

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

GUARDS PRESIDENT'S LIFE



The changes in officialdom at the national capital that followed the inauguration of William H. Taft as president extended even to the personnel of that secret service corps charged with protecting the person of the chief magistrate of the nation.

It is not strange that each president should prefer to exercise strictly his personal preferences regarding the secret service men detailed as his personal escort, for very few officials of high or low degree are more closely or more continuously associated with the chief executive than these protectors in plain clothes. President Taft's selection for the post of principal bodyguard was Secret Service Operative L. C. Wheeler and it all came about in this wise.

From the very day that Taft was elected president, four months in advance of the date on which he was inaugurated, the chief of the secret service, considering that Judge Taft was a personage whose well being was of vast import to the nation—detailed two of his best operatives to guard the president-elect. Mr. Wheeler was one of these men and he accompanied the Tafts everywhere they went—to Cincinnati; to Hot Springs, Va.; to Augusta, Ga., and to the Panama canal, with "side trips" to Washington, Philadelphia, New Haven, New York and other points. The qualities which Mr. Wheeler displayed during this strenuous season made a most favorable impression upon the new president and he asked that Mr. Wheeler be made his principal bodyguard when he was installed in the White House.

Now when President Taft walks, rides, drives or motors abroad in the streets of Washington or in the suburbs Secret Service Agent Wheeler is his inseparable shadow. The conscientious secret service man scarcely lets the distinguished object of his attention out of his sight during his waking hours. If the president plays golf, the faithful Wheeler is close by to ward off inquisitive or suspicious persons. If Mr. Taft occupies a box at the theater his involuntary escort is not far away, perhaps sheltered by the curtains of the box. If the chief magistrate strolls to church on Sunday morning the secret service man walks a short distance behind. President Lincoln always insisted that his bodyguard should walk by his side and chat with him as though he were an intimate friend. None of our later presidents have pursued that course, although under the Taft regime there has been introduced an innovation in that the secret service men who accompany the president to church wear frock coats and silk hats and could not be distinguished by the unknowing ones from fashionable club men sauntering leisurely and apparently unconcerned behind the president.

Wheeler, like to the other secret service men on duty at the White House, is about 30 years of age. He is of athletic build and keeps himself in the best of condition by daily exercise. All these secret service guards go well armed, but the weapons are carefully stowed away out of sight and there is nothing in either the dress or manner of these men to indicate their office.

NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER



Robert Gordon Valentine, the newly appointed Indian commissioner, is only 38, a fact which leads some irreverent members of the elder contingent to remark that the chorus at Washington is full of squabs and all the leading men are juveniles. Nevertheless, Mr. Valentine is so well in touch with the affairs of the Indian bureau that he was the personal choice of retiring Commissioner Leupp for the succession.

Valentine's knowledge of the Indian was mostly gained back in Massachusetts, where the only Indians are those who come along with the medicine shows. But he knows Lo, because he knows the poor white men pretty well. At least, those New England persons who pride themselves on following cold-ice-cold-facts rather than fancy and sentimental theory believe they know the cigar store Indian with the red blanket and the rooster feathers and the bear tooth necklace will not be in favor with the new Valentine regime any more than he was with the preceding Leupp administration. Valentine admits that, next to a coroner's certificate, the best certificate of goodness Lo can have is to chuck his feathers, put on overalls and a hickory shirt, grab a shovel and get to work with the other Americans. The Indian of romance and Leatherstocking doesn't look as good to Valentine as the Indian with his crops all cultivated and his farm work up to date.

After graduating from Harvard Valentine was a teacher, a bank clerk and then a newspaper writer. The latter job led to his political preferment.

COMPELLED TO BORROW



Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, who is popularly supposed to carry the state of Florida around in his pockets, has been compelled to abandon one of his dearest ambitions and announce a bond issue for the railroad he is building from the mainland across the coral beds to Key West. Up to date the engineering world has seen nothing more unique in its way than this railroad of 600 miles. Flagler has been constructing it much as a man would build a stable, his manager in charge of the work being unlimited as to expense and only bound to make the road a good one. It has been Flagler's pet idea that when the road is completed it should be without a penny of indebtedness or borrowed money. No notes nor bonds nor other evidences of obligation were to be in its records. It was to show that the big built three palatial hotels at an expense of more than \$5,000,000, was equal to meeting all bills for the construction of a railroad—even such a railroad as this.

The announcement, made the other day, that a bond issue is to be put out shows that the Flagler fortune was not at all points equal to the emergency. Still, nobody will believe that the poor commissioners are likely to be called upon in Mr. Flagler's behalf for some time yet. Next to John D. Rockefeller, he is the largest individual stockholder in the Standard Oil Co. He was a poor boy, clerking in a country store, before he heard the rapping of opportunity on the door. But he let go his bundles, sallied out and got a half-Nelson lock on the rapper before the echoes had died away.

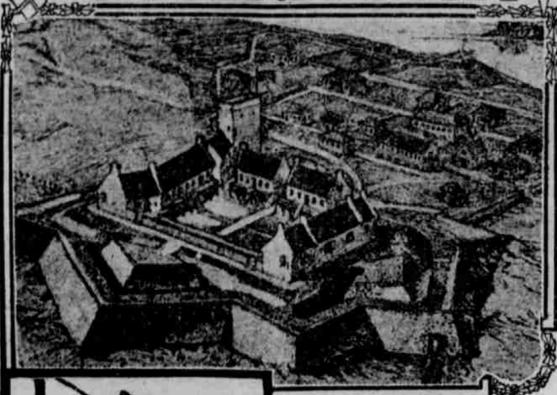
GERMAN RAILWAY MINISTER



Herr Von Breitenbach, as minister of public works and railways in the Prussian government, is at the head of the public-owned railroad system. Germany has owned her railroads for a number of years and they are managed by an especially capable and conservative body of officials.

Reports just received from the experts who have been studying the situation there declare however, that the plan is not a success. In respect both to the service received and the financial results public ownership in Germany is declared to be a long way from satisfactory. At the present moment Herr Von Breitenbach has in contemplation several changes of importance in the methods of his departments which look toward finally making the Prussian railroad business profitable to the government or satisfactory to the public, if either or both cases can be brought about.

RESTORATION OF HISTORIC FORT



ETHAN ALLEN TOWER.

FORT TICONDEROGA WHEN FULLY RESTORED

There is probably no feature of the coming observance of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain which appeals more strongly to historic interest than does the restoration of old Fort Ticonderoga. Into the warp and woof of American history the name Ticonderoga has been indelibly worked through years of bitter warfare, and the fact that this historic old fortification, fast falling to decay, is to be saved to succeeding generations through the intervention of a woman, coupled with the fact that the work of restoration has now progressed so far that was possible to entertain on Tuesday, July 6, the president of the United States in the very building in which on May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen made his famous demand for the surrender of the fortification, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress," gives to the celebration a place in the hearts of the people of the United States which may not be disputed.

It is at the direction of Mrs. S. H. P. Pell of New York that Fort Ticonderoga is being restored. Mrs. Pell, who is the daughter of Col. Robert Thompson of New York, is the wife of Stephen H. P. Pell, a prominent New York banker. Both her husband and father are interested in seeing her project carried through to a successful conclusion and are aiding it in every way possible. Members of the New York Lake Champlain tercentenary commission are also deeply interested in Mrs. Pell's plan to restore the old fort, and have accorded her representatives every possible consideration with regard to the arrangement of the celebration exercises as regards Ticonderoga. Alfred C. Bossom of New York city, who is the architect in charge of the work for Mrs. Pell, estimates that the work of completely restoring the fort will occupy a period of ten years and the estimated cost has been placed at \$500,000. After a conference with the members of the New York Lake Champlain tercentenary commission it was decided that it would be best to concentrate the work of restoration upon that building known as the "west barracks," and this has been done.

To insure absolute accuracy in the restoration of the fort, Mr. Bossom spent a considerable period of time in personal examination of old records and prints in the possession of the French and English governments, and now has representatives in those countries carefully going over each minor detail of construction. Thus far, however, the architect and his workers have found the fort itself as thoroughly a reliable guide to its reconstruction as could be wished, for when the debris is cleared away from the line of a wall the old-fashioned door hangers, locks and knobs are found where they dropped to the ground as the place gradually fell to decay. Many of these old articles are used as models for the construction of new and strong replicas at the hands of skilled artisans. Probably one of the most interesting finds was a roll of homespun cloth in a fairly good state of preservation despite its long interment.

Beneath the old Pell mansion, which is situated on the lake shore just below the site of the fort, and which is also being restored to its former grandeur, an interesting old bull-eye watch was found soon after the work was started last November. On the site of the fort enough pieces of pottery have been found to make a complete service, and duplicates of these are being made at great cost, for the interesting old pattern is very hard to reproduce. The most of these pieces were found directly below the old messroom. One pottery punch bowl which has been found in a fine state of preservation bears upon the bottom the inscription: "Success to Gen. Amherst," and has been identified as a punch bowl given him by friends in New York before his campaign in the Lake Champlain country. Any quan-

tity of old-fashioned knives and forks have been found, a perfect old-fashioned bottle and many bar-shot, canister shot, mortar shells, cannon balls and pieces of guns.

Officials of the war departments of both England and France, as well as of the British museum, have given much valuable assistance in the matter of restoring the old fort on historically correct lines. The records show that Fort Ticonderoga was a "star" fort, and the excavations now going forward bear out the records in this respect. The entire fort was surrounded by a moat about 10 or 15 feet deep, and in some places 30 feet wide. Two drains which were used by the former occupants of the fort years ago have been cleared out and are now being used again. Two underground stores, one located in the northwest and the other in the southwest angle of the fort, have also been opened.

On the tip of the tongue of land which Fort Ticonderoga was built to command stands all that remains of the grenadier battery, as it is known locally about Fort Ticonderoga, though there seems to be no real reason for its being given this name. In 1756 the French began the erection of a fort on the present site of Fort Ticonderoga, which they named Fort Carillon, a name meaning "a chime of bells" and referring to the music of a nearby waterfall. In strength this fortress was second only to Quebec, but in 1759 the English had gained so in numbers and the French had been weakened so by their campaign in Canada that the English, under command of Gen. Amherst, were able to drive them from the stronghold and force them from the Champlain valley. The year before Abercrombie, commanding 15,000 troops, had made an assault upon the stronghold which was successfully repulsed by Montcalm, commanding 4,000 troops. Gen. Amherst, following the evacuation of the fort by the French, repaired and rebuilt it, for before leaving they had destroyed as much as possible of the fortification. The rebuilt fort was christened Ticonderoga and was held by the English until its capture on May 10, 1775, by Ethan Allen and his little company of Green Mountain boys.

History throughout all these years has credited Allen with demanding the surrender of the fort "In the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress," and in this connection the investigations of Mrs. Pell's representatives must prove a severe shock, for according to them Allen did not use the choice language with which history has credited him. According to Alfred C. Bossom, the architect, who has personally examined many records of the surrender and has talked with descendants of men who were with Allen on the night of that memorable May 10, the "Robin Hood of New England," as Allen has sometimes been styled, sailed across the lake from Larrabee's point in the dead of the night, landing with his small command of 83 men at Willow point, on the west shore of the lake about a half mile north of where the old Pell mansion now stands. Crossing what is now the garden of the old mansion he went down a flight of stone steps and along an underground passage admitting to a rear entrance on the east side of the fort. Through a sally-port he made his way into the fort proper. In the parade ground Allen divided his small command into two parts, lining one up at the east and the other at the west end. He then climbed the stairs to the second story of the west barracks and walked along the balcony to the last door at the southern end. Before this door he made his demand for the surrender of the fort.—Louis E. Shattuck.

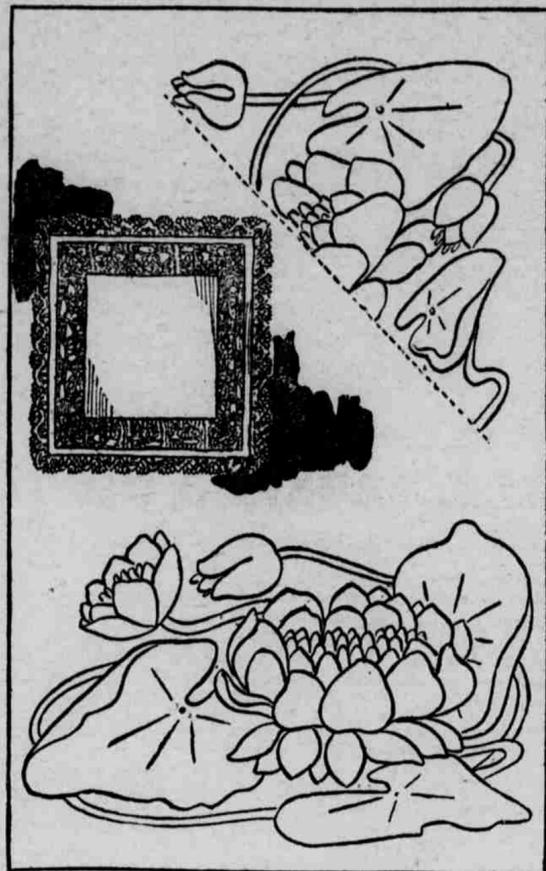
Menacing the Race.

Now it is the defective teeth of civilized races which, according to dental authority, imperil their future. Shall the savage races of Africa and the Antipodes, with their gleaming "Ivories," yet survey the ruins of Anglo-Saxon civilization? The wonder grows as to how the fathers of the republic who lived in the primitive days of dentistry were enabled to transmit their heritage to posterity.—New York World.

Courtroom Repartee.

The lawyer for the defense was so severe upon the prosecutor that the latter rose and asked: "Does the learned counsel think me a fool?" The retort was prompt: "My friend wishes to know if I consider him a fool; and in reply to his question I can only say that I am not prepared to deny it."

To Make Tea Cloth



Design in Outline in Old Blue on Gray Linen, with Fashionable Darned Background.

AFTERNOON tea on the porch is one of the most pleasant features possible on a summer day, and it is essential that the appointments of the tea table should be in keeping with the shady coolness of the porch. For this cloth, simple designs and materials of a rather rustic texture are the most effective, such as homespun linen, linen huckabuck and crash. Among the most attractive of the tea cloths are those with the design outlined and the background filled in with darning stitch. Such a one is shown in the sketch. The water lily design is outlined with dark green floss, and the background filled in with a lighter shade of green—a delightfully leafy, silvery shade like June foliage. The material is natural color crash, and the Cluny lace edge is dyed to match the darker green in the embroidery.

Another equally pretty color scheme

is grayish linen with outline stitch in dark old blue, darning in lighter blue, and the lace matching the darker shade.

One motif for the border and one half of the corner are given, to be traced on the linen by means of carbon paper and a hard lead pencil. A plain, two-inch hem is put in, with a row of outline stitch five inches above it, and another row five inches from this, which forms the top of the border. Then the motifs are placed between the two rows, outlined, and the background filled in.

The cloth when completed should be one yard square, with a two-inch edge of lace for a finish. It is advisable to use a good grade of floss, so that it will not fade, and in washing it is well to put a good handful of table salt in the water to set the color. The cloth is quickly and easily made, and the result sure to be pleasing.

BLUE SERGE COSTUME.



Blue serge is very useful for costumes of this description. The skirt is quite plain, and is finished at the foot by a single row of stitching. White cloth is used for the collar and cuffs of the semi-fitting coat, which fastens down center of front by three large smoke-pearl buttons.

Hat of straw, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and two quills. Materials required: Six yards serge 48 inches wide, one-fourth yard wide cloth, three buttons, four yards lining for coat.

Cravat with Double Ends.

If you have a strip of brown silk, taffeta or messaline, and a little silk in pretty contrasting color, such as ecru, delicate green or blue, make one of the new cravats with double ends. These are cut like a man's string tie, but with a difference. A perfectly plain bias fold of the silk is used to go round the neck, but where it meets in front each end branches off into two parts, giving four ends in all. These ends are all lined with silk of a contrasting color. The effect when tied is very pretty. The cravat must not be less than a yard in length.

NOVELTY IN HOME AQUARIUM

One That is Made with a Picture Frame Front and Intended to Hang on the Wall.

A novelty in balanced or self-sustaining home aquariums is made to hang up on the wall like a picture. The tank is oblong, narrow at the bottom, but wider at the top. The side to go against the wall is vertical, while the front slopes up outward, as a picture hangs, and this outer side is in fact surrounded with a picture frame.

The back and ends of this aquarium are inclosed in a metallic holder, with hooks at the top by which it may be hung, and at the back between this metallic holder and the back wall of the glass tank is inserted a picture, a landscape having at the bottom in the foreground a brook.

The bottom of the tank is covered with gravel, and set in the water is suitable vegetation sufficient to please the eye and to keep the water aerated, and then of course there are the fishes and when you have it thus stocked you hang this aquarium up on the wall to have the effect of a picture with fishes swimming around in it.

Water.

Are you forgetting to drink the proper amount of water every day? Do you drink two glasses before breakfast?

You should. But by all that is hygienic do not take your water until your mouth has been rinsed with an antiseptic and your teeth thoroughly cleansed.

People who know tell us that an acid forms during the night in the mouth and around the teeth. This acid will decay the teeth, therefore common sense tells us it is not good for the stomach; it certainly should not be washed down there deliberately anyway.

But a cold bath for the average stomach is a tonic just as it is for the body. Try it.

To Improve the Neck.

To fatten the neck massage with warm olive oil. A good cold cream is excellent, but the best results are obtained with the olive oil. To apply this first wash the neck with warm water and a mild, pure soap, then rinse carefully and apply a cloth or flannel wrung out of hot water and folded several times. This compress is kept on until it begins to cool, and then another is supplied, but do not prolong the treatment more than ten minutes. This softens the skin and opens the pores. The oil, slightly warmed, should be rubbed in, giving especial attention to the hollows which should be massaged with a firm rotary motion.