

WEDDING OF MISS JESSIE WILSON AND FRANCIS B. SAYRE



Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and East Room in Which They Were Wedded.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second of President Wilson's three daughters, was married to Francis Bowes Sayre at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony took place in the east room of the White House, and was performed by Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton, N. J., the president's former pastor and the close friend of the Wilson family for many years.

The entire affair was very simple, as had been requested by the bride, and the number of guests was rather small—distressingly so to many persons in official and social circles of Washington who had expected to receive invitations but were disappointed.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, oldest of the three daughters, acted as maid of honor to her sister, and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the youngest, was one of the bridesmaids. The three other bridesmaids were Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, daughter of Prof. William B. Scott; Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, Pa., daughter of Mrs. Wilson's cousin, Col. E. T. Brown, and Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, a college friend of the bride.

Dr. Grenfell is Best Man. Mr. Sayre was attended by his best man, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the famous medical missionary to the fishermen of the Labrador coast. The two men have long been fast friends and Mr. Sayre spent two summers helping Dr. Grenfell with his work.

The ushers were Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and a classmate of Mr. Sayre in the Harvard law school; Dr. Gilbert Horax of Montclair, N. J., who was a classmate at Williams college in 1909 and now at Johns Hopkins university; Benjamin Burton of New York city, and Dr. Scoville Clark of Salem, Mass., who was Mr. Sayre's companion in Labrador and Newfoundland.

Wedding Gown of Ivory Satin. The bride's gown was of satin, of a soft ivory tint, trimmed with beautiful lace, both old and rare. It was made in New York and the women connoisseurs declared that it was a masterpiece. The lingerie in the trousseau is of the most dainty material and is all hand made. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were beautifully gowned and all looked their best.

Coming right in the midst of the chrysanthemum season, this was made a chrysanthemum wedding and that flower was used most profusely in adorning the White House. As the bride's favorite color is mauve, that was made the prevailing color in the decorations. The east room, and indeed all the rooms in the president's mansion, were beautiful indeed.

Depart on Their Honeymoon. After the ceremony was completed and the couple had received the congratulations of the guests, refreshments were served, and then Mr. and Mrs. Sayre departed for their honeymoon. Their plans include a visit to the home of Miss Nevin, Mr. Sayre's aunt, at Windsor Forge, near Churchtown, Pa., where they first met. After January 1 they will live in Williams-town, Mass., for Mr. Sayre is to sever his connection with the office of District Attorney Whitman in New York and become assistant to Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college.

There was one disappointment for those who attended the wedding, for the gifts were not put on display. It is known that these included many beautiful and valuable articles sent by relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom and of their families and by admirers of President Wilson. Handsome presents were sent by both the senate and the house, that of the latter being a diamond lavalliere which Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker, bought for the representatives in New York.

Guests Limited to 400. Those who were invited to witness the wedding were mostly personal friends and the number was kept down close to four hundred. The list was pared and revised several times, and as has been said, the operation resulted in many heartburnings. From the house of representatives' circle, for instance, the only guests were Speaker Champ Clark, Mrs. Clark and Miss Genevieve Clark, Marjorie Leader Underwood and Mrs. Underwood, and Minority Leader Mann and Mrs. Mann. As might be expected, the streets outside the White House were as crowded as the police would permit with curious persons eager to watch the arrival and departure of the guests.



Gift of the House. This is the diamond lavalliere which was the wedding present of the house of representatives to Jessie Woodrow Wilson.

and trying to obtain through the windows a glimpse of the doings within. The police arrangements were admirable and nothing happened, in the White House or outside, to mar the happy occasion.

Immense Wedding Cake. Jessie Wilson's wedding cake was a triumph of the pastry cook's art. It was two and a half feet tall, counting the white orchids that were placed on top of it, and weighed 135 pounds. The first layer was four inches thick and 22 inches across. The cake contained 19 ingredients and its cost was about \$500. Over the body of the cake was molded a thick white icing scroll work, on its top was a design for the initials of the bride and groom, done in silver, and around the sides were lilacs of the valley in white sugar. This delicious confection was distributed in 2,000 dainty white boxes tied with satin ribbon and each of the proper size to go under the pillow of the recipient to bring dreams.

Mrs. Sayre was born in Gainsville, Pa., twenty-five years ago. She attended the Women's college at Baltimore and was an honor member of the class of 1908, being also elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For two years after her graduation she engaged in settlement work in Kensington, Pa., and she is a member of the executive board of the National Young Woman's Christian association. She has delivered several excellent addresses in public.

In appearance she does not resemble her father as much as do her sisters, having rather the features of her mother's family, the Axsons.

Something About the Groom. Francis Bowes Sayre is twenty-eight years old, and was born at South Bethlehem, Pa., a son of the late Robert Heysham Sayre, who built the Lehigh Valley railroad and at one time was assistant to the president of the Bethlehem iron works, since known as the Bethlehem steel works. He was also once president of the board of trustees of the Lehigh university.

Francis Bowes Sayre graduated from Lawrenceville school, Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1904, and from Williams college in 1909. He entered Harvard law school and graduated "cum laude." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, Gargoyles society and the Phi Beta Kappa at Williams. For the past year he has been working in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York. During the summer he was admitted to the bar of New York state.

Mr. Sayre's mother is Mrs. Martha Finlay Sayre, daughter of the late William Nevin, who was president of Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, Pa. She is a descendant of Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and is a sister of the late Robert Nevin, head of the American church at Rome, and a cousin of Ethelbert Nevin, the composer.

Other White House Weddings. The wedding of Jessie Wilson and Francis Sayre was the thirteenth to be solemnized in the White House. The first was that of Anna Todd, a niece of John Madison's first husband, and John G. Jackson. Then Mrs. Madison's sister, Lucy, was married to Judge Todd of Kentucky. The third wedding, that of Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur in 1820 marked the first social use of the east room. Eight years later John, the second son of President John Quincy Adams, married his cousin, Mary Helen, in the blue room. While General Jackson was president there were three weddings in the White House, those of Della Lewis to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pagueot of the French legation; Emily Eaton to Lucien B. Polk, and Mary Martin to Louis Randolph. Many years passed before there was another marriage ceremony in the president's mansion, the next being of Nellie, the only daughter of General Grant, and Algernon C. F. Sartoris. In 1876 Emily Platt, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, was married in the blue room to Gen. Russell Hastings. The eleventh of this series of weddings was that of President Cleveland to Frances Folsom, and the twelfth that of President Roosevelt's daughter Alice, to Nicholas Longworth.

ROMANCE OF STOLEN PICTURE

Pinturicchio's Well-Known Painting of "Madonna and Child" Which Was Lost Is Found.

London.—No little sensation was caused in art circles recently by the discovery at Charing Cross Station of Pinturicchio's well-known painting of "Madonna and the Child," valued at £10,000, which was recently found to have been removed from the church of St. Maria Maggiore at Spello in Italy. The box in which it was found had been consigned to London from Florence, and the picture was con-



Pinturicchio's Recovered "Madonna."

cealed under a false bottom. The painting was taken away and deposited at the Italian embassy, and the box was watched by detectives ready to detain anyone claiming it. Four arrests have been made in Italy in connection with the theft. Under Italian law no old masters are allowed to be removed from the country without the express permission of the government, and persons breaking this law are liable to a fine amounting to three times the price which they may have received for the stolen picture.

"DEAD" CHILD COMES TO LIFE

Friend of the Family Viewing Body Sees Tinge of Color in the Tips of the Ears.

Wray, Colo.—Marie Hesse, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hesse, had a remarkable escape from being buried alive after she had been pronounced dead by a physician.

The child had been ill for some time and was seized with convulsions. She lapsed into unconsciousness and apparently died. The doctor in attendance made several heart and lung tests and pronounced the child dead.

The undertaker thought the girl was dead. The child was placed in a white casket and the funeral set. After the services the family and friends approached the casket to look at the face of the supposed dead girl. One of Hesse's neighbors called attention to a faint color in the tips of the girl's ears and the funeral was stopped.

Another doctor was hurriedly summoned and he pronounced the girl alive. The child was removed from the casket and placed in bed. She has not yet regained consciousness, but is alive and the physicians believe she will recover.

GAVE LIFE FOR HER KITTENS

Champion Rat Killer of Steamship Meets Tragic Death Answering Mews of Her Younger.

Brooklyn.—Mary, the mascot cat and champion rat killer of the American Steamship line, is dead. She died, as she lived, on the Atlantic ocean.

Hers was the death of a conscientious mother, for it was in trying to answer the plaintive mewing of her kittens that she was accidentally killed. This tragedy of the sea was reported on the arrival of the liner Philadelphia at Southampton.

Mary, the best of mothers, had made a home for her kittens in the storeroom, and was in the habit of visiting them by way of a hole in the saloon deck, through which passes a lift rope. On the night of the tragedy Mary was taking a stroll on deck, when she heard the kittens mewing. She turned back, crept through the hole—the lift was working, and in an instant the kittens were motherless.

For the rest of the voyage a steward was reputed to give the kittens a daily supply of milk until the liner reached Southampton.

Seeks Divorce on Queer Grounds.

New York.—In her suit separation filed in the supreme court, Brooklyn, Mrs. Edith Graney charges that she has been made temporarily insane through "mental suggestions" by her husband. She declared that her husband had for years asserted that she was "crazy" and that he often gazed into her face for long periods without uttering a word.

Aged Man to Wed Housekeeper.

West Orange, N. J.—John C. Hanson, seventy-five, obtained a license to wed his housekeeper, Mrs. Annie Sherman, seventy-seven. He said he has been the loneliest man in the world since his first wife died. Asked about the forthcoming marriage he said: "An old fool never changes his mind; a wise man does."

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

MINISTER TO GREECE



George Fred Williams of Boston has been selected by President Wilson for minister to Greece. Mr. Williams considers his selection by President Wilson as minister to Greece as a recognition of those "who have been followers of true Democracy" rather than a personal tribute. He expressed pleasure at the possibility of residence in Greece, as he has long been a student of Athenian democracy and believes the diplomatic mission will present an opportunity for him to extend his studies.

Mr. Williams has for years been known in Massachusetts and in many other states as an unusually able public speaker. He was born in Dedham July 10, 1852. He was graduated from Dartmouth college with the class of 1872, after which he taught school and was a reporter until he entered Boston university law school, from which he was graduated in 1875. Early in his career he became interested in political affairs. He was a Republican, but joined the independent movement following the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency in 1884. He energetically supported Grover Cleveland, since when he has been known as a Democrat and has been a prominent figure in that party.

CHARLES THE LISTENER



Charles Francis Murphy, erstwhile Tammany boss, was one of the "sights" of New York but seldom seen. And seldom heard as well, for the matter of that. If his people were to crown him they doubtless would call him Charles the Silent, or Charles the Listener. For of all leaders in political organization life he talked the least and listened the most.

He was willing, often eager, to receive suggestions. And he was not the least particular from whom they came. But he never commented on them. He packed them away in the recesses of an active brain and they were there when he wanted to use them.

He learned this lesson from Richard Croker, so his intimates say. Croker was a successful leader until he began to talk. "The instant the old man opened his mouth his influence and prestige began to wane," recalled a seared and seamed Tammanyite who should know. Murphy also combined the policy of silence with the equally important policy of having few intimates. There probably were not more than half a dozen men with whom he really was friendly—men with whom he put aside his professional reserve and talked freely. These were the men who, it is said, shaped his thoughts for him, smoothed off the rough edges of his speech when he had something to say, or helped in the preparation of statements for the public. In this particular he was the best counseled boss Tammany ever had.

He has been decisively beaten twice during his leadership, which began in 1903.

His first defeat came when he tried to elect William F. Sheehan to the United States senate to succeed Chauncey M. Depew. The other defeat was more decisive, and occurred only recently.

SALVATION ARMY'S "STATESMAN"



Gen. Bramwell Booth, who set foot on American soil for the first time a short time ago, is regarded as the "constructive statesman" of the Salvation Army. While his father, the late Gen. William Booth, is popularly credited with having originated many of the "material" schemes of the Army, the truth is that his son helped into shape a majority of the plans for the uplift of people.

One of these is the life insurance company which the army operates in connection with its work in London. Some persons criticized the project, asserting that it was a purely commercial enterprise, having no more right to ask for popular support than any other life insurance company in Great Britain.

But in the establishment of the department, Bramwell Booth saw an opportunity to strike a blow at British tradition, which excludes from the so-called refined employments persons who are not "to the manner born." In London especially it is most difficult for the son of a laborer or an artisan to rise to the position of an actuary or even a bookkeeper in the office of an insurance company; and the man who reaches the cashier's desk at a bank without the backing of an influential family must work a social miracle.

MAKING A BETTER POSTAL SERVICE

Among the many improvements in the postal service since the inauguration of the new administration probably none will be more beneficial to the country generally than those coming under the bureau of the fourth assistant, over which Hon. James I. Blakslee of Pennsylvania presides. To his new post Mr. Blakslee brought a sunny and genial disposition coupled with those sterner qualities which are the attributes of what, in the slang of the day, is termed a "live wire." The bureau over which the new officer presides has under it three important divisions: the great division of rural mails with its army of nearly 100,000 rural delivery and star route carriers, the important division of supplies and equipment which handles the supplies and equipment for the entire postal service and produces the rural delivery and star route maps furnished to the service and the public, and the division of dead letters with its small army of workers which locates the senders of undelivered mail as well as articles lost in the mails. In placing Mr. Blakslee at the head of this branch of the postal service the president and the postmaster general had in mind a number of reforms and improvements and the record that he has made in the few months since his appointment fully vindicates the wisdom of their selection.

