

"Lost: 500 Congressmen!"



The "Congressional Burying Ground", Washington, D. C.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

LOST: 500 Congressmen! Such is the wording of a headline or a want-ad, which might have appeared in the newspapers throughout the country recently, thereby providing newspaper paragraphs with ample material for one of their well-beloved jests at the expense of our representatives in the national legislature. Although such a statement has nothing to do with the 530 men and women who are now in session at Washington, it is true, nevertheless. Ask Anson Wold!

Anson Wold is the man who has just seen his great work, "Biographical Directory of the American Congress—1774-1927," go to press. Mr. Wold, who was brought to Washington from Minnesota 29 years ago by Senator Knute Nelson, was for many years a clerk in the census bureau. Four years ago the congressional joint committee on printing, headed by Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, authorized the publication of a new congressional directory, and Mr. Wold, secretary of the committee, was assigned to the task. For the last four years he and his assistant, F. L. Fridley, have been at work on the gigantic task of compiling the biographies of 9,000 men and women who have served in the two houses of our national legislative body. Now their work is done, and within a few weeks libraries throughout the country will receive copies of the work, which libraries say is one of the most used volumes in their collections.

But despite the fact that Mr. Wold and Mr. Fridley have sent out something like 35,000 letters, communicated with persons in nearly every part of the world and toiled unceasingly to make the directory complete in every detail, there are in it 500 biographical "blanks" that they still are trying to fill. The roster of those who served in congress, of course, is complete. But the "blanks" have to do with birthdays, burial places, professions and politics.

Take, for instance, the case of William Wilson. He is listed in the directory thus (and his is the shortest biography in the book): "Wilson, Mr. William, a representative from Pennsylvania; was elected to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth congresses (March 4, 1815—March 3, 1819)." Or this one, "Woodruff, Thomas M., a representative from New York; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth congress (March 4, 1845—March 3, 1847); engaged in the furniture business in New York city, where he died about 1854 or 1855." Here are some other unsolved mysteries: Alexander Wilson was a representative from Virginia in the Ninth and Tenth congresses but neither the date of his birth or the date of his death is known. For that matter it is not even known where he lived in Virginia. Asariah Boody, a representative from New York, died as recently as 1885, and yet his burial place is unknown. Alfred Moore Gatlin, of North Carolina, served in the Eighteenth congress. Then he moved to Florida, which was then a wilderness, and no further trace of him has ever been found.

As an illustration of the difficulties which the two congressional biographers have experienced, take this case: for two years they searched for a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key,

who wrote the "Star-Spangled Banner," hoping that she might be related to or know something about two other Keyes who were Maryland representatives in congress. They found her eventually but learned that she knew nothing about either of the two men. Then there is the case of a distinguished Marylander, John Hanson, who was president of the Continental congress in 1781-82, and who is often referred to as "the first President of the United States," since he served as president under the Articles of Confederation. The directory says that Hanson is buried at Oxon Hill in Prince Georges county, Maryland, but Mr. Wold admits that this may be only tradition, since Hanson's grave has never been found. Maryland historians have tried to solve the mystery without success, and a Boy Scout organization has dedicated itself to make a search and help locate the grave.

Not only has the progress on the directory been hampered by the absence of reliable information but by receiving information which turned out to be misinformation. Frequently this was supplied to them by well-meaning relatives or descendants who had no more authentic data than that offered by family tradition, which is notoriously unreliable. Curiously enough some relatives or descendants refused to supply any information at all, declaring that the congressional relative or ancestor had dishonored the family name. One such case concerned a representative who had withdrawn from congress when his state seceded from the Union at the opening of the Civil war.

Other difficulties are explained in the foreword to the biography by Mr. Wold. Prior to 1809 apparently no effort was made to publish a directory of congress. The earliest known directory is entitled "Places of Abode of the Members of Both Houses of Congress, First Session of the Eleventh Congress." This was a pamphlet of 15 pages, published by R. C. Weightman in 1809, and contains the names and locations of boarding houses, arranged alphabetically, which are followed by names of senators and representatives residing therein.

"Directories, containing added congressional information, compiled and printed under contract by private firms," the foreword continues, "appeared from time to time. Though still printed by contract, the congressional directory for the first session of the Thirtieth congress, issued in 1848 by J. & G. S. Gideon, assumed an official air by bearing the title-page words 'Compiled and published for the use of Congress by the Postmaster of the House of Representatives.' Similar information was carried on titles up to and including the first session of the Thirty-eighth congress.

"At the beginning of the second session of the Thirty-eighth congress, a joint resolution, approved February 14, 1865, was unanimously adopted, providing for the compilation and publication of the first congressional directory under the supervision of the joint committee on public printing. The committee held numerous sessions, obtained and examined like publications issued in foreign countries, and finally decided upon a work similar in essentials to The House of Commons, published in London since 1852.

"Biographical sketches of senators and representatives appeared in 1867 in the first edition of the congressional directory for the second session of

the Fortieth congress. In the compiler's note it is called a 'proof edition,' and has approximately 235 biographies of senators, representatives, and territorial delegates.

"It is referred to as being incomplete, and in 1868 was replaced by a second edition which contained a few more sketches. The directory for the third session, printed in 1869, contains approximately 280 biographies.

"The work of preparing and publishing a biographical directory to include all the preceding congresses was first undertaken by Charles Lanman in 1859. It bears the imposing title, 'Directory of the United States Congress.' There have been at least six subsequent editions, which were intended to give up-to-date and authentic biographical data. Since Mr. Lanman's last volume, however, the succeeding compilers appear to have done little more than to add such information as could be obtained from the congressional directories published during each session of congress. It seems that no effort to correct, revise or perfect the work of former compilers was ever attempted, and thus original errors were perpetuated."

Filling in some of the "blanks" in the new directory would have been easy, though, for the compilers, if all of the dead congressmen had been buried in the congressional cemetery established for that purpose in the early days of the Republic. That cemetery is one of the most interesting and historical spots in the city of Washington today. In 1807 Christ Episcopal church in Washington first established this burying ground, and a few years later it was chosen as a place of burial for senators and representatives who died while in office. Since that time 109 government officials have been buried there and monuments have been erected over a hundred of those graves. In addition 85 cenotaphs have been placed in honor of members of congress who have been buried in other cemeteries.

Up to 1835 practically every member of congress who died in office was buried there. Means of transportation were so limited that few families were able to convey the bodies of their dead from the capital. But as transportation facilities grew better this practice finally ceased. By an act of May 23, 1876, congress abolished the custom of erecting cenotaphs and provided that thereafter monuments should be authorized only when the deceased congressman was actually buried in the cemetery.

The first congressman to be buried was Ezra Darby, of New Jersey, who died January 28, 1808. George Clinton, Vice President of the United States, was first buried there, and years elapsed before his body was taken to his old home in New York. But other notables still sleep there. One of them is Tobias Lear, the faithful private secretary to George Washington. Near by are the graves of Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, the noted Choctaw chief; Scarlett Crow, another famous Indian warrior; William Wirt, an attorney general of the United States, and Abel P. Upshur, a former secretary of state and secretary of the navy. One monument has a particular romantic interest. Beneath it, side by side in a single grave, rest the bodies of Capt. Beverly Kennon and Abel Parker Upshur, victims of an explosion of a gun aboard the American frigate, "Princeton," in 1844. Both were natives of Virginia, and the two men formed a friendship in early youth that lasted until the grave.

Standard Time

The United States Naval observatory has three standard clocks running in constant temperature vaults, electrically wound and sealed to keep the air pressure constant. Meridian circle observations of selected stars are taken regularly on clear nights, and from these observations the error of standard clocks are determined. The observatory sends out time signals. Correct time is given over radio networks as an advertising device.

mean that the Australians will save more than \$1,000,000 in freight costs during a year. The price of the butter could be lowered and the market would be increased. With the water extracted the butter would be even less apt to acquire bacteria of a harmful nature, he said.

Australia ships 40,000 tons of butter to England and consumes 80,000 tons herself. Butter manufacturing is one of the large industries of the country.

There is no day without sorrow.

HOW TO LIVE LONGER

By JOHN CLARENCE FUNK
DEADLY ROMANCE

ONE afternoon recently a man drove his family into the country. It was a beautiful day, spring was at its best, and the trip was a joyful success. Around noon the picnic lunch was spread near an old stone walled spring. Here on the back road the romance of days gone by when father had been a boy on the farm, returned to life. And the water so sparkling, and so clear!

Now for the other side of the picture. Two weeks later the parents and the two children became sick. Three weeks later all of them had gone through serious illness, the youngest child unsuccessfully. The romance had been attractive but the unseen typhoid germs had got in their work. Things at the spring had not been what they seemed to be.

City dwellers take pure, clear and safe water as a matter of course. Aren't they paying taxes and water bills for just that thing? Very well, and very logical. But many urbanites forget that at the city line the filtration plant and its intelligent overseers cease to function. It therefore does not pay to become too enthusiastic over the old oaken bucket, the spring by the wayside and the antique pump.

Quite true, some states, but by no means all of them, annually check up on the highway water supplies on the main traveled roads for the protection of the motoring public. They even placard as "Safe" or "Unsafe" every individual source of supply that is likely to serve the passing automobilist. But even in these careful jurisdictions the by-roads in all probability will be missed. Better go thirsty, therefore, if the romantic water supplies cannot present clear proof of their safety.

In this connection, a word to country dwellers. Have your individual supply checked annually by a recognized laboratory. A small money outlay will be necessary but it's nothing compared to doctor bills or funeral expenses. In addition, obtain and study the literature published by your state department of health on this most important subject. Don't take any chances on your water supply no matter how good it looks or tastes.

Acting upon this advice may save illness and even death.

QUACK, QUACK

THE barefaced assumption of scientific superiority displayed by quacks should be enough to settle anyone. Add to this the studio portraits of the wizards themselves, and the last vestige of appeal should be gone. But, somehow, the thing works just the other way.

The ability to toot their own horns is their only merit. Having failed in the ethical practice of their professions—medical or dental, if, indeed, they possess even these qualifications—these egotistical gentry purchase space in newspapers (when they can) and in this manner brazenly admit to the world that they have beaten it, including all the scientists and leaders of their chosen calling. Thus they are able to effect marvelous and hitherto unknown cures for as low as a dollar down! Which, it must be confessed, is low indeed.

And so it comes to pass that hundreds of thousands of dollars annually are expended by people who still believe in fairy stories. If this was all there was to it, possibly no objection would be made. If a fellow wants to throw his money away, that's his business. But when it comes to throwing health away, then the matter assumes public importance and a warning is quite justifiable.

In all fairness, quacks sometimes cure people. But their main interest usually is in the money they can extract—not in the amount of health they can bestow. As a matter of fact, many instances are on record where a physical condition has been aggravated for the sole purpose of prolonging the cure.

Indeed, sometimes the outlook as stated by this particular brand of medicine has been so unpleasantly (and untruthfully) tragic that the patient upon hearing the verdict has straightway left the office and committed suicide!

The legitimate medical profession, on the other hand, is the foundation of the nation's health. Each community has its share of honest, well-informed and experienced practitioners. What more do you need? Can you afford less?

If you are looking, therefore, for "value received" and health, don't make friends with the quacks.

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Following Stars

Wise men are always doing what the Magi in the Gospel story did. They are always following stars. . . . It is this following of starlike ideals, ideals of truth, ideals of honor, ideals of duty, which invests our common life with dignity and meaning.

Poor Mother

"The street car service is rotten. Always overcrowded."
"Yes, but father, you got a seat, didn't you?"
"Yes, but your poor mother had to stand all the way."

The KITCHEN CABINET

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Be strong!
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day,
how long:
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—M. D. Babcock.

SEASONABLE FOODS

A dainty food, which may be served in patty shells, in timbale cases or crostades, is the following:



Sweet breads
With Mushrooms.
Parboil one pair of sweet breads in slightly acidulated water. Remove the membrane and cut into small pieces,

or chop. Chop five fresh mushrooms. Add to a hot pan with one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, cook until smooth, then add one cupful of rich cream and the mushrooms which have been cooked in a tablespoonful of butter for five minutes. Stir and cook until well heated through, season with salt and white pepper and serve in patty shells or on toast.

Golden Filled Kisses.—Add to four unbeaten egg whites one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and two cupfuls of sugar. Beat until the mixture will hold its shape. Place in spoonfuls on a baking sheet and bake in a slow oven until dry and lightly browned. Scoop out and when cool fill with orange jelly and whipped cream, equal parts. Put together in pairs, chill and serve.

Salad Jelly Foundation.—Take two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, one cupful of cold water; when soft add two cupfuls of boiling water, one-fourth cupful of lemon juice, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. Allow the jelly to thicken slightly, then stir in any prepared fruit or vegetables, turn into wet molds and chill. If fruit is used the fruit juice may be used in place of some of the water.

Pinwheel Cookies.—Cream one-half cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of shortening, add the yolk of an egg, one tablespoonful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, one square of chocolate melted. Mix the dough and divide into halves. Roll out into a thin sheet and to the other half add the melted chocolate, roll out and place on top of the first. Roll up like a jelly roll about two inches in diameter. Put into the ice chest to chill for several hours. Cut into slices and bake eight to ten minutes. This recipe makes four dozen cookies.

Cooling Dishes.

During the summer weather desserts should be light, easy of digestion, as well as simple to prepare.



Creme Orient.—Take a package of lemon gelatin, dissolve in a cupful of boiling water and a cupful of pineapple juice. Let stand until thick but not set; whip with an egg beater until frothy, add one-fourth cupful of diced pineapple and the same of diced preserved ginger and one cupful of cream, whipped. Pile into a mold and chill.

Frozen Tomato Salad.—Dissolve a package of lemon gelatin, add one cupful of boiling tomato juice, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, a few dashes of paprika, one teaspoonful of onion juice and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of cloves. Add three more cupfuls of tomato juice and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and place in a freezer. Freeze for ten minutes, then place in molds; pack in ice and salt for a half hour. Serve on lettuce or water cress.

Fruit Punch.—Pour a pint of water over two tablespoonfuls of black tea. Let it steep five minutes. Boil two cupfuls of water and one cupful of sugar five minutes, add the juice of three lemons and two oranges and a pint of strawberries cut into halves. Serve with cracked ice.

Canton Ginger Sandwich.—Thin cream cheese with cream and mix with an ounce or two of minced Canton ginger, two ounces of blanched and chopped almonds, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and paprika to taste. Serve the sandwiches garnished with water cress.

Ice Box Pie.—Soak a tablespoonful of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of cold water for five minutes, add one pint of any berry juice or other fruit juice boiling hot, a pinch of salt. When almost set add any berries or fruit and pour into a baked pastry shell. When firm, cover with whipped cream and serve. Be sure that the mixture is very thick before putting into the shell.

Strawberry Bombe Glace.—Line a melon mold with strawberry ice cream to one and one-half inches thick. Fill the center with pineapple or orange water ice. Mold should be filled to overflowing. Adjust the cover, pack in ice and salt and let stand four hours. Serve with strawberry sauce.

Nellie Maxwell

USE FLOWERS ON SUMMER HATS; PICTURESQUE DINNER DRESSES



SUMMER posies have been transferred from the back yard to milady's chapeau, according to some models that are being shown. At a recent fashion show held in New York city flattering flower trimmings predominated, in accordance with the new feminine trend in costume. Marguerites, sunflowers, nasturtiums, buttercups, daisies, pansies, asters—all of the brightest field flowers played a prominent part in the decoration for the hats.

In this collection probably the most striking was the large garden hat. Among others shown was a natural Tuscan straw, trimmed with bunches of bright flowers and a band of royal blue velvet ribbon; another was an almond green crinol hair hat with peach and charrusee buttercups on the left edge and side back of the crown.

At the upper left is shown a capucine bakou turban trimmed with shaded asters of felt. These are placed over the right ear. This is the only decoration used and brings the floral feature strongly into evidence. At the upper right is a capucine mushroom hat, closely woven. This departure from the small, close-fitting hat is a welcome change to almost every type of woman, as it serves as a splendid sunshade. The under part of the brim is lined with a silk in the darkest shade of the floral decoration, which is of shaded geraniums with pearl centers.

Rose bakou is the material in the hat shown at the lower left. The entire crown is covered with rose leaf petals tinted in green. The brim is

Four Pretty Summer Hats.

On account of the elaborate design it is built along simple lines. However, an accordion plaited founce adds a touch of fluffiness to the gown. The coat features an unusually large scarfcape falling at each side almost to the bottom of the coat, and having a broad band of black around the entire scarf. Flared sleeves are used and soft lapels give the garment a truly coat instead of a jacket effect. A large lace hat, suede shoes with satin trimming and sheer hose complete this most charming outfit.

The dainty dinner gown, after all, is regarded as the closest relative of the afternoon frock. However, simplicity is the keynote with a great many women, and especially with the Parisienne. The latter, as well as the American women who buy their gowns in Paris, have a natural inclination toward the simple effects, and this desire brings the black dress to the fore. Satin or dull-surfaced materials may be the choice, but if it is the black gown, and usually it is, it is perfect, if not complicated in cut, but simplicity rules in silhouette, and is the essence of chic afternoon attire. With



Stunning Dinner Outfit.

extremely wide and of the drooping type, shading the entire face. A black rough straw afternoon hat is shown at the lower right. This also is a large hat, the left side of the brim being noticeably wider. Along the back and underneath the brim on the left side large white and yellow marguerites are flatter applied. The brim has a lining of black crepe, and it is a hat that will appeal to thousands of women.

Flowered dinner dresses afford a most pleasing diversion. And with a twin pattern coat of moire such an outfit surely will claim many friends and admirers. The lower picture shows a flowered red and black gown with a twin pattern moire coat. It is a delightful idea and it is promised a vogue for at least the present summer season.

Tiny patterns that look like the foulard in ties that are worn by men mark some of the popular foulards used for dresses for town wear and which are worn at many of the resorts, and these are very much along the lines that are favored by the Paris elite.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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Save Freight Costs

A representative of the Australian dairy industry has been making a tour of the world in the interests of the Australian business men. He is now in this country moving through the West and on his way to Canada. While in England he took the opportunity to confer with English business men about the feasibility of shipping butter to that country minus its water content. This plan, if adopted, will