

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Not Safe to Miss an Appointment With President

WASHINGTON.—If you have an appointment with the president at the White House and fail to keep it, you must have a mighty good excuse or you may be considered guilty of lese majeste, or, what would be more serious in this country, you may lose a good piece of federal patronage.



On a certain Wednesday Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey (Chimie Fadden) and his colleague, Representative William E. Tuttle, Jr., called at the White House by appointment to recommend to the president a candidate for United States judge.

received and the president listened attentively to their argument in favor of their candidate. But he frankly told them that this particular judgeship matter was closed, that he already had made a selection, although he spoke very highly of the man recommended by Townsend and Tuttle.

"But, gentlemen," remarked the president, good naturedly, "are you not a little late in keeping your appointment? According to my engagement book you were to be here on Tuesday, and I am not aware that you called then."

It was up to Messrs. Townsend and Tuttle to explain, and they laid the cards upon the table. There was no use trying to fib out of it, so they confessed. Townsend said he went to the station to take a late train for Washington from his home in Newark Monday night, and fell asleep, only to be awakened by the station agent just as the tall lights of his train were disappearing in the west. He had to wait for a day train next morning.

Tuttle admitted that he had no excuse, except that the engagement had slipped his mind, due to the fact that the Fourth of July had intervened and mixed him up on his dates. The president listened to their excuses with interest and showed no annoyance over them.

Wanted to Know About George Washington Glick

A NEW statue has just been placed in Statuary hall at the capitol, it being a likeness in stone of George Washington Glick of Kansas. When the other occupants of the Hall of Fame had been jockeyed around to make room for Mr. Glick and the latest addition had been rolled into position, the question asked by those who had noticed the newcomer was, "Who was Glick?"



"Mr. President, there is being placed in Statuary hall today the statue of George Washington Glick. Under the law each state is entitled to place two statues of its distinguished men or women in that famous hall.

About one year ago Kansas chose another of her citizens, George Washington Glick, the only Democratic governor the state ever had until the present administration, to receive the same high honor.

"As everyone knows, Senator Ingalls was an uncompromising Republican. As is equally well known, Governor Glick was an uncompromising Democrat. These men lived and died in the same town, Atchison, Kansas, and are buried in the same cemetery. It is, therefore, very fitting that the statues of these eminent sons of Kansas, representing, respectively, two branches of political thought and the two great political parties of the country, should stand side by side in the Hall of Fame.

"A prominent place immediately at the right of the entrance leading from Statuary hall to the house of representatives has been selected for the statue of Governor Glick. A place equally important has been selected for the statue of Senator Ingalls, immediately at the left of the same entrance."

Check Signing Device Is a Great Labor Saver

TWENTY miles of signature, half of the distance from here to Baltimore, is saved by J. S. Jones and William Adreon, two pension office clerks, every year because they sign checks by machinery.



About 820,000 checks, disbursing a total amount of \$180,000,000, pass under the pens of these men during each year of pension office business. The money is, to all practical purposes, checked out over the signature of Guy O. Taylor, disbursing clerk of the bureau. Without the aid of machinery it would take ten years to finish the work.

The signatures of William Adreon when measured straight from the tip of the first "W" to the tail of the final "n," varies from two and a quarter to two and three-quarters inches in length.

If he signs half of the 820,000 checks, or 410,000 checks, he repeats his two-and-one-half-inch signature 410,000 times, which makes a total of 1,025,250 inches of signature—without the machine. There are 73,360 inches in one mile. By a simple process of division, we find that, were it not for the machine, Mr. Adreon would have to write within a tiny fraction of 14 miles of signature each year.

By the same method of figuring, J. S. Jones, whose signature averages one and a half inches, would have to sign his name eight and one-half miles. Writers' cramp would claim him, according to calculation, the second Wednesday after Adreon went down and out.

But by the aid of the signigraph, the name is written with a wooden stick and by the movement of his arm ten fountain pens sign ten checks simultaneously.

Some of the Cabinet Members Are Speed Fiends

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY M'ADOO is an automobile enthusiast, and he is something of a speed fiend at that, though probably he would not admit it. He drives a gray roadster and when he gets out on the good country roads he lets it out and wrecks all the speed regulations made and provided by the state of Maryland.

Frequently his bride, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, the president's daughter, accompanies him on these trips, and she apparently is not alarmed when Secretary M'Adoo opens up the gas throttle. So far as known none of the law officers have yet captured the secretary of the treasury when he is "burning up the road," but then getting "pinched" for speeding is not a serious matter for a cabinet officer.

Generally the incident closes by the motorcycle cop apologizing for interrupting the burst of speed and telling the cabinet member to go ahead. Secretary of Labor Wilson (he used to be a coal miner and a labor leader in the old days) recently drove out to Maryland to make a speech and on his return trip his chauffeur sprinted and was arrested by a minion of the law. When the secretary's identity was learned, however, the officer told him to go along unmolested.

SERVIAN OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE



Greater happenings have put Serbia in the background. This photograph was taken at the beginning of the war with Austria, and shows Prince Alexis of Serbia, on the right, talking to M. Paschitch, the prime minister.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS SAID TO BE MAIN THING RELIED ON

Assertion Made That Nation Will Surprise the World in This Direction.

CAPITALS AT HER MERCY?

Dirigibles, Which Form the Fighting Air Fleet of the Kaiser, Said to Be the Deadliest Weapon of War That Has Been Devised.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) This article is written by a man in the secret service of a great world power. Under the guise of a professional aviator he has flown over every capital in Europe, making photographs with a secret camera attached to his machine for the war ministry archives of his government. As a designer and operator of aeroplanes he is known the world over. His article, therefore, deals particularly with the air equipment of the various European nations for war.

Whatever the final outcome of the war, this is certain: Germany is going to surprise the world by her mastery of the air.

For Germany and not France ranks first in air aviation. The ponderous dirigible, not the fleet aeroplane, is the most destructive machine that soars.

Ready to Attack London. Germany stands ready to assail Paris, Warsaw, and even London by an attack from the air, and the odds are against the defenders.

While Frenchmen have been capturing the prizes in aerial contests, Germany has been far from idle. After experiments with every kind of engine that soars the air she has abandoned the heavier than air creations for the dirigible of ancient origin. This she has made the deadliest machine that flies.

I have worked as an itinerant mechanic on the military air craft of every nation of Europe.

Germany and France represent two distinct and different types in air fighting. France stakes her all on the aeroplane. The Gnome motor is her foundation. Germans cannot duplicate it. The Russian air corps are a mere shadow of the French system. Austria patterns her weak air corps after Germany. England's system is a composite between the two without the perfections of either.

The dirigible is a fighting machine—a dreadnought of the air. And the aeroplane is a scout cruiser, and little else.

Why Dirigible Surpasses. Here, in brief, is why the dirigible surpasses the aeroplane as a fighting machine:

It carries a crew of from 10 to 25 men to take observations and direct operations.

Can carry as much as 25 tons of nitro-glycerine cartridges—sufficient to demolish Chicago.

Can hover over a city during night time in silence, and while slower, can outmaneuver an aeroplane, inasmuch as it can hold a stationary position, while an aeroplane must keep moving.

Carries rapid-fire guns which can be aimed with deadly accuracy.

An aeroplane carries four men at best. It cannot carry effective pieces

KEPT A MILITARY SECRET

Powers Guard With Jealous Care the Details of Their Plans for Mobilization of Army.

Washington.—The outward aspects of mobilization are largely routine and the result of office work. The big problem of the war heads is where to mobilize and what forces to call upon.

of ordnance and cannot drop bombs with any accuracy.

It can be heard and located by sound a mile distant, while a dirigible painted sky color with motors and lights shut off can neither be heard nor seen at night at a distance of 700 feet.

Plans for Attack Made. In the war archives of Germany are complete plans for aerial attacks on both Paris and London. Details for such attacks have been figured out with Metz as the base. For an attack on London they calculate upon leaving Metz as darkness falls, crossing the channel at a height of 8,000 feet. Under ordinary circumstances London would be gained before midnight.

Then the bag would be dropped to 3,000 feet and the work of destruction begun. Its nitro-glycerine cartridges could render London helpless in a few hours. Furthermore, the English capital is inadequately protected with searchlights with which to detect a night attack.

Any of the nine non-rigid dirigibles in the British service would be unable to cope with one rigid Zeppelin.

Attacks on Paris have been outlined from the same base—Metz. Paris is better protected by sky searchlights than London.

France has 33 dirigibles, but all of the non-rigid types, which cannot be compared with the giant Zeppelins, of which Germany has 15, with as many more dependable dirigibles of other types.

On the Russian frontier Germany will find but trifling resistance to her air fleets.

Germany virtually is impregnable to an air invasion. At Metz, Leipzig, Cologne, Baden Baden, Hanover, Frankfurt and Johannesburg she has the most powerful searchlights in the world.

WILD RUSH TO GET HOME

Americans in London Willing to Accept Any Kind of Accommodation Offered Them.

London.—There were more Americans in the west end of London during the days following the declaration of war than Englishmen. They were chiefly crowded about the offices of the American Express company and of the steamship lines trying to get checks cashed and secure passage home.

The express companies were able to afford much relief to those in financial straits and the steamship companies booked hundreds of passengers, although no guarantee could be given that British steamers would sail until their safety was assured by the navy.

The greatest demand, therefore, was for berths on American liners. Persons who usually travel in the most luxurious cabins were eagerly buying berths in the steerage which had been secured by earlier visitors to the steamship offices who were offering them for sale, but at greatly increased prices. The main office of the International Mercantile Marine was jammed with Americans, and a like condition prevailed at the offices of the Cunard and Canadian lines, which were still doing business.

Rush on Express Offices. The express companies' offices, which opened at an early hour, were crowded. They were well supplied with currency and honored their checks up to \$50. The American Express company supplied the temporary wants of over 3,000 persons from the time the office opened until 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were still hundreds in line desiring gold in exchange for their checks. They were told to return next morning.

The Wells Fargo Express company, which issues checks chiefly to westerners, was open all day. The cashiers were kept busy honoring checks.

TRANSFORMATION

Preparations for war in the United States outside of the army and navy is a joke. In Germany, France, Austria and Russia practically every citizen is liable to be called for war service, and as a result, the whole nation takes the matter with the utmost seriousness. It is no picnic when the reservists start for the front.

The reservists are divided into different classes, according to the number of years which have elapsed since they quit active service.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 16

THE WICKED HUSBANDMAN.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 21:33-46. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The stone which the builders rejected, the same was made the head of the corner." Matt. 21:42 R. V.

Tuesday morning of this his last week (Mark 11:20) the disciples saw the fig tree withered away from the roots. Passing on they enter the temple where Christ's authority is challenged. Following his disconcerting reply (21:23-27) Jesus taught three parables of warning of which this lesson is the second.

I. The parable, vv. 33-39. It is a story of God's long suffering goodness and Luke (20:9) tells us that it was addressed to the people. We need to keep in mind the previous parable of the two sons (vv. 28-32) in order to understand perfectly the method he employed in answering the chief priests. In the first he states a case and appeals to them for a verdict. Without hesitation they replied and by so doing condemned themselves. In this parable he states a case and asks for a reply, v. 40. "This gave and in so doing declared a righteous judgment which must fall upon their motives. In both parables Jesus employs the figure of a vineyard. In the Old Testament this stands for Israel, Ps. 80:8-11, Isa. 5:1.

Kingdom Committed to Us.

In this case it stands for the Kingdom of God which is no longer identified with Israel but taken away from it and given to the Gentiles (v. 43). The Lord was dealing with the responsible rulers of Israel, those familiar with the prophetic writings. His reference to the digging and care suggests that for his vineyard he had done all that could have been done, Isa. 5:4. Being fully equipped, he places it first of all in the care of Israel, verse 43. Today it is in charge of believers, I Peter 4:10. The husbandman did not own the vineyard, it was only entrusted to his care. So in a sense, God has committed the kingdom to us, does his work through us, and of a right expects an accounting by us, see Matt. 25:14, 15; Mark 13:34; Luke 19:12. Presently we read that these rulers knew that Jesus was speaking of them and there can be no question but that they connected his teaching with Isaiah's great song of the vineyard. Moreover there is close connection here in the insistence upon the importance of fruitfulness, with the symbolic miracle of the fig tree. The whole activity of Jesus at this time was that of judgment.

In these parables we can trace the whole history of Israel according to Isaiah. The fruits he looked for from the vineyard "let out to the husbandman" were those of judgment and of righteousness. Their response had ever been that of persecuting the prophets, ill treatment of those that were sent, and a selfish appropriation of the blessings he had given. These servants sent to get an accounting were God-commissioned, and God-inspired, hence it is small wonder that such people would accord a like treatment of the King when he came. This is still the way the world uses godly men, II Tim. 3:12. It reveals the world's natural hatred to God, John 15:18, 19; Rom. 8:7. All of these prophets were only "bond-servants," whereas Jesus was the son, the only son, Mark 12:6 R. V. This makes their wickedness seem inconceivable, v. 47, see Jer. 36:3; Zeph. 2:7. We do not mean to imply that these rulers recognized in Jesus the Messiah and deliberately set about to kill him, yet there was a sufficiently clear idea and a full determination not to accept his claims lest they lose their place of pre-eminence and power, John 11:47, 48. The threat of verse 39 was actually carried to its execution and if we continue in our sins we must logically go on to the same end for it was sin that nailed Christ to the tree. The casting forth without the gate (v. 39) was fulfilled in the crucifixion of Jesus without the gates of Jerusalem, Heb. 13:12, 13.

Appeal to Hearers.

II. The application, vv. 40-46. Jesus then appeals to his hearers as to what should be done to the husbandman, v. 40. They declared, "he will miserably destroy those miserable men and will let out the vineyard to other husbandmen, which shall render him the fruits in their seasons." At this Jesus reminds them of their Scriptures and what they taught concerning the fact of the stone rejected by the builders becoming the head of the corner.

The master's question (v. 40) suggests the one found in Heb. 10:28. Historically, God did "miserably destroy these miserable men." That happened at the destruction of Jerusalem, one of the most appalling scenes recorded in military history. It was then that the doom pronounced by Jesus was executed when he said, "The Kingdom of God shall be taken away from you, and shall be given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof," see Acts 15:14; I Pet. 2:9; Rev. 5:9. In these words Jesus formally and authoritatively passed sentence upon the nation and rejected it from a place of service. It is significant to observe the alternative of falling upon the stone and being broken or of having the stone fall upon and crushing all to dust. In the erection of the temple one is the keystone of the whole. On that stone the builders were now "falling" and being "broken," Isa. 8:15. Soon in their corporate capacity, as ones entrusted with a vineyard, the stone should "fall upon them" in the destruction of the city, and individually and personally as unbelievers, in a more awful sense.

WAGS WHO—and WAIFERORE

J. M. C. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH



When Representative J. M. C. Smith of Michigan was stumping his district in the last campaign several friends accompanied him. As is usual, he had a speech covering the issues of the day, and this he delivered, practically in the same form at each gathering.

To Mr. Smith, despite the monotony of the address, each fresh audience brought variety. But, as he observed his friends sitting day by day under that same old speech—"Well, it began to get on my nerves," he confided. "I couldn't but feel, as I saw them sitting there, that they were thinking: 'Now, he'll tell that dog story next or I wish he'd get a new twist on that tramp joke for variety.' It must have been mighty flat to them!"

"Boys," I said to them one night in pity, "I feel for you, having to hear the same old things in the same old way every day, and I won't feel hurt if you do like the lumberman did who went down out of the north woods for his first visit to New York. Arriving late Saturday night, he inquired next morning for the most interesting place to spend the forenoon, and was told that a famous divine from foreign parts was going to preach at a neighboring church. So he attended the service and listened, with much interest and edification to a sermon on the text, 'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.'"

"That afternoon, being advised to go to another church, famous for its decorations, he found his preacher of the morning occupying the pulpit, and again heard his sermon from the text, 'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.' Though tempted to leave, he stuck it out.

"That evening, as he strolled up the street in search of more frivolous entertainment, he was caught in a crowd pushing into a great edifice. He had hardly gotten himself comfortably seated when that same preacher climbed into the pulpit and announced as his text, 'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever!'"

"Sufferin' blunders!" ejaculated the lumberman, "ain't that old lady dead yet?" and clumped disgustedly out of the temple."

MRS. J. W. KERN, FARMER

Although she is one of the most popular hostesses in Washington, society has small attraction for Mrs. John W. Kern, wife of Senator Kern of Indiana.

The Kern farm, a tract of 1,500 acres, lies between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny mountains not far from Roanoke, Va. There are 250 acres under cultivation.

Mounted on her horse, Mrs. Kern rides miles every day inspecting her farm, and personally supervising the sowing and harvesting of her crops. In time, she intends to make of the place a first-class cattle farm, conducted by efficient and up-to-date methods.

"When we decided, soon after my husband took his seat in the senate, to have a home here, I entered upon one of the most thrilling and delightful adventures that may befall a woman—that of housebuilding," says Mrs. Kern. "It was my own architect and contractor, which added to the fun of it. My carpenters were sturdy mountaineers with an instinctive sense of the beauty of line and proportion that go to making the ideal house. We installed a sawmill on the place and saved our own lumber. Also we quarried our own stone from our own mountainside. The result was a house that was not expensive, but perfectly suited to the needs of country life."



MORGENTHAU VISITS PALESTINE

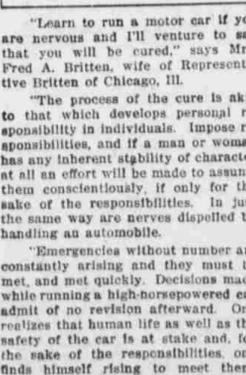


Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador in Constantinople, has just made an extensive trip through Palestine and Syria. He long desired to see the land which once belonged to Israel, and felt that once having been through the Turkish provinces he could, in his official position, better handle problems which might present themselves.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Ruth Morgenthau, their daughter, as well as by the legal adviser to the embassy and a uniformed cavas as bodyguard. In Jerusalem the party was joined by Doctor Hoskins of the American mission in Beirut, Mr. Peet of the American mission in Constantinople, and later by President Bliss of the Beirut college. A reception at the United States consulate in Jerusalem in honor of Mr. Morgenthau was given by Samuel Edelman, the vice-consul in charge, and a dinner by the governor of Jerusalem. The ambassador himself later gave a large dinner.

One of the incidents which marked the stay was a trip to Hebron and an inspection of the mosque over the Cave of Machpelah. This ancient Hebrew burial place of the Patriarchs is today most jealously guarded by the Moslems, who control it, and those of other faiths are not permitted to enter the sacred precincts. Less than a score of persons are today living for whom this rigid rule has been relaxed.

SHE KNOWS AUTOMOBILES



"Learn to run a motor car if you are nervous and I'll venture to say that you will be cured," says Mrs. Fred A. Britten, wife of Representative Britten of Chicago, Ill.

"The process of the cure is akin to that which develops personal responsibility in individuals. Impose responsibility, and if a man or woman has any inherent stability of character at all an effort will be made to assume them conscientiously, if only for the sake of the responsibilities. In just the same way are nerves dispelled by handling an automobile.

"Emergencies without number are constantly arising and they must be met, and met quickly. Decisions made while running a high-horsepowered car admit of no revision afterward. One realizes that human life as well as the safety of the car is at stake and, for the sake of the responsibilities, one finds himself rising to meet them. Emergencies fade away as provocation for hysteria and one learns to steady his hand as well as his head because the obligation demands it. Nerves are forgotten in the stress of the experience."

This advice from Mrs. Britten may be taken as authoritative. If there is a woman in the country who knows automobiles, and knows their backward and forward, underneath and all around, it is she.