

# The World's Busiest EXECUTIVE



Patrick McKenna, Executive Director of the White House, has been in the executive office for eleven years.



Joseph Tumulty, Secretary of the White House, is the man who has been in the executive office for eleven years.



Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is the man who has been in the executive office for eleven years.



Thomas W. Brahm, Assistant Secretary of the White House, is the man who has been in the executive office for eleven years.



Radolph Forster, Executive Clerk of the White House, is the man who has been in the executive office for eleven years.

## A Short Description of How President Wilson Spends a Day. Every Minute Is Accounted for in His Energetic Attention to Uncle Sam's Business.

Students of executive administration the world over have agreed that an active and energetic president of these United States is the wisest and probably the most powerful individual under the sun.

Wherefore the average citizen cannot fail to find more than a passing interest in just how the impulses for each government are speeding out along countless spokes from the central hub in Washington and creating present-day history from the sun-baked Philippines to the ice-bound coasts of Alaska with all that lies between, around and underneath.

So this is the story of a work-day with Woodrow Wilson showing how he does it and who helps him and giving a slight idea of how the tremendous job is handled with perfect courtesy and business thoroughness.

First of all comes the correspondence—a veritable avalanche; for he is understood, that as many as 3,000 letters addressed to Woodrow Wilson have arrived in the executive offices inside the working limits of a single day.

The vast majority of all this is valueless but on the occasion of the tariff legislation scores of business men sent to the national executive first hand information that produced immediate and important results.

In all cases, a letter to Woodrow

Wilson receives an answer, and the aim of the executive office is a prompt courteousness that might set an example to humbler and less-rushed, public places.

"The president demands first of all absolute thoroughness and courtesy, coupled with all possible dispatch," said Secretary Joseph Tumulty, explaining the workings of the most highly vitalized department in the national administration; "our motto is, every letter answered on the same day."

"Of course," continued the executive secretary with becoming modesty, "we don't always succeed; for when legislation has the entire country stirred up the office force could not answer all letters received inside the 24 hours, if it worked day and night.

"But under ordinary circumstances a letter to the president is actually replied to on the day it enters here."

Which, when the mass of correspondence involved is duly considered—is a truly remarkable performance.

Yet even the mass of correspondence is a simple proposition compared to the handling of the visitors who crowd into the executive ante-chambers clamoring for "only one minute" with the president. Their motives range all the way from important official business to the individual who is sight-seeing Washington and hates to go "black-home" without a handshake from the national executive.

In so far as possible the time of Mr. Wilson is mapped out ahead. A sample of a busy day follows, and it was not a single day nor a particularly important one. Here's what the president had to look forward to when he started to work on Monday, October 5.

10 a. m.—Washington correspon-

dents.

10:30 a. m.—Representative Johnson of Kentucky.

10:35 a. m.—Representative Cresser of Ohio.

10:40 a. m.—Representative Clayton of Alabama.

10:45 a. m.—Senator Johnson of Maine.

11 a. m.—Senators Swanson and Martin.

11:15 a. m.—Senator Rankhead and Alabamian delegation.

11:30 a. m.—Commissioners Mell-henny and Calloway.

11:45 a. m.—Hon. E. P. Glass.

12—Representative Beakes of Michigan.

12:30 p. m.—Assistant Secretary Malone.

12:45 p. m.—Robert Garrett.

1 p. m.—Senator Newlands.

2 p. m.—The White House minister from Salvador to present credentials.

3 to 10 p. m.—Conference with democratic members of senate currency committee.

It will be noticed that the newspaper men were given first opportunity at the president and it is worthy of comment that Mr. Wilson has gained the absolute confidence and respect of these hard-working, keen-eyed individuals who are the eyes of the nation.

Throughout the rest of the day of-

ficial business dominated, as evidenced by the heavy proportion of senators and members of the lower house. The list strongly disproves the oft-repeated charge that the president has been disposed to run the whole thing himself and has cracked a ruthless administrative whip over the legislative branch of the national government.

**Seeks Views of Legislators.**

As a matter of fact the executive insists that every opportunity be granted to both senators and congressmen to keep in touch with him. Their advice is welcomed, sought for and invariably given consideration by Woodrow Wilson. So much is this the case that he frequently changes his scheduled engagements in order to accommodate senators and congressmen.

The executive offices are that section of the White House group of buildings that lies farthest uptown, stretching to the edge of the grounds and directly opposite the state department group. The main effect both inside and out is simplicity—the average hallway executive is more ostentatiously supplied with offices than the president of the United States.

In the doorway is a uniformed policeman with a Chesterfield courtesy that perfectly conceals the fact that he is sizing up all unknown visitors with a swift thoroughness that

bars out 99 per cent of undesirables.

Down a short hallway and to the right one happens upon "Pat" McKenna, the president's official door-keeper and a man who has seen both Roosevelt and Taft at the nation's helm. For 11 years he (who would see the head of the United States government) has first had to pass under the shrewd hazel eyes of Pat McKenna. The man's complete congressional directory bound in five tols, eight inches of thoroughly trained knowledge concerning Washington and its official world.

Senators, commissioners, diplomats and congressmen, they are all known to McKenna and he has a discerning eye that can pick out unfailingly the crank with a mission or the idly curious sub-departments and through this enters the outer executive office occupied by the clerical heads of various sub-departments and through this into the space reserved for Secretary Tumulty.

**Tumulty on the Job.**

The visitor is now only separated by a door from the man he wants to see; but, alas! necessity demands that he have a real reason for taking up the too few minutes of the busiest executive in the entire world.

It is wonderful how many people enter Secretary Tumulty's office with the fixed conviction that they must see Woodrow Wilson himself in person and who leave with their business amply cared for and yet without occupying the president's time. And these folk go away perfectly satisfied.

Therein lies the talent of Tumulty, backed by that individual's ability to handle innumerable situations without forcing the president himself to take a hand in the matter. Sometimes the visitor himself decides that a letter would do just as well, more often the men who want to see the president in person are shown that some depart-

ment chief is the one they really need.

**The Inevitable Crank.**

And, it occasionally the cranks get into the outer offices, they still have a double net to slip through, and so far none of them has reached President Wilson. Recently a richly dressed individual did manage to make the ante-room.

Here his success overcome him to such an extent, he just couldn't help unfolding to Assistant Secretary T. W. Brahm and Executive Clerk Radolph Forster that he held in his gloved hands all the clues to a \$500,000 conspiracy hatched in Wall street to cut off the pending currency bill and keep the grip of the money kings on the throat of the common people.

He was promptly soothed and earnestly thanked for his extraordinary information and careful notes taken after which he was asked to step "this way" and found himself politely and firmly expedited in the opposite direction to the president's office.

He was probably not dangerous but the men handling the outer executive offices are taking no chances. For underneath the smooth working politeness spread around the democratic simplicity of Woodrow Wilson's audience-room, there exists one of the most thorough organizations possible, and it is all the more effective as it is utterly unseen.

Secret service men working under Officer "Jim" Sloane manage to look over all except those visitors thoroughly known. The surveillance is so expertly performed that it is never suspected. Sloane, who has charge of this, knows his business to perfection, having done the same thing for the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

But now all the outer doors have been passed in safety and the last one opens quickly and the president's visitor finds himself in a nearly round room, say 20 feet in diameter, the

entire back seemingly of windows looking out on the rear lawn of the White House.

**Greeted Visitors Standing.**

Almost invariably the national executive meets his visitors standing and with outstretched hand. For Wilson does not passively take the hand of those who come to see him; but gives an aggressive hand clasp formed of three or four staccato pressures, in which all the tremendous nervous energy and dynamic force of the man is clearly evidenced.

If the interview is to be a short one the president is apt to remain standing. Important interviews are naturally handled differently, but there is always a predominate feeling that "business is business" and that it must be thoroughly attended to.

And once that "business" has been swiftly but carefully threshed over, it is the next one's turn and the visitor carries away with him an ineffable impression of a man in deadly earnest, who takes his work as the most serious and yet the most enjoyable thing in life.

On the far side from the president's office is the cabinet chamber, where the president and his official family decide tremendously important matters, while seated around an oblong table in a room closely resembling the director's room in any large city banking establishment.

So much for formal visits to the national executive. In addition, Mr. Wilson has the habit of frequently coming into the outer offices and shaking hands generally. And it is a noticeable fact that he is especially glad to find a lad or lassie and that the children always get an exceptionally warm hand clasp.

For the average man and woman, it will be a pleasant thing to realize that amidst the pressure and hurry of the wheels of state, there is always time to spare for those "youngest" men and women who must furnish the future sanity of presidents and senators and their equally important feminine contingent.

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

PASTOR RUSSELL'S WEEKLY SERMON

In the Shubert Masonic theater in Louisville, Ky., Pastor Russell presented his photo-drama of creation. It is truly a wonderful presentation of the Bible narrative. Nothing of the kind has ever before been shown here. It is interesting to the point of fascination. One desires to see it over and over again.

It is now reported successful in more than 30 of the best theaters of the principal cities, where crowds are the rule. Over 35,000 attend in one day, and the numbers are rapidly rising.

In the forenoon Pastor Russell delivered a discourse on "The Chiefest Resurrection," from the text, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust." Acts xxiv:15.

The pastor remarked that Easter Sunday, throughout the civilized world, stands as the reminder of the resurrection of Jesus; and yet there has perhaps never been a time when the professed followers of Jesus have believed less in the resurrection of the dead than at present. This shows a great falling away from the faith once delivered to the saints. The resurrection hope is the great hope which the Bible sets before mankind.

The pastor cited various scriptures to prove that death is the penalty of sin—the curse which came upon Adam and all his race because of Adam's disobedience to God in Eden. He showed that God's promise to roll away the curse, and to give blessing instead, includes every member of the human family.

He reasoned and produced Bible proofs in support, that the blessing of all the families of the earth, therefore, will mean the resurrection of the dead—the resurrection of Adam and every member of his race.

The earliest information on God's part that He would do anything for man's recovery from the death sentence, was given when our first parents were expelled from Eden. There God vaguely declared that at some future time the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. This was merely a ray of hope, with no intimation of how it would be accomplished.

God's first definite statement of what He purposed to do for Adam and his race was made to Abraham 2,000 years after sin had entered the world. To Abraham God made known His future good intentions toward Adam and all of his posterity. He said, "I purpose to bless all the families of the earth. Walk before Me

and be thou faithful; and the blessing shall come to the human family through thee and thy posterity." After Abraham had endured tests, God confirmed the previous assurances and gave His oath to prove the certainty of the whole matter. The words were: "In thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

**The Law Covenant and Shadow.**

God knew, when He made the promise to Abraham, that His spiritual seed, the Christ, would not appear even in the flesh for more than two thousand years. He knew also that it would be nearly two thousand years after that before the spiritual seed would be given the necessary power and authority to bind Satan and to release the slaves of sin from the tomb and from the shackles of ignorance, superstition and weakness. But it was neither necessary nor expedient that all this should be told to Abraham. It was sufficient that the friend of God should know of a surety that a blessing was coming, and that His seed would be identified with that work of blessing mankind.

God did, indeed, give a typical lesson respecting the fact that there would be two seeds of Abraham; one heavenly and the other, earthly. Without explaining the matter to Abraham, God stated it so that it would be written aforetime for the information of the household of faith of this gospel age. He said: "Thy seed shall be as the stars of heaven, and as the sand of the seashore." One of these seeds would be developed under the law—by being required to obey the divine law, and thus being helped up toward perfection. The other seed, the heavenly, would be given, not by law. Good works would be accounted to the heavenly seed on the basis of faith.

St. Paul calls our attention to these two seeds, and assures us that the promise of God made to Abraham pertains to both the heavenly, spiritual seed, and the earthly, human-nature class. His words are: "Therefore it is of faith, that it might be by grace; to the end that the promise might be sure to all the seed; not to that only which is of the law, but to that also which is of the faith of Abraham." Romans iv:15.

God allowed Abraham's posterity, through Jacob, to go down to Egypt, and there to become a nation of bondmen. Later, He brought them to Mount Sinai, where He made a law covenant with them, Moses serving as its mediator. In that covenant God

promised that if the Israelites would keep His law perfectly He would use them as His holy nation for the blessing of all nations. But God knew that Israel could not keep that covenant into which they entered.

God had a double purpose in entering into that covenant with Israel. (1) It served to show them that they were sinners, who could not keep the law and who could not be blessed themselves by anything that they could do; and that hence they could not expect to be used of God in the blessing of other peoples. Additionally, it taught a similar lesson to all others who would subsequently know about the arrangement. That one great lesson was that God's law is perfect, and obedience to it requires perfection, and that no man is perfect; hence no man is able to keep the law of God; hence no man is entitled to eternal life; for God purposes to give eternal life only to the perfect.

(2) Another object was that the law covenant and everything appertaining thereto were typical, and pointed forward to glorious antitypes which would bring in the real blessings.

**The Antitypes Far Superior.**

The law covenant typified the new law covenant of the future, which will be in operation for all the families of the earth during the thousand years of Christ's reign. The mediator of that new covenant will be the antitype of Moses—The Christ—Jesus the head, and the church His body, enthroned in power and great glory as the anti-typical Melchizedek—a priest upon His throne. As the typical covenant was inaugurated by the sacrifice of bulls and goats, so the antitypical covenant, the new law covenant, will be inaugurated upon the basis of "better sacrifices" than those. As the typical covenant had its day of atonement for the sins of the people, so the antitypical covenant will have a much greater atonement day.

The offering of the "better sacrifices" takes place during the early part of the antitypical atonement day, which began 1800 years ago and is not yet completed. The great sin offering was that of Jesus, finished at Calvary; but His secondary offerings, as our great high priest, have continued ever since, and during this period He has been offering up the members of His body, justified through His precious sacrifice. These, the apostle declares, are holy and acceptable sacrifices, because offered by their great Redeemer and Advocate.

**Redemption Necessary First.**

We now see from God's standpoint that the law covenant was added because of transgression—to show the natural tendency of sin, the impossibility of any other way of ridding the matter of that which God foreordained, namely, through Jesus and His glorious messianic kingdom.

We see also that whoever would be the seed of Abraham with power and authority from God to bless mankind must, first of all, accomplish a redemption—must pay the penalty against mankind. In God's providence,

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