tariff and the currency problems."

"Don't worry," said the early voter. "The women will be running for Congress then, and you'll be renting storeroom sits for Men's Rights' Clubs to meet in!"

William Lane Austin and Eugene F. Hartley, Soon in Charge of Office of Bureau Census

William J. Harris, of Georgia, Director, Casting About for Aids, Selects Two Southerners, One from Mississippi and One from North Carolina.

By J. STUART PRICE.

With the coming into power of the Democrat party, changes in the personnel of various departments in the government service naturally are expected.

After William J. Harris, the Georgian, was made Director of the Bureau of Census he began looking around for a chief clerk and an assistant chief clerk. He found two good Democrats for the jobs, when he appointed William Lane Austin, of Mississippi, as chief clerk, and Eugene F. Hartley, of North Carolina, as assistant.

Austin was born in Mississippi, the son of a Confederate Army officer, and a member of the State Senate. Austin first was educated at Harperville College, and later at the University of Mississippi, where he graduated with high honors in both the literary and law departments. He entered the Census Bureau in 1900 on appointment of Senator John Sharp Williams, and since that time has served in both field and office work for the bureau. In 1910 he was placed in charge of the census of manufactures in the Philadelphia district, the third largest in the United States. Later he was placed in charge ofthe subdivision of plantations. When Harris began to look about for a chief clerk he found that Austin was the man to fill the bill. At present he is acting chief clerk, but on September 1 will become chief clerk in charge.

Both from South.

He succeeds Clifford Hastings, chief clerk under E. Dana Durand. Mr. Hastings will become assistant chief clerk of the Department of Commerce.

Austin is a Mason, a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, of this city. He also is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. He is married, his wife being formerly Miss D. Campbell, of Mississippi.

Eugene F. Hartley is from the "Tar Heel" State, a native of Lexington County, N. C. He is thirty-three years old, son of H. H. Hartley, a successful planter, of Davidson County, N. C.

He attended school at Yadkin College, N. C. At the age of nineteen he graduated from the University of North Carolina with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He was principal of Rockfish Academy, Magnolia, N. C., in 1899 and 1900, coming to Washington June 1, 1900, as a clerk in the Census Bureau. Later he became special agent in the field collecting statistics, and supervisory clerk in charge of statistical work. Like the newly appointed chief clerk, he has a wide acquaintance with the personnel of the office and a good knowledge of the statistical and administrative affairs of the bureau.

Hartley's father was a Confederate soldier. He is married, his wife being before marriage Miss Celeste Boykin, only daughter of the late Judge Edwin T. Boykin, of North Carolina. He has one child, a boy, four years old. He is a Mason, a member of Benjamin B. French Lodge, this city. He also is a member of the Capital Yacht Club, and is considered one of the most skilled amateur sailors and navigators on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

NEW OFFICIALS AT CENSUS BUREAU

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Chief Clerk

EUGENE F. HARTLEY, Assistant Chief Clerk.