Plans for Peace Sunday Uppermost in All Churches

Next Sunday, October 4, will no doubt be more generally observed in one common program than any previous Sunday America has known. The exercises will be held in compliance with the recommendation of President Wilson, who was actuated in naming the day by a request of the Federal Council of Churches. Jew and Christian alike, of all denominations plan to observe the day.

The interiors of many Protestant churches and Jewish synagogues will be decorated with the colors of the nations involved in the struggle, care being taken to avoid suggestion of partiality by including the colors of all the nations involved—Germany, Russia, England, France, Austria, Servia, Belgium, and Japan.

So far as can be learned, the favorite form for the address or sermon is to be an explanation of the proposed Hague Arbitration Court, and the part which the nations, with the United States as leader, have taken to establish it; the description of the work of the two great peace societies, the American and the church; the part the United States may play in any scheme of mediation and its present duty; and the arguments to show that the war in Europe does not prove that Christianity has failed.

In many cities not only are collections to be taken on the day named for the Red Cross and the Prince of Wales Fund, but especially for the starving women and children of Servia. This small nation has been through three wars in three years and, according to the Archbishop of Belgrade, suffering among children is widespread. The Servian church makes the appeal, and an American committee has been named to forward funds.

The Living Church (Chicago) approves of the President's call to prayer, and says editorially:

"The President's proclamation of Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer for peace does credit to him and to the American people. It breathes the true Christian spirit and it carefully abstains from suggestion of a breach of neutrality.

"And of this we must all take the greatest care. The prayers that we offer must not be for the one party as against the other. They must not even demand immediate peace. The President is very happy in indicating their scope: 'that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none (Almighty God will) vouchsafe His children healing peace again, and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.'

"We venture to say that no American State paper ever was more happily conceived and expressed than this, and that no step that President Wilson could take in this world crisis would be more appropriate than this.

"The whole Anglican world will on that Sunday—the seventeenth after Trinity—be listening, in the epistle for the day, to the admonition of St. Paul, 'the prisoner of the Lord: that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.'

"It is the prescription to the nations whereby their peace may be secured and may persist unbroken.

"We hope the American people will very generally participate in this act of service to which the President invites them.

"Is it not unprecedented—we ask rather than make the assertion—for a neutral and wholly uninvolved nation to take so seriously to heart a war among other nations, as thus formally to be bidden to prayer by its chief executive?

"If so, President Wilson has set a most salutary precedent. Thoroughly ought Americans to realize that we have our part to perform in this world tragedy, and that it behooves us to play that part well.

"Alone among the great nations we are, in feeling no less than in outward form, the friend of all nations that are at war."

The Congregationalist and Christian World makes the following suggestion concerning the object of the peace prayers, declaring that the "President's noble proclamation strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of all true Christians."

Our prayers should be directed toward the restoration of peace among the warring nations at an early date, but especially that conditions may be so adjusted that when peace is restored it shall be permanent. Probably if peace were declared at the present time, it would not be permanent peace. Undoubtedly the war, with all its horrors and losses, must go on until one side or the other has been so weakened that it will be humble, and that all the nations involved may see as they never have seen before the folly of war and the disastrous effects of militarism. Let us work and pray, therefore, that the terms of peace may be righteous, that the nations may make their governments truly Christian and that good will, co-operation and the ultimate establishment of wise and stable democracy may take the place of conflict, hatred and the selfish autocracy of empire and overlordship, which are costing the world so dearly in life and treasure. Work and pray for democracy, social justice and international righteousness, for only upon these foundations can we build enduring peace.

A call to prayer, in response to the proclamation of the President, has been addressed jointly by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Church Peace Union to the more than 138,000 churches which comprise their constituency. The messagee says:

President Wilson having issued a proclamation appointing Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer and requested "all God-fearing persons" to unite at their respective places of worship in supplication to Almighty God to restore concord among the nations now at war, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Church Peace Union unite in recommending that the President's proclamation be read in every church and that the whole day be given to intercession for the purposes named by the President.

The great need of the world is not simply a cessation of the present terrible war, but the establishment of peace between the embattled nations on such a basis as will insure the healing of the wounds of conflict, the renewing of the bonds of brotherhood, and the adoption of such measures as shall exclude war as a method of settling international questions.

Let us pray that the war spirit may be suppressed as dueling has been suppressed; that nations shall think of nations not as enemies but as coworkers together with God for the establishment of His Kingdom on earth.

Let us seek the mind of the Master in the effort to bring all men to realize that the Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of peace and brotherhood and as binding on nations as on individuals.

The call is signed by Prof. Shailer Mathews, president of the Federal Council; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, secretary of the Federal Council; Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, chairman of executive committee of Church Peace Union, and Rev. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union.

The following appropriate prayer is suggested by the Federal Council and the Church Peace Union, for use on Peace Sunday:

"Father of mankind, in whose hands is the destiny of men and nations, we bow before Thee in shame and humiliation that the passions, the follies, the blindness, the wickedness of men should strike athwart Thy purpose that Thy Kingdom should come, and Thy will be done in earth as in heaven.

"We beseech Thee in Thine infinite mercy to shorten the agony of the nations in deadly strife. Soon may the sword be sheathed, and may the hands that are lifted against other in war soon clasp each other in lasting friendship. Out of the encircling gloom of war may Thy light shine, and may men see more clearly than ever before that in Thy peace and Thine obedience is the weal of the nations as well as the rest of the soul.

"We implore Thee on behalf of the men in the field, of all the nations engaged in strife. Even while they are bravely doing their duty to their countries, may they remember that they are Christian men, and that the honor of their religion as well as of their country is in their keeping. May those who fall in the field fall as men whose quenchless faith is in the 'Captain of their salvation.' For those who are wounded we pray that kind hearts and gentle and skillful hands may minister to them, and soon restore them to health and strength.

"We would pray for all who are taken prisoners, that they may be kept and treated by captors who will remember Him who bade us love our enemies, and may the captors treat the captives as they themselves would wish to be treated.

"For those whose hearts will bleed and whose homes will be shadowed by the loss of loved ones, most merciful Father, we would especially pour out our fervent petitions. In their sorrow may they feel that the compassionate Saviour is very near and very dear to them, and may their greatest comfort be in Him who said: 'I am the Resurrection and the Life; because I live ye shall live also.'

"Grant, O Heavenly Father, all wisdom to our rulers and governors, that they may wage war with the desire to effect a speedy and a lasting peace, when those who are now our enemies shall be again our friends, and may this war be the last between nations who call themselves Christian, and who are all members of the one great family of the common Father.

"We would offer a last petition for those who, in our own and other countries, are called upon to suffer hardship through the interruption of peaceful industry. Grant them the grace of patience; open the hearts and the hands of the stewards of Thy wealth that they may help to the utmost of their power their less fortunate brothers and sisters. May our nation at this time be a united family, cheerfully bearing one another's burdens, and so fulfilling the law of Christ.

"We ask all in His name and for His sake. Amen."

The Methodists appear as the first of the denominations to open a war relief fund for stricken Europe. The call, signed by the president and corresponding secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, reads, in part, as follows:

"The present war disaster is the most stupendous in the history of mankind. The men of the warring armies are counted by millions. Already the dead and wounded numbers tens of thousands. In countless homes prosperity and contentment have given place to penury and misery. Famine and desolation are following fast.

"The burning question of the hour is, 'How can Christendom give relief?'

"If other great wars more or less adequate steps have been taken by the churches for relief work and for spiritual ministry. During our own civil war the Christian commission was organized. In the Japanese-Russian war, in addition to the Red Cross work, the Young Men's Christian Association sent a strong staff of workers with the armies to the front.

"It is reported that in France two hundred and fifty Protestant pastors have shouldered their rifles and marched to the front. Nearly all the Methodist preachers in Germany are bearing arms. Men who might be performing spiritual ministries are forced to serve in the ranks of opposing armies. The churches are disorganized and Methodist communities are torn and impoverished.

"That the Methodist Episcopal Church, through its Board of Foreign Missions, may be in a position to act promptly, a Methodist war relief fund has been opened."

That the war is but the natural outcome of national rivalries, jealousies and hatreds, is the assertion of the Lutheran, which concludes:

"How impotent peace sentiment, and peace movements of the Carnegie type are, has been demonstrated again and again. Why? Simply because they proceed on the assumption that the conduct of men and nations can be regulated by reason and common sense. These are great helps; but how are they going to create in men and nations a clean heart and renew a right spirit within them? Right here is where our peace theories and ideals fall to pieces. The spiritual law in the mind of nations is not yet strong enough to resist the fleshy law; nor is the sense of justice and righteousness equally strong in all nations. Hence when religion, common sense and reason have exhausted their resources, the only recourse is to force. That is why we have war. It is a favorable sign that in the present instance each nation is seeking to justify its course with an ethical motive; but God and history will scrutinize that motive and then the full truth will be made plain as it cannot now. No categorical answer to the question as to whether this present war was justifiable can be given, though it is easy to see that it was inevitable."

FUNDS ASKED FOR HOSPITAL.

American Ambulance of Paris Appeals to United States for Aid.

The American Ambulance of Paris, a hospital established by Americans in Paris has sent out an urgent appeal that every American at home render financial assistance in the work of caring for the wounded of every nation. The appeal states that "as neutrals, we (the Americans in Paris) have undertaken to equip and maintain a large hospital," and asks earnestly for assistance.

A number of leading spirits in America are collecting money for this work. Checks of Washington contributors should be sent to Miss M. C. Redfern, 1723 G street northwest, who has been authorized by Mrs. A. M. Tackara, wife of the American Consul General in Paris, to make the local collections and forward the money in a lump su mto the committee in Paris.

The work has received the sanction of the French minister of war and the Pasteur Institute Building at Neuilly has taken over for use as the hospital building.

A swinging framework to be attached to the head of a bed has been invented to enable a sick person to provide himself with water.

EUROPEAN WAR PERSONALITIES.

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY.

The Ghost of Metz.

While Germany's spectacular dash was being pushed into France, and while the campaign that followed was being fought there sat at Metz the gaunt figure of Field Marshal von Heeringen, chief of the general staff. A great chess player is this cadaverous individual who knows more about the strategic features of the French border than does any other man in the world. A lean man who sleeps little at night, he is accustomed to wake with the dawn and call for his chessboard. With his back against the wall, he sits on his rough bunk and, for half an hour, is buried in the intricacies of the movement of his chessmen. So, for thirty years, has his mind been, each day, directed into the groove that fits it for the problems of moving armies about the war chessboard that lies between Berlin and Paris.

Von Heeringen is not always in Metz, though his heart is always there. There is another spare room in Berlin where wars are actually made and in which assemble five men when diplomacy has failed. This room is at the headquarters of the general staff and about its table, not long ago, gathered those men, who are admitted into its deliberations. The Kaiser sat at the head of the table. The Minister of War, the Naval Minister, the Minister of Railways, the Chief of the General Staff were there. The time had come for the movement of Germany's forces. The plans had been worked out years before, but these men discussed the actual going into action, the necessity of crossing Belgium, the probability of England's course. From this room the campaign was set in motion.

Then Von Heeringen went to Metz, that German fortress that was the center of the Franco-Prussian war forty-four years ago, and from which the pawns are being moved in the present conflict. The chief of staff loves his Metz above all things. His whole life has been centered about it. Early he was recognized as a great strategist and called into that inner circle of some 200 men, who go to make up the brains of the German war machine. This general staff is entirely under the control of the royal family. Most efficiently organized and conducted it draws unto itself genius that it may use from many sources. The mechanic with the knack for creating new war materials, the scientist who may keep the fighters healthy, the industrial genius who may provide the sinews of war, the strategist who may fight campaings, all have places in the general staff. Presiding over these sits the gaunt figure whose heart is in the fortress at Metz.

Von Heeringen is today playing the role that was the part of Helmuth von Moltke in the Franco-Prussian war. He is peculiarly adapted to the part of the old master in appearance. Von Heeringen is tall and lean as was Von Moltke. He is silent and austere, dyspeptic, and erractic, laconic and unemotional. He has only chess as a diversion and only Metz as an object of affection.

Von Heeringen is known among the men of the garrison as "the ghost of Metz." Through the years he has sat over his chessboard and evolved expeditions from this center. Probably it would be a night sally and a dash toward the border. Upon conceiving the idea the chief of staff would proceed to demonstrate its possibilities or lack of them. Perhaps alone or with a squad of a dozen men he would start at midnight to determine whether or not a given outpost could be struck at dawn. Afoot and at the head of his squad the silent general would push forward through rain or snow, by the route that must be followed. On other occasions he would gallop wildly into the post at midnight over some other route. Of late even the aeroplane has taken its place in his experimental campaigns and he knows exactly and by experience how quickly a message can be delivered in Berlin or Paris. He has made these trips. His unexpected, nocturnal appearances in these experiments have gained him the title of "the ghost."

When the German army started to Paris it was "the ghost of Metz" who sat by the chessboard and made the moves. The Kaiser came often in person to look over his shoulder and the crown prince fell under his immediate direction. But none questioned the mastery of the dried up, limping, sleepless man who moved the pawns.

The Cortelyou of Russia.

M. Kokovtsov is the premier of Russia. In addition he is secretary of the treasury of that, the richest country in Europe. He is the president of the council of ministers and the actual head of the government, so it is evident that he is an individual who has no little to do with the present great crisis.

Yet the premier is neither statesman nor politician. Born in a nation ruled by autocrats, he is unromantically middle class. Called to positions of vast responsibility, he has steadily advanced, not because he has done brilliant work, but because he has made no mistakes. He is the Cortelyou of Russia. He has pushed up from obscurity in the departmental service to one post after another, while more brilliant men have gone into the discard. He has held on to his high office by the lack of color in his personality and the lack of aggressiveness in his acts.

Likewise he has kept alive in the most dangerous post in the world. M. Stolypin, his predecessor, came to dissolution at the hands of an anarchist. It is the end that is normally to be expected by a Russian premier. Yet the suavity of M. Kokovtsov is such that even the Nihilists have not interefed with him. The premier received his position because the Czar does not like to see new faces about him. The Czar is always greatly annoyed when he has to disturb the conditions that exist in his official family. For this reason it often happens that one man holds two or three posts. Stolypin had been head of the government and minister of the interior. The present premier was secretary of the treasury, and, when advanced to the head of the government, retained that post. To be sure, this left the post of the interior to be filled, but the Czar had a man in mind with whom he could feel at ease and of this there is a rather interesting story.

The Czar was traveling in one of the provinces when his premier was assassinated. All those satelites who revolved about him lamented the irreparable loss to the nation, taking that this was the key that would appeal to the Czar. But, as a matter of fact, the Czar disliked the murdered Stolypin and therefore cared little for hearing him praised. Of all the men he met at the time, but one sounded a different note. This was one Maklakov, an unimportant, territorial official, who remarked that there was no great emergency in the death of any man when a nation was blessed with so competent a ruler as was Russia. The Czar remembered this bit of flattery and afterward gave Maklakov the billet of minister of interior as reward for it. So there was but a single strange face in the cabinet and this one pleased the ruler.

Premier Kokovtsov had been a bureaucrat all his life and most of it had been spent in the treasury, where he had risen from post to post until he reached the head of the financial department. He is a smallish individual with a placid face that boasts no single wrinkle. He is immaculately barbered, manicured, tailored. So careful is he to these things that his mind seems to be constantly upon them. He habitually brushes dust from his sleeve or smoothes his beard. While one talks to him his eyes are always on his trousers or his lapel, as though in reproof of a derelict valet. He never looks his questioner in the eye. The pemier is subtle in all he does, exceedingly secretive, watchfully careful. Despite a life in public, no one knows if he is a conservative or a liberal. He appears regularly before the Duma and explains in measured phrase, the details of the appropriations for which he asks. There is the greatest precision in the care with which he prepares these explanations. For many years he has been taught elocution by the best instructors available, and there is no small flaw in the manner in which he delivers himself. Yet his thinking is as clear for he is never at a loss for a word when these explanations must be extemporaneous.

As head of the Russian government, a position for the employment of the greatest statesmanship, this bureaucrat who has known only finance, is a peculiar figure. There is no question of his ability as a financier, and, for years, he has been credited in Paris and Brussels as a man of rare financial acumen. But statesmanship had never been a part of his life until he was advanced to his present position. There is none of the spirit of force about him. He will dispute with no individual. His methods are adroit and tend to circumvent rather than overcome. Instead of opposing a liberal Duma he advised the Czar to elect one that was in sympathy with the government. Through the governmental official machine he succeeded in doing this and allaying much of the friction with the representative branch of the government.

Altogether a very capable, clever, cautious, foresighted man is this little financier, but a strange and incongruous figure at the head of the government of vast, autocratic, military, force-loving Russia at the time of them all when its titanic armies are being hurled headlong into the warring caldron of Europe.

Stories of Kitchener.

When Lord Kitchener was appointed war minister and reported to the war office, so it is related, the first individual he met was the porter.

"Is there a bed here?" he asked.

"No, sir," said the porter.

"Get one," said Kitchener.

This story is believed to be true by those who know the great British fighting man best, for it is about what would be expected of him.

It was in the early days of the Soudan campaign when the British were anxious to get at the things that were in the minds of the natives that a Tommy Atkins strolled along an embankment in the Upper Nile country and looked disdainfully down upon a party of natives working at a water mill below. With the hatred of the British soldier for these "niggers" this recruit picked up a stone and hove it maliciously into the group of workmen. It hit a tall man behind the ear and he crumpled up unconscious. Yet the laborer turned out to be, not a native, but a blue-eyed Irishman. He sits today in the war office at London and directs the military destiny of Great Britain. At the time he was struck by the stone thrown by Tommy Atkins he was in disguise and endeavoring to get at the secrets of the enemy by thus associating with them on terms of intimacy.

For Kitchener is master of many languages and dialects. The tongues of the east Mediterranean and the Red Sea are his specialty. He had his first lessons in these languages when he fought with the Turks against England's present ally, Russia, in 1877, for at that time the young Irishman had grown tired of the too peaceful conditions in England and had gone afield in search of fighting. The present war in France, in fact, is not his first experience there. As a lad of twenty he joined the French army in 1870 and fought under Gen. Chanzy in the campaign of the Loire.

Then, as a member of the British engineers' corps, he went to Palestine in charge of a party of engineers and there spent much time. Thence he drifted into the Egyptian service. Wherever he went he learned the language of the people and the things that were in their hearts.

Another story is told of his fondness for disguise and the manner in which he often used it. The campaign was being pushed into the Soudan and there was much trouble with the Arab tribesmen. Two date peddlers one day came into the British camp and were suspected of being spies. They were arrested and confined, under guard, in a tent. Presently a third Arab was brought to the tent for safe keeping. No sooner had he entered than the guard heard a great amount of jabbering going on within. Presently the flap of the tent was thrown back and one of the Arabs stood forth and said in the best of English:

"Alright, sentry, I will go to the general." It was young Kitchener in disguise.

Presently a squad returned with two shovels. One of these was given to each Arab who was required to dig his own grave and was then shot and tumbled into it. Kitchener had found them to be dangerous spies.

It was in the campaign of the Soudan in the eighties that Kitchener first attracted much attention. He preceded the Wolseley expedition as a sort of scout and negotiator, his understanding of the native mind and languages being vastly important. His first endeavor was to get in touch with the native chiefs and induce them to take the side of the British rather than that of their dervish enemies. He talked long with these native chiefs, argued with them, told them of the benefits of joining the British, of the inevitable results if they opposed them. He reasoned with, cajoled, and threatened these wild tribesmen, all the time being in danger of being siezed and killed.

He was one day far in the lead of his column with two native guides in a dash into the deserts for the wells of Gukoni. A band of a score of Arab bandits dashed past in the direction of the wells. Kitchener, believing they were being pursued, gave chase. Being mounted on a very swift horse he soon overtook the party, but found himself alone, as his guides were not able to keep up. Nothing daunted the young scout rode into the party and demanded its surrender. Believing that he had supporters near the tribesmen, he stopped for a parley. Kitchener drew out these deliberations until a column of Hussars arrived and the Mahdists surrendered.

Kitchener was chief-of-staff for Lord Roberts in Pretoria and had a lot to do with bringing the South African army into such shape as to finally overcome the elusive Boer. He is above all a worker and detests the folderol of some of the society men in the service. A young officer on the general staff quite regularly wore a monicle in his eye at the meetings that were called for the mapping out of the campaigns. This got on Kitchener's nerves. Finally he called the young officer on the carpet and asked him if his eyesight were defective, necessitating the eyeglass. The officer said it was. Kitchener ordered him back to the fighting line, saying that he had no place on the general staff for a man with defective eyesight.

On another occasion the chief-of-staff was inspecting a camp and passed a point where a soldier was digging in a ditch in the work of sanitation. Something about the man arrested the attention of the general and he stopped and watched him. Finally he called the soldier to him.

"You are sick, are you not?" he asked. The soldier answered in the affirmative.

"Why have you not reported sick?" the general asked.

"I did so," replied the soldier, "but the doctor said I was able to work."

Whereupon Kitchener had him sent to headquarters for a more thorough examination and found him to be suffering from typhoid. He immediately ordered the doctor home who had first reported this soldier fit, saying that there was no place in the army for incompetence.

NEWS NOTES FROM UNCLE SAM'S PRINTERY

During the week Daniel A. Babcock, a veteran of the civil war, employed in the office, passed away at his residence, 49 T street northwest. The deceased came to this city from Steuben County, N. Y., during Public Printer Benedict's first administration. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry, and in a few months thereafter was promoted to regimental quartermaster sergeant. He attained an enviable record for his services, losing his right arm at the battle of Cedar Creek. After receiving an appointment to the printing office he was assigned to the watch force section, and upon the occupancy of the new building in September, 1904, was promoted to the newly created office of lieutenant of the watch and stationed at the North Capitol street entrance to the old building, in which capacity he continued until his death.

Lieut. Babcock was ex-colonel of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion. He is survived by his wife, a sister in Tennessee, and a brother in Chicago. The funeral, which was private, took place on Monday afternoon, with interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

John N. Cobb, of the day hand section, is substituting for James Sewers, on leave.

G. E. Clark, G. J. Woodgate, and F. P. Wilkins, of the day hand section, were on the sick list the past week.

G. Mawson, veteran of the civil and Spanish war has been appointed doorkeeper.

C. K. Stribling, of the spess, returned from his anual vacation, passed in the neighborhood of Harpers Ferry.

Joseph McK. Hodges, of the day hand section, has been granted the remainder of his leave.

Alex. P. Beatty, of the spess, has been enjoying a portion of his leave in Carlisle, his birthplace, attending the Cumberland County fair.

John J. McCauley, electrotype finisher-in-charge, has been promoted to assistant foreman in the foundry.

During the week Compositors John J. Heron and P. J. Talbot, of the day hand section have been transferred as compositors to the linotype section.

Makers-up E. C. Saltzman and Carroll Harbaugh began their vacation September 24.

Mat. A. Maloney, of the day hand section, returned after sixty days' vacation at his home in Asbury Park, N. J.

Chief Imposer John S. Burnside, of the day hand section, returned from his thirty days' leave Wednesday, passed with his wife and daughter at Atlantic City.

Harry Watkins, after three years of service in the printing bureau at Manila, is making a visit to the States, and has been in Washington for the past week.

The monotype school of the G. P. O. is progressing nicely, the number of aspirants being so large that several additional instructors have been assigned to assist Mr. Halpenny. The G. P. O. employes have been made to realize that there will be no such thing as hand composition in the future, and are taking advantage of the generous opportunity afforded by the Public Printer to perfect themselves as machine operators. A similar school in the linotype section will soon be inaugurated and ample opportunity will be afforded every printer in the G. P. O. to become a proficient machine operator.

David S. McConnel and William J. Weiss were transferred Monday morning from the State, War, and Navy section to the day hand section, from which room (formerly the document), they were transferred after sixteen or eighteen years' service.

L. B. Cooley, for several years a well-known compositor in the hand section day, has been promoted to maker-up and transferred to the State, War, and Navy section.

Dan L. Sansom, maker-up on the Y. day hand section, having been granted fifteen days' leave, has gone down to Piney Point with his family.

Vice Grand Hazard Wheeler, of the Department of the District of Columbia, and a skilled workman in this office, will pass his vacation in his home town, Penn-Yan, N. Y., where he enlisted in the early days of the rebellion.

Comrade William A. Roberts, of the night hand section, has been granted leave.

Deskman Sehorn, of the night hand section is on a ten-day vacation.

Maker-up Fred W. Follett, of the Y. day hand section, has been on the sick list the past week.

Joseph G. Stelle, who resigned from the office about a year ago, has been visiting Washington during the past week. He and Mrs. Stelle spent several months on the Pacific Coast, and are now located in Philadelphia, where Mr. Stelle expects to go into business. He met many former Washington printers on the Coast, among them being "Billy" Garnette, former secretary of Columbia Typographical Union, who is located in Los Angeles.

The rush at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has necessitated a night force in the surface division, providing temporary employment for several idle members of the local pressmen's union and a force of feeders.

Matt. D. Fenton, whose death occurred on Thursday at his home on Massachusetts avenue, was a well-known pressman, serving many years here as a newspaper pressman, and being for a time employed in the G. P. O. He came of a printing family, his father being in charge of pressrooms on the Washington dailies and weeklies for many years, several of his uncles being printers, and his brother, Will, being present foreman of the pressroom of The Evening Star.

The reorganization of the forces, made necessary by the consolidation of the State, War and Navy branches, makes numerous changes. Frank Hatley is foreman, with Jerry Walsh as assistant; Carl Van White succeeds Alton B. Carty as pressman-in-charge, and Dale M. Sheriff has charge of the linotype machines. John R. Lamson remains at the branch as proofreader, and the excess printers, pressmen, feeders, etc., are transferred to the main office.

Charles O'Connell has been transferred to the library section as assistant to Jimmy Broadnax.

Chales M. Holmes has succeeded George Sherman as an estimator and jacketwriter. Mr. Holmes has had a varied experience in many capacities in the Government Printing Office, passing several years in the Weather Bureau service and about three years in the Philippines.

Joseph E. Goodkey has presented Columbia Union with the group picture of the delegates and visitors to the Providence convention. It will be added to the collection which adorns the walls of Typographical Temple.

Capt. Jack Carr, Jackson alley custodian, will be able to see one of the world's series baseball games when he goes to Philadelphia to register.

Marion B. Richmond, veteran proofreader, is seriously ill with a complication of ailments.

Fred Councell, in charge of the gang of hustlers who send the bill and dock forms to press from the night hand section, has gone to his home in Easton, Md., accompanied by Mrs. Councell, for a month's recr tion.

Mrs. Edward A. Huse, wife of the night force reviser, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, is progressing nicely and believed to be on the way of complete recovery.

Miss Alice Trefts has resumed her position as a specification reader after a vacation of two months in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

James E. Hoos, after many years of service in the G. P. O. as compositor, imposer, etc., has resigned because of failing health.

John J. McCauley, of the electrotype force, has been promoted to the position of assistant foreman.

Frank J. Ward, one time treasurer of Columbia Union, and for several years assistant and proofreader in the navy branch, has been transferred to the monotype section as a compositor.

Mrs. Hattie M. Hodes, after two months' vacation spent in New England, including attendance at the Providence convention, has returned to duty as a monotype operator.

Harvey J. Southwick, timekeeper in the monotype section, is visiting his mother at her home in Albany, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Buckland returned from Europe early in the week. They were in St. Petersburg, Russia, when war was declared.

SQUAD OF BRITISHERS CHARGE 300 GUNNERS

Escaped Prisoners Tell Thrilling Stories After Success in Going Right Through the Kaiser's Lines.

MAN PRETENDED TO BE DEAD

Ostend, Sept. 26.—Several escaped British prisoners who found their way by great skill and even greater daring right through the German lines after the fierce fighting at Mons and Charleroi, have arrived here. A young Hussar among them relates a thrilling tale of adventure.

He was out scouting with his company not far from Mons, when suddenly as they turned the corner of a village street they came upon a force of German infantry strongly entrenched across the street, with three Maxims in position, one on each side of the trench and another in the middle. There was no possibility of turning back without suffering very heavy loss, so they rode straight at the guns and hoped to cut their way through.

The young soldier was riding in the front rank and cannot imagine how it is that he has come through unscathed. His horse was shot under him, but he managed to get clear of the poor beast as it fell. He lay where he had fallen pretending to be dead.

This experience, he said, was the most difficult, for the Germans came and stripped the dead and wounded of their side arms. Of that cavalry patrol of forty men, twenty were killed by the fire of the Maxims, and almost all the remainder were wounded. My young informant tells me that they must have charged into fully 300 men.

When the chance came he got away down a side street and out into a wood, where he met a trumpeter wounded badly in the arm and leg, who came stumbling towards him. His companion was hard hit, but he bandaged his wounds as best he could and hid there until the next day at dawn.

The two of them then managed to take shelter in a farm house not far away which had been abandoned by the inmates at the first sound of the firing. They stayed there all that day and saw a great force of Germans go by.

Towards evening the owners of the farm returned and begged them to go away. They managed, however, before going to change their uniforms for the dress of the Belgian peasants, and started to find their way back as best they could.

After many adventures they arrived at Lessines, where a kind-hearted Belgian, Emile Mercenier by name, showed them every kindness. He gave them food and drink and money to pay their fare as soon as they could strike a railway. They walked eight miles further on to Ninone, took train from there to Ghent, where the wounded man went into the hospital and the Hussar was directed by the Belgian commandant to proceed to Ostend. He is now on his way to rejoin his squadron, and as eager as ever to be at the front again.

Tully's Persian Play Coming Next Month.

The appearance here of Guy Bates Post in "Omar, the Tentmaker," the spectacular Persian play which comes to the Belasco Theater the week of October 18, will give us an opportunity to see the latest play from the pen—nowadays its a typewriter—of Richard Walton Tully. This young American playwright has had a career of phenomenal success. "The Rose of the Rancho," "The Bird of Paradise," and "Omar, the Tentmaker," have all scored triumphs. Mr. Tully has not only written all of them, but he has furnished the business genius to finance the latter two, and he is now the principal owner of both.

Music and Musicians.

At the concert to be given at the National Theater this evening at 8:15 o'clock by Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano; Mr. Riccardo Martin, tenor, and Mr. Rudolph Ganz, pianist, for the benefit of the Red Cross found, the following program will be rendered: Duet, "Mefistifolo," Miss Nielsen and Mr. Martin; "Chaconne," (Bach-Busoni), and sonota in D major (Haydn), Mr. Ganz; "Du bist die ruh" (Schubert), "Loreley" (Liszt), "Wiegenlied" (Brahms), and "Botschaft" (Brahms), Miss Nielsen; aria, "E Lucevan Le Stelle," from "Tosca," Mr. Martin; "The Lark Now Leaves Its Watery Nest" (Parker), "Down In the Forest" (Landon Ronald), "The Leaves and the Wind" (Leoni), and "The Fairy Pipers" (Brewer), Miss Nielsen; "The Pensive Spinner," from op. 10 (Ganz), "The Elves," from op. 3 (Kerngold), "Mignon" (Liszt), rhapsody in C major (Belnanzi), Mr. Ganz; "Si mes vers" (Hahn), "Chant Venitien" (Bomberg), and "Mattinata" (Leoncavallo), Mr. Martin; duet, "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini), Miss Nielsen and Mr. Martin. Mr. Romaine Simmons, for many years accompanist and secretary for Mme. Nordica, will be the accompanist.

The concert has been arranged by Mr. Charles L. Wagner, the well-known New York manager, and Mrs. Wilson Greene as the Washington representative.

The artists have all donated their services. Mr. Rapley will donate the theater, the E. F. Droop Sons' Company will furnish a Steinway Grand piano, and the Columbia Phonograph Company will furnish the programs.

Miss Corinne Lockett, soprano; Miss Jessie Masters, contralto, and Albert W. Harned, accompanist, all well known in the musical circles of the city, will go on a short concert tour this week down in Virginia.

Miss Lockett is the soprano soloist, and Miss Masters, the contralto soloist, of the Church of the Ascension; while Mr. Harned is the organist and choirmaster of the same church. These artists have met with much success in their concert tours in the past and no doubt will win the merited appreciation of their audiences on their trip this week. The points to be included in the concert stops this time are Winchester, on Monday, where the First Methodist Church will be the beneficiary; Hanson, on Tuesday, where the Memorial Hospital will receive aid; Woodstock, on Wednesday, for the benefit of the town library; Orange, on Thursday, for the Masonic lodges, and Fredericksburg, on Friday, where a hospital will benefit by the proceeds.

A special musical service will be held at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Eleventh and H streets northwest, this evening at 8 o'clock. The quartet, composed of Mrs. Gottsman, soprano; Mrs. Brylawski, contralto; Mr. Braithawaite, tenor, and Mr. Roberts, bass, will be assisted by Mrs. Helen DeYo, soprano.

The program will include: "Unfold Ye Portals," from Gounod's "Redemption," "Hark! Hark! My Soul" (Shelley); "Inflamatus," from Stabat Mater; "The Day Is Past and Over" (Marks), duet for sopranos; "I Waited for the Lord" (Mendelssohn), and Mrs. DeYo will sing the solo, "Out of the Depths," by Rogers.

Mrs. Bayly, the director and organist, will play "Caprice," by Sturges; "Ave Maria," of Richmond and Kuhns' "Marche Militaire."

Mrs. Huron W. Lawson has been reengaged during October for song recitals in Danville and Woodstock, Va., also at the Hannah More Academy, near Baltimore.

The Wilson-Greene School of Music, 2647 Connecticut avenue, opens its fifth season October 1 with a generous enrollment of students from various States, including California, Texas, Michigan, North Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia, Massachusetts and Maryland. Several students are returning for their second year at the school and one for the third, so they all must be pleased. The students have frequent opportunities for appearing in recitals and scenes from opera. A special feature is the large number of concerts the students attend as a part of the curriculum, explanatory lectures being given on the programs to be performed before each concert.

The social life of the school is said to be very attractive, and musicales are a weekly occurrence.

Mr. Sydney Lloyd Wrightson returned with his family last Thursday from Ogunquit, Me., where they spent the summer. They have moved into their new residence, 2123 L Roy place. While in Maine Mr. Wrightson gave several musicales in the Sparhawk Hotel and in the Christian Church in Ogunquit. He also sang several times in the home of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, of St. Louis. Mr. Wrightson has received so many applications from pupils desiring to study that he has decided to open a summer school of singing in Ogunquit, Me. He has leased a building for a long term of years and will establish "the Wrightson summer school of singing" next summer, opening June 1. He has had applications from pupils from the adjoining cities—Portland, Biddeford, Kennebunk, York Beach and Portsmouth.

Mr. Sydney Lloyd Wrightson announces the engagement of Mrs. Ethel Holtzclaw Gawler, soprano, Miss Beulah Harper, contralto; Mr. W. S. Blanchard, tenor; Mr. Charles Trowbridge Tittman, bass, for the solo quartet of the evening choir of the Church of the Covenant. He also announces that the afternoon choir of the Church of the Covenant will be composed of a double quartet instead of a double sextet this season, for which he has engaged the following singers: Mrs. Ethel Holtzclaw Gawler and Mrs. John L. Downs, sopranos; Miss Beulah L. Harper and Miss Augusta Hill, contraltos; Mr. Richard P. Backing and Mr. W. S. Blanchard, tenors; Mr. J. Walter Humphrey and Mr. Arthur C. Gorback, basses. All except Mr. Gorback were members of last year's double sextet. The double quartet will sing for the first time on Sunday afternoon, October 4.

At the Church of the Covenant Tent this evening, Mr. Sydney Lloyd Wrightson will resume charge of the music, acting as soloist and presentor with his accompanist, Mrs. John L. Downs, at the piano. He will sing "I Come to Thee" (Roma), and "Come Unto Me" (Coenen.)

Mr. Otto T. Simon has just issued another article on the voice, entitled "Register Strain, and Its Remedy." The subject is the technical treatment, by a series of exercises, to bring back the qualities of beauty and freedom to a voice temporarily injured through injudicious and harsh usage. The next pamphlet to be issued soon will be on "The Construction of a Choral Program."

All of the eight articles recently published in this series will appear during the season in the Musical Courier of New York.

Miss Marie McCourt will resume her classes in full beginning tomorrow. The better part of Miss McCourt's vacation was spent in the six weeks' summer session at Columbia University, New York, where she took special work in the Lechetisky method as well as a course in musical appreciation and in child study.

Mr. Edwin R. Hart, principal of the Columbia Conservatory of Music, after an absence of five weeks at the Allegbany Inn, Goshen, Va., has returned to the city to resume his duties at the school.

Guy Standing in War.

Guy Standing is no longer an actor, but, as he has written to Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players Film Company, "a member of the King's Navee."

Mr. Standing, who had been engaged to play the chief role in Sir Henry Arthur Jones' play, "The Silver King," belongs to the Royal English Naval Reserves. When the war in Europe started he said it was his duty to join the colors, and obtained the consent of the film company to return to England. There he obtained a lieutenant's commission. In his letter to Mr. Zukor he wrote:

"The moment the war ceases (if I am still active) I shall return to the profession and immediately resume work at the studio and complete my contract with you."