

NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL

Washington Dispatch. — On the right bank of the Potomac River, just over the Virginia line from the District of Columbia, is being constructed the greatest monument ever erected in honor of any human being. This is the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. The cornerstone of which will be laid with impressive ceremonies on Thursday November 1st, 1923.

Money alone cannot create a thing of beauty, but money is necessary to pay for the materials and the gear of labor that go into the building of a vast structure. For the Washington Masonic Memorial \$4,000,000 is being subscribed, which will, in addition to an endowment, be interest on which is to provide for upkeep for the centuries to come. There are now about 2,900,000 free masons in the United States, contributing to 17,000 Blue Lodges. It is an easy matter for this number of members to raise the funds to provide the structure which, after its completion, will be a sort of center of Masonic activities in the country and a rallying point of the ancient order.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial was designated upon a meeting of prominent Masons from several Grand Jurisdictions in Alexandria on Feb. 25, 1910. This meeting was held in the historic lodge room of Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22-97-43 of the first president was the first Worshipful Master and over whose deliberations he presided when he was the first chief executive of the Nation. The plans at first were fairly modest, but as they were discussed year after year the plan enlarged until at present they have assumed gigantic proportions.

The Memorial is being directed by Shantree Hill in Alexandria, on the Virginia side, which is a beautiful view of the city of Washington. The Memorial Association has acquired all the acre surrounding the Shantree Hill, which will be owned by all those who travel from the capital to Mount Vernon, Washington's home. The edifice will be surrounded by artistically landscaped and will be reached by broad walks and stone steps ascending through seven terraces. From the highest consolidated tower of the memorial visitors will view for miles around the region in which Washington passed a great portion of his life.

The dimensions of the edifice over all will be 250 feet in depth by 160 feet in width, exclusive of the steps, terraces, and approaches. Its height to the summit of the observation tower will be 200 feet. The main masses of the building comprise a base in which will be located the great Washington Memorial Hall and various Masonic rooms, and above this base will rise a form of tower. One of the most stately features will be a central tower, 100 feet high and 100 feet deep, which will form the Memorial Hall and in which it is proposed to set a statue of George Washington. The hall will be 64 feet high, rising by a staircase above the entrance portion of the building. It will be flanked by great Ionic columns of feet high and surrounded by a number of rooms devoted to Masonic interests, above the roof of which ornate lanterns will admit the light.

The entrance of the building will be expressed in a six-column portico of pure Greek Doric design forming an interesting contrast to the plain arch-taken side walls of the masonic rooms. Rising above the Memorial Hall and forming the second story of the tower, will be a museum room to house the many memorabilia of George Washington and his time, as well as interesting relics connected with Washington's service as the Master of Alexandria Washington Lodge. There will be a third level above the museum above which again there will be a covered observation platform, all three levels screened by stately colonnades.

The architects of this superlative edifice are Helme & Corbett of New York, with S. Eugene Osgood, of Grand Rapids, Mich., as consulting architect. The landscape architects are Olmstead Bros. of Brookline, Mass., with Carl Rust Packer of the sameness in association. When he presented the model of the structure to the memorial association a year ago, Architect H. W. Corbett said: "The George Washington National Masonic Memorial is primarily a memorial to George Washington, the man and the Mason: its form is inspired by the great towers, built in the ancient days of Greece and Rome, to mark the entrances to their harbors, and from whose summits permanent burning flares that could be seen for miles, at sea guided the mariner on his way. The great tower of the memorial represents to the world at large the guiding spirit of Washington in statesmanship and his revered precepts which for all

time will set an example by which the Ship of State may direct its course."

In this memorial will be housed the numerous priceless relics of "the father of his country" now in possession of the Blue Lodge at Alexandria. These include the old clock that was in the bed chamber of General Washington on the night of his death and which was stopped at 10:20 p. m. the exact hour of death by one of the attending physicians. They include also a penknife given to the boy Washington by his mother and carried by him 6 years; the general's Masonic apron, his wedding gloves, farin spurs, boot strap and quarter, and many other small articles. They include also the trowel with which the general, under Masonic auspices, laid the cornerstone of the national capital building on Sept. 18, 1793.

One of the most prized of all the relics is the Williams portrait of Washington, which by many is considered the truest likeness extant of the first president. This portrait shows Washington in Masonic regalia. The artist was instructed to "paint him as he is," which he did, with the result that the portrait shows various facial blemishes and depicts the lines which appeared on Washington's face in the later years of his life.

The Alexandria Blue Lodge originally owned many other relics of the first president and of its first worshipful Master, but a portion of them were destroyed in a fire which swept the downtown district of the city in May, 1871. Among the relics destroyed was the crucifix which the remains of Washington were buried in the casket and the cross that floated from the front of his home to tell the sad news of his death. Once housed at the first Masonic structure, which will be destroyed, there will be no further danger of fire destroying any of the remaining Washington memorabilia.

An ancient seal, known as General Washington's city seal, it is only a few inches from Mount Vernon and was used as a sort of receipt for the transaction of the general's business affairs. He had a office with a clerk in charge. Upon the establishment of Christ Church in Alexandria in 1754 he of 36 pounds and 10 shillings, and after this time when at home he was a regular attendant at this church. The city logo of Alexandria, formerly Gadsby Tavern, was on two occasions the headquarters of Washington. While quartered in this building he recruited his first command in 1754, and from there started on his march that resulted in the battle at Great Meadows. One year later he occupied the same building when made a major on General Braddock's staff, from the steps of this old tavern he announced to the assembled people the result of the convention at Richmond, which adopted the Federal constitution in 1788. From the door

in 1789 he delivered a farewell address to his neighbors while on his way to his first inauguration, and from the same steps only a few weeks before he died he reviewed the local troops and gave his last military command.

General Washington established the first permanent free school in Alexandria. He guaranteed the annual payment of 5 pounds sterling to maintain a school for the children of indigent persons and a sufficient endowment fund to yield this amount after his death. General Washington was interested in the bank at Alexandria and in every public activity of the struggling young center of population. And naturally he took a great interest of the work of the Masonic Lodge established there, being its Worshipful Master and presiding with his usual dignity at the sessions of the lodge.

In the conditions, the Masons of the United States could hardly have chosen a more splendid location for the great monument they are to erect in honor of Washington, the Mason.

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LOSING MONEY



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Better pay by check. It will make you economical and methodical.

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Dirigible Flies 4,500 Miles; Sets New Record

Marseilles, France.—The French airship Dixmude, a super-Zeppelin, recently broke all records for distance and endurance when it landed at the Cues-Pierrefeu airdrome at 6:40 o'clock in the morning after an uninterrupted voyage of 4,500 miles, lasting 118 hours and 41 minutes.

Leaving Cues-Pierrefeu at 7:05 o'clock, the giant dirigible made straight across the Mediterranean, flying over Algeria and Tunisia to the outskirts of the Sahara Desert. Starting back the next day and meeting with a hurricane over Sardinia, the airship was compelled to turn back to Africa.

The following day the Dixmude started across the Mediterranean northward, flying over Sicily and Corsica. Sighting Toulon, it shifted its course northward to Bordeaux, and then, steering a northeasterly course, flew over Paris in the morning at seven o'clock.

Heading southward once more, the Dixmude passed over Moulins, where it dropped a wreath on the monument to the aviators killed when the dirigible République collapsed and crashed there some years ago. The airship was over Nice and Monte Carlo at 11:30 o'clock at night. Skirting the Mediterranean during the night, it landed at its starting point in the morning at daybreak.

The former records for distance and duration of flight were held by the German Zeppelin LZ-120, which flew for 100 hours in July, 1917, and the British dirigible R-31, which flew for 108 hours and 12 minutes in July, 1919.

Negro Named Roosevelt Fined in Auto Court

New York.—General Theodore Roosevelt "Singleton" called out the clerk in Jamaica court.

Magistrate Koehendorfer stirred on the bench and the onlookers crossed their necks to see the general. So hard did they look for the military personage that they utterly failed to see the little, shabbily-dressed figure of an aged negro man walk meekly up to the bench.

"What name are you a general in?" asked the magistrate.

"That's not first name, White Folks," said the dusky general. "I'm baptized General Theodore Roosevelt Singleton, and I sure is proud of my name."

"With a name like that," said the judge, "the court feels impelled to exercise leniency. Two dollars fine."

The general was charged with driving an automobile without a license and the fine is usually \$25.

Man Pinned to Tree by Bull. Savannah, Ga.—With one hand pinned to a tree by the animal's horn, Frank Cleary, a farmer living near here, saved himself from a mad bull by kicking. He shoved his foot into the animal's face. The bull backed in fright, and Cleary leaped over a fence to safety.

AN UNBELIEVER

They say the world is growing worse. I don't believe it though. They say men worship but the perse. I don't believe it though. They say that greatness is no more. And only trouble is in store. That all the wise have gone before. I don't believe it though.

They say they are no saints today. I don't believe it though. They say we tread a downward way. I don't believe it though. They say there's only gloom ahead. They say that all the knights are dead. They say that men's sweetest joys are fled. I don't believe it though.

Men had their troubles long ago. And that's what I believe. The Lord still loves us here below. And that's what I believe. Old Homer, of the sightless eyes. And Caesar lie neath other skies. But greater men than they will rise. And that's what I believe.

The world grows fairer day by day. And that's what I believe. The good have not all passed away. And that's what I believe. Though many a one we loved is gone. Fond hearts and true are beating on. The happiest days are still to dawn. And that's what I believe. S. E. Klier, in Chicago Times-Herald

Advertisement for Chamberlain's Tablets, Constipation relief.

LADY WAS IN A BAD FIX FROM NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Bloxt, Miss.—"I had, for a year or more, nervous indigestion, or some form of stomach trouble," says Mrs. Alenzo Ford, 1117 Clay Street, this city. "The water I drank at that time seemed to constipate me. I would suffer until I got so nervous I wanted to get down on the floor and roll. I felt like I could tear my clothes. Every night, and night after night, I had to take something for a laxative, and it had to be kept up nightly. My side would pain. I looked awful. My skin was sallow and seemed spotted. I would look at my hands and arms, and the flesh looked lifeless. I happened to get a Birthday Almanac, so I told my husband I would try the Black-Draught, which I did. I took a few big doses. I felt much better. My liver acted well. I made a good, warm tea and drank it that way. Soon I found that nervous, tight feeling was going, as was the pain in my side. I found I did not have to take it every night. Soon, after a few weeks, I could leave it off for a week or so, and I did not suffer with constipation. I gained flesh. I have a good color, and believe it was a stubborn liver, and that Black-Draught did the work. I went to my mother's (Mrs. Deeters) one day, and she wasn't well at all. I told her we'd try Black-Draught. We did, and now she keeps it to take after eating. It certainly helped her, and we neither will be without it in our homes. It is so simple, and the dose can be regulated as the case may be. We use small doses after meals for indigestion, and larger doses for headache or bad liver." Thedford's Black-Draught liver medicine is for sale everywhere.

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