

# SOCIAL DEBUT of MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT

## IF TAFT IS ELECTED, IT WILL BE AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION; IF BRYAN WINS A BALL WILL BE GIVEN

BY MARGARET B. DOWNING.

THE most hostile critic of the Roosevelt administration cannot but admit that it has made history, social as well as political. It must stand apart as the era in which the United States became a great Nation ethnically more than geographically and through its admission into the councils of the other countries. As history is reckoned in the dominion of Vanity Fair, no other administration has been comparable to the regime of the Roosevelts and even a meager account of their activities will fill more pages than are occupied by the preceding executives. Time was when the duties of the daughter of the President of the United States would have been relegated to the category of unimportant affairs concerning only the United States. Now a thrill of interest is felt in every country of the world. Though the occasion calls for nothing except letters of congratulation and probably a few gifts from personal friends who are high in the cabinets of foreign lands, the event will be noted in courts and will figure in the chronicles of foreign capitals along with the doings of royalty.

The slender young girl who stands so luminously before the world just now is a type of which every American may be proud. She is just 17 and two months and is young for debutantes as the bode are introduced nowadays. But the delight of reigning a few months as National belle was too alluring for even such a level-headed young woman as Miss Ethel Roosevelt. She possesses the healthy desire of all girls to have a good time and certainly a debut in the White House offers a tempting field of operation. Last year she decided against a collecting tour, and after finishing her academic training at the Cathedral school she devoted all her attention to the accomplishments necessary for the occasion. She would also in such a complex assembly as Washington's official society. She is a good musician, a clever conversationalist, almost a genius with her pen, and she can "talk conversation" in three tongues besides the vernacular. Unlike Mrs. Longworth, Miss Ethel is fond of books and she has gathered a fine library during her sojourn in the White House. Books are the most welcome gift that can be offered and her friends have learned this. She has added largely to her treasury. Her skill as a needlewoman is almost National and her pretty little fancy articles have figured in church festivals and gentlemen's sales for the past five years.

### As a Lover of Sports.

The President glories in his daughter's prowess on horseback. She is, after him and her mother, the best rider in the country. Mrs. Longworth never really cared for the exercise and rode only in a perfunctory way to please her father. Mrs. Roosevelt has spent more than 20 years in the saddle and is a fine competitor, and of course she has gained her laurels long ago. Young Theodore will never be the dashing horseman which his father adds to his list of accomplishments. Though a rider, prefers many other amusements to plunging on fiery steeds over fields or hurdles or in pursuit of game. Miss Ethel has ridden since she was able to sit astride a horse and now she could easily carry off all manner of prizes were she permitted to enter such contests. She loves to ride with her father and mother. Her devotion to her parents rather than to those of her own age has been one of her most pronounced and pleasing characteristics. She spends hours playing with her father and mother and can be pitted against the President's skill. But her father says that no better opponent is needed and he delights in winning the match. Her father's famous game with the Archbishop of Canterbury as the opponent, Miss Ethel was an excited witness and her observations proved of such benefit to her father that the archbishop demurred that he could not have two against one, for it



MRS. ROOSEVELT AND MISS ETHEL

was not a square deal. The distinguished prelate sent Miss Ethel a set of books on tennis as played in the British Isles. His history and various other interesting details about the methods of famous players. He likewise sent her a silver vase, which she prizes above all other brooches.

### Ball or a Reception?

But that Miss Ethel Roosevelt is a handsome, well-equipped young girl, who would make her mark in the social world even without the prestige of a White House environment, is universally conceded. The same is true of the plan for the debut party and great is the longing of everyone socially inclined, young, old and middle-aged, to be included in the guest list on that occasion. For some reason social experts have decided that as Miss Alice Roosevelt was presented at a ball, so the second daughter must have the same brilliant fête. But conditions differ widely from those when Mrs. Longworth made her bow. Mrs. Roosevelt was presented in the most dignified position and her circle of friends was more circumscribed. Then Mrs. Longworth possessed much independence

of character as well as an income of her own to execute her own plans. Miss Ethel is more amenable and the wishes of her parents have always been paramount. A ball seems the proper function but people shudder at the thought of the Pandora box of its which could spring from such an entertainment. Mrs. Roosevelt herself has displayed marked independence when it comes to planning her private amusements. She has drawn a rigid line between the obligations of the President's wife and those of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. But just now much depends on the next administration. If it be Republican, coming into power, unnumbered by all unnecessary acrimony. So the decision is a ball for Miss Ethel if the Taft campaign fails, and a large afternoon reception if the Republicans continue in power. The afternoon reception could embrace everybody who is anybody at all and on one with a grievance. Of course it could mean only a tedious, dry affair for the bid, but she will have abundant opportunities to enjoy herself at dancing parties. For reasons easily understood there will be no announcement of Mrs. Roosevelt's plans until after the Presidential election. Then the date, the form and all the details will be given

to the waiting world. Meantime society must be content to judge which way the wind blows by straw which will drift from the Presidential mansion.

### Just Enjoying Herself.

In the interim, the young girl about whose formal debut so much is said, is enjoying herself just as sweetly as in every part of the country. She has confided to some friends that she will not get such a chance to display their grace in tulle and lace as every evening and naturally all who could muster a dress suit appeared on the eventful evening. All wished to dance with Miss Alice and her dances were halved and even quartered, as were the numbers of every maiden on the floor. President Arthur gave a small dance for the 16-year-old friends of his daughter, Nellie, but this was only an informal function and not to be ranked with Mrs. Longworth, was the last bride, as well as the last, but to give a genuine ball. But even Miss Grant's lucked some impressive feat, and that set does not regard dancing with favor.

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White House in making up her list, asked three times more than girls, thinking that by this means there would be a balance of the sexes and the girls, including the heroine of the occasion, would have partners and to spare. But young men do not get such a chance to display their grace in tulle and lace as every evening and naturally all who could muster a dress suit appeared on the eventful evening. All wished to dance with Miss Alice and her dances were halved and even quartered, as were the numbers of every maiden on the floor. President Arthur gave a small dance for the 16-year-old friends of his daughter, Nellie, but this was only an informal function and not to be ranked with Mrs. Longworth, was the last bride, as well as the last, but to give a genuine ball. But even Miss Grant's lucked some impressive feat, and that set does not regard dancing with favor.

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cathion or went through the mazes of Sir Roger de Coverly with every pretty belle who bloomed on the social stage. Everybody danced in those days and long after, but for the past 25 years the heads of the Nation have looked on tripping the measures as frivolous, unmanly exercise. President Roosevelt likes to dance, and he eschewed a few small dances for his family or friends. But he grew disheartened over the criticism of the general public, and he has renounced it until the time when he can envelop his amusements under the privacy of retired life.

### Where Diplomacy Figures.

An interesting theme will be found in the contemporaneous buds who will make their bow if not on the same day at least at a respectful distance from Miss Ethel. All those whose orbit is comprehended in the same social circle or who enjoy Presidential favor will be insured prestige and social eminence. There is Miss Ethel's friend, Miss Carrie Louise Munn, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Munn, of Chicago, a granddaughter of the great Armour, whom indiscreet

friends have mentioned as likely to become nearer than a school chum, Miss Martha Bacon, daughter of the First Assistant Secretary of State, Robert Bacon, will make her bow, and the event is considered second only in importance to the Presidential fête. The Baroness Elizabeth von Rosen, daughter of the Russian Ambassador, will be Washington society for the first time this Winter. The point of a matter of congratulation for Miss Ethel, for it insures entertaining from the Diplomatic Corps, which would not be in good taste for the President's daughter to exclude Miss Ethel as heroine in all these functions.

Miss Alice received unusual attention from some of the ambassadors so much, indeed that the state department suggested that it would be wiser if she were to accept less, especially when it led to information of the President's activities for the brilliant young Countess Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador, at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese conflict, led to the impression among the British and the Japanese sympathizers that the President personally leaned to the Russian side. Since the abrupt ending of that friendship, the President's policy has been very formal and his intercourse with the corps. Some predict that few of the diplomats will figure at Miss Ethel's fête, and only those who are Viscount de Chambrun, brother-in-law of Mr. Longworth, have the claim of ties of kinship or long friendship.

### Will Be Kept Busy.

But without the fetes which will be given by the official families of the diplomats, Miss Ethel needs all her robust health to face the ordeal which will be hers after the debut. Some of the most costly balls in the annual history were given in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. There was the famous cotillon given by Lieutenant Stirling Clarke, stepson of the late Bishop Potter, cost \$25,000. The banquet at gold and jeweled ornaments and the supper was prepared by chefs in New York and conveyed to the New Willard on special trains. All the out-of-town guests were brought on special trains at the host's expense. Mrs. George Westinghouse gave the most elaborately planned dinner dance Washington has ever seen in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Miss Ethel's reign in the White House will be too brief to admit such gorgeous fetes, but already she has received a host of invitations to balls, receptions and social events in every city of the Union. She will find abundant occupation between seasons deciding the merits of every candidate for her favor.

Of all the characteristics which are noted in the close and critical view of Washington has taken these years of the President's eldest daughter, one of the most admirable is her loyalty to her old friends and her inclination to choose them without regard to wealth and station. Some of the best and truest friends are girls of good, but not high social rank, and without the attraction of great riches. These girls, with whom she has been acquainted since her childhood school, and in her classes at the Cathedral school continue her close friends, and they will most assuredly figure at all the amusements she ever sees in honor of her reign in the White House. She recently remarked that of all the things which she admired most in her father was that his friends today were the same as his friends of old. That though he acquired many new ones, he never lost or gave up the old comrades. "I intend to be just like him, add this stately young girl, who will supply the same kind of supreme bells from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the one whose every act will be praised or imitated throughout feminine domains." Copyright 1908, by Margaret B. Downing.

## NOTED HISTORIC FAKES AND FRAUDS

Some Most Ingenious Counterfeits That Have Deceived the Learned.

ABOUT 1568 Baron Kempelen, of Hungary, began to astonish the civilized world of Europe with his chess player. This was apparently a figure controlled by mechanical devices and able, notwithstanding the fact that apparently no intelligent occupant occupied it, to move and make decisions, generally to beat his human antagonists.

The cabinet connected with the automaton appeared entirely too small to contain a hidden operator. And yet writes J. F. Springer in the Scientific American, it did conceal a man, who was an expert chess player. He was a Polish patriot who had lost both of his legs—perhaps in the recent war over Poland. This man Woronsky by name was an expert player. With him hidden in the cabinet the rest was easy.

The career of George Palmanazar, as he called himself, was one of the most astonishing on record. This man was born in Switzerland or France, but during the time of his "name" claimed to be a native of the island of Formosa. He had acquired a moderate education, but seemed indisposed to employ himself in any regular occupation. Instead he roamed over Europe, serving with the Dutch and with the German army. At one time he pretended to be an Irishman, at another an uneducated Japanese, at a third a converted Jew.

In the last capacity he deceived the Colonel of a British regiment at Sully. The chaplain of the regiment—a man named Innes—however, did not seem to have been deceived. He and Palmanazar proceeded to England and there began a marvelous career. Palmanazar masqueraded as a genuine native of Formosa, converted to Christianity. The clergy received him with open arms. He had an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, however, was unable to understand his Latin. But then, who would expect a Formosan to speak Latin with perfection?

He published an invented Formosan alphabet, together with forged examples of the native language, accompanying them with translations. The Bishop of London seems to have believed implicitly in his claims to know the language of Formosa, for he employed Palmanazar to translate the Church catechism into it. He was sent to the University of

xford to finish his education. There he is said to have employed his waking hours in an idle way, but to have left a candle burning while he slept to bear witness of his zeal in scholastic pursuits. He wrote a treatise upon Formosa in Latin. When this was translated into English it had a very large success.

To corroborate his claim of being a native Formosan he would eat raw meat, roots and herbs. He was lionized, and was immensely successful. Although he carried on the deception with the greatest ingenuity, deserving great and small he tripped at last. In an unwary moment he joined with some one in exploiting a "white Formosan" war. This led to his downfall. Detection being imminent, he confessed. This is one account. Another has it that he became conscience-stricken and voluntarily withdrew from the public gaze.

A self-educated man of humble origin of the name of Vrain Lucas, ignorant of both Greek and Latin, became the perpetrator of a fraud involving the preparation of 2,000-odd forged documents, many of them purporting to be letters written by celebrated historical personages. Although written in French, they purported to be letters from Sappho, Thales, Dante, Petrarch, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, St. Luke, Shakespeare, Lazarus, Newton, Pascal, Cleopatra and others.

M. Chasles, the great mathematician, was apparently ready to believe that all these letters had been genuine they would have proved him to have anticipated Newton (1642-1727) in his great discovery of the law of gravitation. Chasles was attacked, but stood his ground, even producing other letters to bear him out. Pascal's letters were to bear him out. The discussion lasted for two years. In 1820 the academy made an official declaration in favor of the genuineness of the letters. France went wild. The people in the street cheered the name of Pascal.

But shortly afterward an official of the observatory pointed out that 16 of the Pascal letters were to be found in Savari's "History of Modern Philosophy," which had appeared a century before. But M. Chasles claimed that

that of the Italian Bastianini. Born in 1830 in the midst of abject poverty, he was properly speaking, no systematic education, either literary or artistic. But he had real genius. An antiquarian of the name of Preppa employed him for a franc a day to examine "antiques" which might be sold at a good profit. So this became Bastianini's life work—the production of forgeries.

One of the most celebrated works is the bust of Savonarola. Convinced that here was a real 15th century bust, two public-spirited gentlemen collected 10,000 francs and purchased the bust from Preppa and sent it to the Louvre. One critic, Dupre, declared that he must assign it to Michelangelo for its force and nobility for the exquisite finish of the work. The noted English painter, having received a photograph, placed it in his sacred image, at the head of his bed. "It is said that the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and Lippart seriously thought of building a temple to house this wonderful bit of art. But notwithstanding the plaudits of those who "knew," the bust was a fake.

Rumors having become current that the piece of terra cotta was not what it purported to be, one of the purchasers abruptly demanded of Bastianini one day at his workshop whether he was the creator of the bust, and he admitted that he was. But this was not the only "success" of Bastianini. A terra cotta bust of Benevelli, a 15th century poet of Florence, was regarded as a contemporary work of art, and purchased by the Louvre for 13,000 francs, and installed in a room containing work of Michelangelo himself. But it was a fake.

The Louvre in Paris is both the largest and finest collection of examples of art that exists anywhere in the world, and yet this great museum of art has been made victim of forgery. There was submitted to its inspection and approval a wonderful example of the goldsmith's art. This was claimed to be the tiara of Saitapharnes and to have been dug up in Southern Russia. The Louvre paid 2,000 for the headpiece.

Henri Rochefort, the noted editor of L'Intransigeant, branded the headpiece as a forgery. It is possible that he did not act entirely independently, although he is an expert in art matters. To support the allegation of fraud, there was brought to Paris a certain M. Koukchojovsk, a goldsmith of Odessa. Arrived in Paris, he demonstrated that he could indeed execute work the equal of the tiara. The upshot of it all seems to be that the tiara was partly genuine, but otherwise the work of the accomplished M. Koukchojovsk.

able to grow fatter. But the tendency to fatness or leanness is more or less a question of personal idiosyncrasy, or some other little understood factor, and is not decided by food and exercise alone.

About nine-tenths of this element, which furnishes most of the fuel for the habitation of the soul, is also obtained from the animal foods—including cream, butter and eggs as well as nuts, legumes—as beans and peas—and the fuel value varies within wide limits, being greatest in those materials which contain the most fat and the least water. "The carbohydrates form only a very small proportion of the body tissues—less than 1 per cent of weight—but they are important because they are an abundant source of energy and easily digested. They play their part as fuel also, as they include the starch of bread and potatoes, and sugars, which are changed to fat in the body and stored as such.

"So the enlightened caterer will add to her menu good, sweet bread, crisp, well washed vegetables and fruits, sugar, honey and so forth. But the energy latent in the food must be developed by its consumption in the body, and the process is something like the burning of coal in the heater of your oven; air must be furnished to supply oxygen; so the good housewife will see to it that the atmosphere of her dining-room is refreshed from God's free air.

"Mineral matters, though yielding little energy and forming only 5 or 6 per cent of the weight, are yet indispensable for the body, for they are the mineral basis of the bones and teeth, and are present also in other tissues, and in solution are in the fluids as well. They include phosphate of lime, potassium, sodium, magnesium and iron, and are necessary to life. But the housewife cannot go far astray in the provision of these elements, as it is present in all the ordinary articles of food.

"Now we have been considering food as a source of heat and muscular power, but there is no doubt that intellectual activity also is dependent upon its consumption; just what substance and what quantities of them is required to produce brain and nerve force, the physiological chemist has yet not determined.

"The craving for meat is perhaps due in part to a desire for these extractives.

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## Some Chemical Qualities of Our Daily Food

Simple Explanation of the Science of Being Fed and Substances the Body Needs.

THE chemical substances of which the body is composed are very similar to those of the foods that nourish it, since they are made up of the same chemical elements. There are from 15 to 20 of these," says a writer in the Housekeeper, "an abundant being oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus and sulphur.

"These elements are so combined as to form a great variety of compounds in both body and food, the most important being protein, fats, carbohydrates, mineral matters and water. The functions of these compounds in food are to build and repair the various tissues of the body and supply it with heat and muscular energy. The refuse also water in them are non-nutrient, but form a very large per cent in many of them.

"Water contributes over 60 per cent to the weight of the average man, and is an important constituent, therefore, of our food, though it cannot be burned and hence does not yield energy.

"The protein compounds (albuminoids) include the principal nitrogenous compounds and form about 18 per cent of the weight of the body, being the building materials that make up and repair the framework of the good caterer will furnish protein, therefore, in the shape of meat, fish, eggs and dairy products, also in dried legumes—as beans and peas—and in cereals. The protein in meats varies greatly; it is much more abundant in beef, veal and mutton than in pork and fish, and in cereals it is more abundant in oats and the least abundant in rye and buckwheat.

"The albuminoids (white of egg, lean of meat, curd of milk and gluten of wheat, etc.) and gelatinoids, classed together as proteins, are most important constituents of our food, as they are the basis of bone, muscle and other tissues and also yield energy.

"The extractives, which are the principal ingredients of meat extracts, beef tea and so forth, contain nitrogen, and although they neither build tissues nor furnish energy are valuable because they act as stimulants and appetizers. The craving for meat is perhaps due in part to a desire for these extractives.

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achieve entirely different results; for while the thoughtful one would probably burn the fat and boil soggy potatoes that require twice the time that meaty ones do to digest in her haste to "get it over," the intelligent, conscientious housekeeper would see that the meat and pans are clean, that the heat is properly regulated, the process timed correctly and the meal served in an attractive way.

"Daintiness in serving a meal has a hygienic as well as an esthetic value, for things which please the sense stimulate the flow of digestive juices and assimilation; and "we live not upon what we eat, but upon what we digest."

"But the careful caterer must learn to group her menus in a way that each meal will supply the needed elements of which we have been talking in the proper proportion; otherwise a one-sided diet may result that falls of the necessary balance. If a person consumes a large amount of beef or mutton and little vegetable food the diet will be too rich in protein and poor in carbohydrates. "Scrupulous neatness should always be observed in keeping and serving food, for the sake of health as well as decency. There is death in the refrigerator sometimes when it looks quite innocent and all places on earth cleanliness should permeate there.

"Economy of food is always entirely compatible with good living when the food is known as good food materials, like the cheapest cuts of meat and the ordinary vegetables, are as digestible as the most expensive of the costlier materials; but the trouble is that we endeavor to make our diet suit our palate by paying high prices for the raw material rather than by the skilful cooking and tasteful service that are in the reach of all, rich or poor.

"Another loss, though a lesser one, occurs in the preparation of fruits and vegetables for cooking, in which process the careless cook can easily cut so deeply in paring them that quite a large part of the edible portion is lost. Another source of waste is in the cooking itself, and boiling is the most abused branch of all. Rapid boiling should always be avoided, for no additional heat is generated by the furious ebullitions, and a much of the aroma and nutriment of the immersed substance is thus lost."