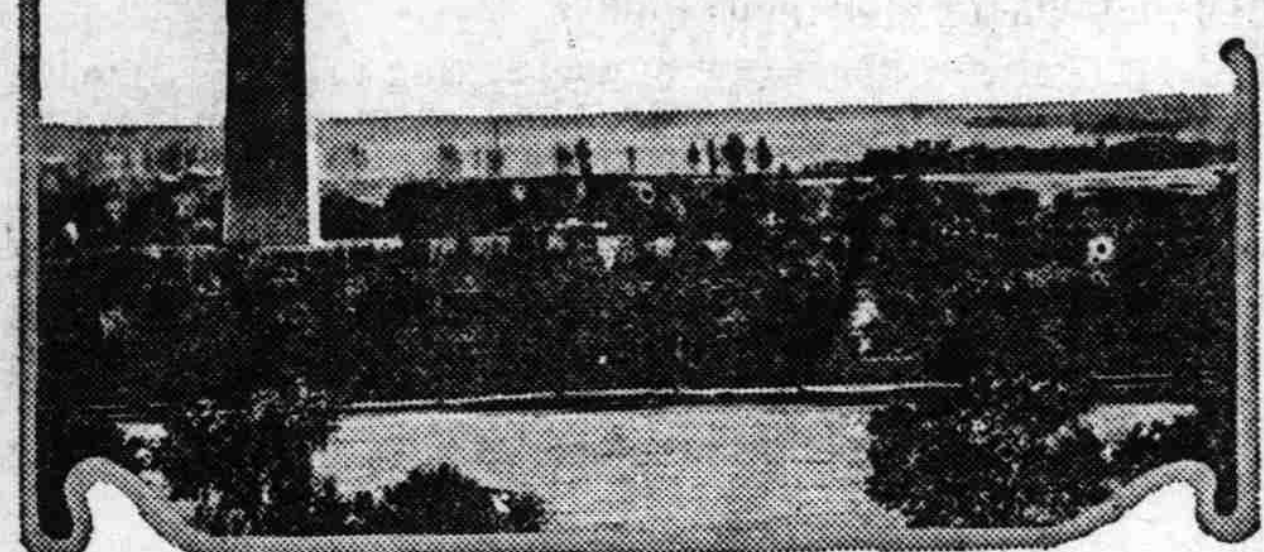


# The WASHINGTON MONUMENT



**"B**UILD it to the stars; you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles. Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you cannot make it more enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peerless Parian marble; you cannot make it purer than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you cannot make it more proportionate than his character."—From the speech of Robert C. Winthrop at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument July 4, 1848.

In the National Geographic Magazine three years ago William Howard Taft wrote of the Washington monument: "Taken by itself, the Washington monument stands not only as one of the most stupendous works of man, but also as one of the most beautiful of all human creations. Indeed it is at once so great and so simple that it seems to be almost a work of nature. Dominating the entire District of Columbia, it has taken its place with the capitol and the White House as the three foremost national structures."

"With a new character for each new hour, a different aspect for every change of light and shade, the Washington monument seems to link heaven and earth in the darkness, to pierce the sky in the light and to stand an immovable mountain peak as the mists of every storm go driving by. With a height of 555 feet, a base of 55 feet square, and walls tapering from 15 feet at the base to 18 inches at the top; with its interior lined with memorial stones from the several states, from many famous organizations and from a number of foreign countries; with its stately simplicity and the high qualities of manhood it honors, it is fitting that the aluminum tip that caps it should bear the phrase 'Laus Deo.'"

"Stately simplicity" is what makes the Washington monument one of the greatest in the world, observes the Kansas City Star.

## Original Plan Changed.

The original plan of the designer, Robert Mills, was to have as the main feature of the monument a large columned pantheon to be used as a museum for war relics and statues of great men, and the obelisk was to arise from its center and surmount the whole.

The pantheon idea was abandoned later when the monument came to be built, and everyone feels now that it is a good thing it was so, because a building of any kind at its base would only detract from its sublimity and grandeur.

Washington himself selected the site for the monument, but at that time the intention was to erect an equestrian statue, which congress had voted for in 1783. Nothing was done until 1833, when Chief Justice John Marshall headed a movement called the "Washington Monument society," to solicit funds to build it. It was then the architect, Robert Mills, designed an obelisk surmounting a colonnade of Doric columns.

Some money was collected, but not enough to build it as planned, so the pantheon feature was abandoned and work begun on the obelisk. The corner stone, weighing twelve tons, was laid July 4, 1848, in the presence of 20,000 people.

In 1855 the funds ran out and work was stopped, and for twenty years the partly constructed monument remained an ugly stub. But the centennial exposition of 1876 brought a revival of patriotism and there was a nation-wide demand that the monument be finished. Congress took hold of it, funds were asked for from every state, as well as contributions of stone blocks with which to line the interior.

In 1880 work on the monument was resumed, but on altered plans. The foundations were enlarged and strengthened and the shaft increased in height. In 1884 it was finished at a total cost of \$1,200,000.

## Lower Walls 15 Feet Thick.

Following is a detailed description of the monument taken from the Rand-McNally Guide to Washington: "The foundations are described as constructed of a mass of solid blue rock 146 feet square.

"The base of shaft is 55 feet square and the lower walls are 15 feet thick. At the 500-foot elevation, where the pyramid top begins, the walls are only 18 inches thick and about 35 feet square. The inside of the walls, as far as they were constructed before the work was undertaken by the gov-

ernment in 1878—150 feet from the base—is of blue granite, not laid in courses. From this point to within a short distance of the beginning of the top of the roof the inside of the walls is of regular courses of granite, corresponding with the courses of marble on the outside. For the top marble is entirely used. The work has been declared the best piece of masonry in the world. By a plumb line suspended from the top of the monument inside not three-eighths of an inch deflection has been noticed. The keystone that binds the interior ribs of stone that support the marble facing of the pyramid cap of the monument weighs nearly five tons. It is four feet six inches high and three feet six inches square at the top.

"On the 6th day of December, 1884, the capstone, which completed the shaft, was set. The capstone is five feet 2½ inches in height, and its base is somewhat more than three feet square. At its cap, or peak, it is five inches in diameter. On the cap was placed a tip or point of aluminum, a composition metal which resembles polished silver, and which was selected because of its lightness and freedom from oxidation and because it will always remain bright.

## Staircase With 900 Steps.

"A staircase of 900 steps winds its way to the top, around an interior shaft of iron pillars, in which the elevator runs; few people walk up, but many descend that way, in order to examine more carefully the inscribed memorial blocks which are set into the interior wall at various places. Within the shaft formed by the interior iron framework runs an elevator, making a trip every half hour and carrying, if need be, thirty persons. As this elevator and its ropes are of unusual strength and were severely tested by use in elevating the stone required for the upper courses as the structure progressed, its safety need not be suspected. The elevator is lighted by electricity and carries a telephone. Seven minutes are required for the ascent of 500 feet; and one can see as he passes all the inscriptions and carvings sufficiently well to satisfy the curiosity of most persons, as none of these memorials has any artistic excellence. An officer in charge of the floor marshals visitors into the elevator and another cares for the observatory floor at the top; but no fees are expected. The surrounding grounds form Washington park.

"The view from the eight small windows, which open through the pyramid, or sloping summit of the obelisk, 517 feet from the ground, includes a circle of level country having a radius of from fifteen to twenty miles, and southwest extends still farther, for in clear weather the Blue Ridge is well defined in that direction. The Potomac is in sight from up near Chain bridge down to far below Mount Vernon, and the whole district lies unrolled like a map. To climb the Washington monument is, therefore, an excellent method of beginning an intelligent survey of the capital and of 'getting one's bearing.'"

## Eats a Thousand Bugs.

A cliff swallow will eat a thousand flies, mosquitoes, wheat-midges or beetles that injure fruit trees in a day and therefore are to be encouraged, says the American Forestry association, of Washington, which is conducting the nation-wide campaign among school children for bird-house building. This bird is also known as the cave swallow because it plasters its nest on the outside of a barn or other building up under the eaves. Colonies of several thousand will build their nests together on the side of a cliff. These nests shaped like a flattened gourd or water-bottle are made of bits of clay rolled into pellets and lined with straw or feathers. This bird winters in the tropics.

## Spray Painting Corrugated Steel.

The corrugated steel used for airplane hangars in this country and overseas was painted before shipment. Owing to the large quantity of steel, it was out of the question to do this work by hand and machines could not be used on account of the corrugations. For this reason, a spray system of painting was employed. First, the sheets were coated with red lead before being corrugated, and after that they received a coating of green on one side and gray on the other side, applied by means of a jet 14 inches wide.—Scientific American.

## DECLARE ANARCHY MUST BE STOPPED

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AWAKE TO DANGER OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN AMERICA.

## NO LENIENCY FOR THE REDS

How Department of Justice Was Handicapped in Its Proceedings Against Them During the War by Pro-German Associations.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The lessons that the officials who believe in punitive measures draw from the attempted assassination of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in Washington, and from other entirely lawless proceedings elsewhere, is that the mollycoddling of anarchists is more dangerous to the public than hanging them.

It is promised now by the Washington officials that the attacks by bomb throwers "will only increase and extend the activities of our crime detecting forces. We are determined now as heretofore that organized crime directed against organized government in this country shall be stopped."

There is a difference of opinion in Washington as to whether or not the government officials have been as active against law breakers of all kinds since the war began as they should have been. The friends of the department of justice and of other departments say that everything that could be done has been done and that it is a mistake to believe that leniency with certain classes of disturbers has been the rule and that as a result attempts at terrorism have increased.

It is necessary to go into an analysis of war time conditions to show the development of the anarchistic propaganda which has resulted in overt acts against life and property in the United States.

## Hun Propaganda Aided Anarchist.

When the United States entered into the war with Germany government officials found there were in existence in the United States all kinds of organizations, formed for purposes which could not fall in their effect to help the cause of the Huns. These organizations were not anarchistic in their nature, but that they helped anarchy no one can doubt.

There were associations formed for the purpose of keeping young Americans out of the army through the extending of aid to men who pretended that they were conscientious objectors. There were organizations which preached the doctrine of "lying down" and that the way to overcome the German was to kiss him on both cheeks and pat his back.

Every one of these associations gave it out that its object was purely humanitarian and that its endeavor would be to help only men who actually were conscientious objectors by virtue of membership in some religious sect whose creed made it a sin for men to engage in warfare. The government soon discovered that these organizations were going way outside of their advertised acts.

When the government began to get after these associations which, while professedly loyal and professedly simply human in their endeavors, in reality were helping the Germans, they discovered that it was an exceedingly difficult thing to differentiate between this society and that society. One organization might well be within the law while another was outside of the law, but the difficulty which the government officials met was to define accurately the fields of legality and illegality. The natural result followed.

## Liberty Plea Shielded License.

Many lawbreakers who were helping the Germans indirectly escaped the lash of the law. The plea of infringement of the right of free speech was used constantly to enable men to escape the penalties which they should have suffered. It followed naturally from the escape of men and organizations of this type that men and organizations of other types took courage and believed that under the plea of the right to talk as they wished in a free country they could escape justice.

Anarchy was emboldened. It masqueraded under all sorts of guises. It became difficult to tell just what was an anarchistic society and just what was some other kind of a society. The result was that the government prosecutions frequently did not reach their goal. Leniency was charged against the government officials when in truth perhaps their only crime was their inability to get the required proof.

Whether the plea of the officials is justified that they did all that they could in the way of prosecutions, it is impossible today to say. The fact remains, however, that many men went unscathed of justice and their freedom emboldened others to attempt to go to worse extremes.

Anarchy recently has been active in many cities in the United States. Only by the sheerest good fortune have the lives of many officials of the United States government been saved. Good luck, men here say, cannot be expected to attend officials forever.

Today the government is alive to the dangers which beset the people. It seems to be the set determination to root out anarchy and anarchists. Time alone will tell how successful this new and unquestionably holy crusade will be.

## FEW ADMITTED TO THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESIDENT'S MANSION CLOSED PRACTICALLY FOR QUITE A LONG TIME.

## IN BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT

Enclosed in Wonderful Hedge is Mrs. Roosevelt's Old Fashioned Garden, Which is Now a Mass of Rose Blooms.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The White House for some time has stood lonely and aloof. Seemingly the old place must miss the hurly-burly which it has housed through the years, or at least which one of its wings has sheltered, for the westernmost part of the old mansion has been the scene of cabinet meetings, of the rabble of beseeching politicians, of open and of closed conferences, and of general political and legislative planning activities through the four administrations during which this adjunct of the White House has had its builded existence.

During all the time of the president's absence in Europe, and during all the time of the actual warfare, the White House proper was closed to visitors. Today a few fortunate ones under proper guidance are admitted to the lower rooms, but for the main part its isolation is complete.

The White House itself is a beautiful structure, but its beauty is as nothing to the colorful glow of its environment. The few fortunate ones who today are allowed to enter the mansion occasionally are led thither from the office wing through the wonderful garden planted and tended through three seasons by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. This garden is a hedged-in place, hedged in by the most wonderful "hedge product" ever seen even in this country of hedges. The green wall which encloses three sides of this garden spot of the great White House grounds is six feet high and three feet in depth. It flourishes literally like the green bay tree. Its only rival in the Potomac country is the fine box hedge planted at Mount Vernon by the hands of George Washington.

## Garden Planted by Mrs. Roosevelt.

This White House garden, which forms of course only a small part of the White House grounds, has been an institution of three administrations. When Mrs. Roosevelt lived in the White House she planned an old-fashioned garden, and she put her plan into effect. From the windows of the White House one looked down on a garden in which bloomed geraniums, pansies, nasturtiums, hollyhocks, forgetmenots, roses, bachelor buttons, fuchsias, sweet williams, and all the rest of the old time favorites.

It was Mrs. Roosevelt's custom to invite her intimate friends to afternoon tea in the old-fashioned garden. There in the late afternoon the garden lay under the shadows of the great trees which have stood as sentinels in the White House grounds for many years. The place was quaint, old-fashioned and fragrant and the elders of Washington life renewed the days of their youth before the plain flowers had been supplanted by the exotics which modern gardeners insist must have the place of prominence in sun and in shade.

Mrs. Taft continued the old-fashioned garden, and so did the first Mrs. Wilson. The present mistress of the White House loves roses. The garden of today is a mass of rose blooms and the air all about is surcharged with the fragrance of these wonderful flowers. In Washington the roses bloom from early May until well on toward Thanksgiving, and so the beauty of the rose garden is assured for many months to come.

## Wonderful Gobelin Tapestry.

The few visitors who are admitted to the White House today have a chance to view the wonderful piece of Gobelin tapestry which the French presented to President and Mrs. Wilson some time ago. It covers a part of the east wall of the East Room, and is a costly piece of tapestry and it is said by those who are presumed to know that it is of rare beauty. It represents the marriage of Psyche.

As most people probably know, "the front of the White House is the back." It was intended originally that the south side of the building should be the main entrance, but the necessities of the case have "turned the thing around," and now the accepted main entrance is the one which faces the grounds on Pennsylvania avenue. While the grounds on the avenue side are spacious, they are only about one-third the size of those which extend from the south veranda down to the fence which separates the White House domain from the roadway between it and the Mall.

Some years ago a terrific storm swept over Washington and felled some ten or twelve of the finest trees in the White House grounds. Most of those sacrificed were on the Pennsylvania avenue side. The trees in the grounds on the south side are nothing short of wonderful. They represent some twenty-five or thirty species and they are thrifty, and so are maintained by the watchfulness of the tree culture man employed by the government. In the shade of these trees are a score or so of sheep and perhaps half as many lambs.

Rain water is "soft" because it contains no mineral matter.



## To Mend an Ugly Tear.

Sometimes you are unfortunate enough to make an ugly tear in a handsome new gown. It may be mended very successfully, and if in an inconspicuous place it will not show at all. Lay the tear edge to edge, and baste across it, being careful that while the edges meet, they do not overlap. Cut a piece of rubber tissue, which may be obtained at any tailoring shop, to amply cover the tear. Lay the garment on the ironing board right side down, place the rubber over the rent, and over the rubber lay a piece of goods of the same material as that of the garment to be mended. Keep both rubber and goods perfectly smooth, and press out with a hot iron for several minutes. Now cut out the basting threads on the right side, and shave off any rough edges remaining. When there is no material of the dress on hand, a piece of lightweight woolen goods of the same color will answer. That the bottoms of men's trousers are held together in this way is a good sign that the method is practical and successful.

## To Pad Embroidery.

In padding embroidery use the chain stitch. This is an especially good hint for making scalloped edges.

In making patch work, if you cut your pattern in table oil cloth instead of paper, you will find the work much more satisfactory. The oil-cloth pattern will not slip when cutting and there is no danger of snipping off a portion with the scissors.

## A Dress Protector.

When the yoke of a nightdress becomes worn, cut off the nightdress skirt, take out the sleeves and sew it together across the top, leaving a

small opening through which the bodice of a suit hanger may be slipped, and use it to protect a nice dress hanging in the closet. Washed but seldom used will last a long time, and will be far more convenient than a bag, as it is so much easier to insert the dress without crushing.

## Use for Old Leather.

One should always save the tops of old shoes, or the gauntlets of heavy riding gloves or other pieces of leather. They are excellent as an interlining for iron holders.

Do not make the holder too large, as it is clumsy to handle. Those which are oval in shape are preferable. Cut the covering and the interlining the same size and shape, stitching all the thicknesses on the machine close to the edge of the material. The bind with a tape or piece of same binding.

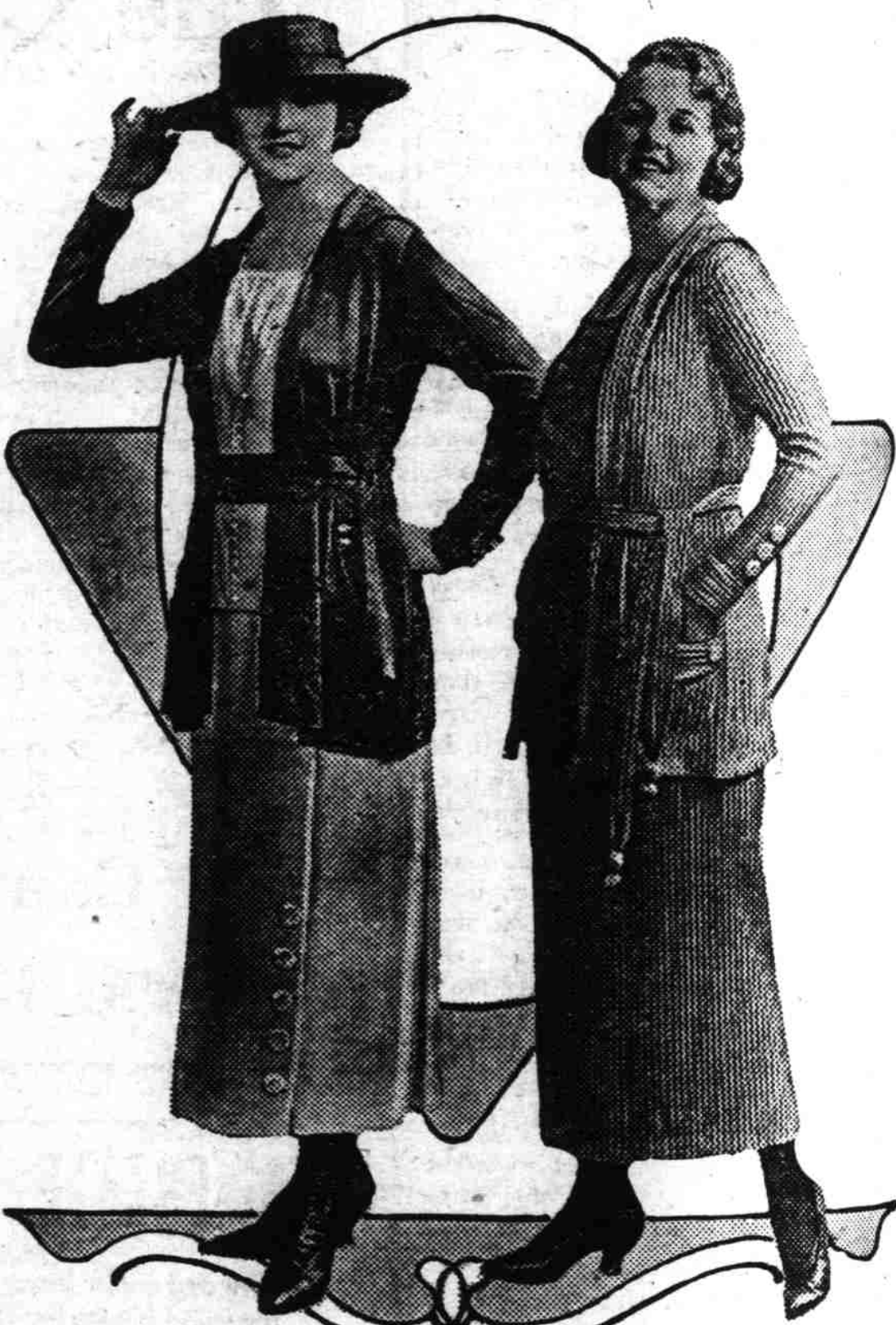
## Pongee Again.

As sure as the coming of summer pongee in some form appears. This year there are lovely pongee parasols. Some are mounted on brown frames and sticks, with no other trimming than brown cords on the handles and brown tassels on the ends. Another shows lovely blue butterflies embroidered all over the inside of the parasol, with blue cord and blue ends to the sticks.

## A Footwear Fad.

The few who wish to follow fashion's whim in footwear can wear, this summer, white oxfords with black shoe laces and black stockings. This combination is sanctioned by New York's latest decree. Of course the generality of women will use the conservative all white.

## Summer and Sport Suits



No one is prepared for midsummer unless she has ready for warm weather a sport suit, or a sport coat that may be worn with skirts of the same character, supplemented by a sweater of sweater-coat. The sport suit has made a place for itself that nothing else can fill. It is not an extravagance even for the woman who believes in reducing her expenditure on clothes to necessities, for the sport suit replaces dressier and less generally wearable clothes. It is smart enough to take the place of afternoon frocks and it remains informal, whatever it is made of. "Suit" is a term that covers the combination of a sport skirt and a sport coat that do not match, as well as skirt and coat of the same material.

A handsome example of the first combination appears in the suit on the left of the two models shown in the picture. In this the skirt is of white satin and is made of one of those new weaves that appear to be better suited to sport skirts than to anything else. It is strong and brilliant. On the overlapped seam at the left side, five large, flat pearl buttons are set near the bottom. Nothing could be done more to emphasize the character of the skirt.

The coat is in the same class as the

skirt, and is made of bright green silk tricolette, with sailor collar and band of self-colored embroidery about the bottom. A satin vest worn with it has small pearl buttons, set close together, down the front. Bright green taffeta coats with machine stitching of white silk, and coats crocheted of the green silk in lace designs are noteworthy among the novelties to be worn with white satin or silk sport skirts. All the coats have belts of sashes.

The suit at the right is made of a heavy ribbed silk-skirt and coat of the same material. There are several patterns in these sport silks, some of them in two colors, others in figured designs of one color. Angora cloth is a favorite for embellishing them placed in bands about the skirt and coat and as cuffs and collars. For many of these suits are untrimmed, the fanciful fabric makes variety enough. Even in sport suits the vest has made a place for itself, and it appears in this model with cuff at the bottom having six little buttons along the center. But there are many sport coats that ignore the vogue of vests.

Julius Bottomley