

WOMEN OF ARMY AND THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE

Wives of Generals Bell and Edwards Chief Among Social Leaders at White House.

GOLD LACE HAS GREAT HEYDAY

Presidential Affairs Made Gay Through Presence of Land and Sea Fighters of Nation.

Washington correspondence:

When Mrs. Taft, in her official role as first lady of the land, surrounded herself with a coterie of the cleverest and brightest officers of the twin branches of the service, everybody in Washington society recognized that the era of the army and navy set had arrived. In brave array the military men form a moving background at Mrs. Taft's at homes, and in their immaculate dress the officers of the land and sea forces are a splendid attribute at Mrs. Taft's fascinating garden parties.

At the White House entertainments scarcely has the line of guests passed until Mrs. Taft is surrounded by a group of officers and their wives, daughters and sweethearts, whose persiflage and laughter instantly dissipate any indication of an oppressive or a "military" perfunctoriness.

Replacing Col. Bromwell, who with Mrs. Bromwell were dominant factors in the social life of the capital in the last administration, is Col. Spencer Cosby, whose career has been marked with distinction. Col. Cosby is the first of the administration bachelors to announce his engagement, and in the fall Miss Yvonne Shepard, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Shepard of New York and Washington, will fall heir to the position vacated by the withdrawal of Mrs. Bromwell.

Miss Shepard is tall and svelte, her well-carried head is graced with quantities of silky, fair-brown hair, and her pretty complexion is set off by the taste Miss Shepard displays in the selection of the color of her gowns. She wears large hats, flower trimmed, and long, sweeping gowns, which accentuate the graceful slenderness of her figure.

As the wife of the President's aid and constant attendant, Miss Shepard will be thrown constantly in association with the White House family, and her adroitness and social graces will be put to a severe test in the carrying of a role not less influential than difficult.

Gen. Bell's Wife a Power.
As wife of the chief of staff, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell will have a high position in the full tide of the official season.

Not content with standing at the head of the serried ranks of armydom, Mrs. Bell is no less popular with the diplomatic as well as the congressional and presidential set. As a great friend of Mrs. Edson Bradley of New York, she is in touch with the smart life of the little coterie of the rich and important who come to Washington each winter to enjoy its season.

Gen. and Mrs. Bell last winter took possession of a commodious home at Fort Myer and there throughout the season Mrs. Bell challenged the admiration of society by the conduct of a series of delightful entertainments, her guests including the grizzled veterans who surround the chief of staff, the young officers eager for an opportunity to display their mettle, the debutantes, the foreign "guests" of the nation and the general everyday man and woman who goes in for Washington's social good times.

Associated with Mrs. Bell in the social life of the army set is Mrs. Wotherspoon, the attractive wife of Gen. Bell's first assistant, Mrs. Bell's sister, Mrs. Ernest Garlington, wife of Gen. Garlington, is another army matron whose power in society has to be reckoned with. Mrs. Garlington is a pretty, fair-haired woman, endowed with a liberal share of the good fellowship and good humor Mrs. Bell displays in such a marked degree.

In the childless home of the chief of staff Miss Sally Garlington, Mrs. Bell's jolly, good-natured and good-looking young niece, has a large and import-

WOMEN WHO LEAD IN MRS. TAFT'S SOCIAL LIFE.



Mrs. J. FRANKLIN BELL



Mrs. CLARENCE EDWARDS

ant role to carry. Miss Sally is a dancer who has won acclaim at the amateur dramatic productions which have been features of Washington's smart life for the last few years, while her skill as a horsewoman gives her a forward place in the gay little company of "paperchasers" who gallop over the hills two or three times a week.

Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Gen. Aleshire, is one of the army matrons whose wit and poise count in the proper equipment of an army officer's wife. She is large and nice-looking, noticeable chiefly for the sweetness of her expression and her general air of extreme good breeding. She is the mother of a debutante daughter, who has the distinction of being one of Miss Helen Taft's best chums.

Mrs. Edwards Wins Laurels.
One of the handsome homes of the army set established in Washington is presided over by Mrs. Clarence Edwards, wife of Gen. Clarence Edwards, chum to the President and general good fellow. Gen. Edwards, who is one of the most generally liked officers of the service, has his honors to look to when it comes to a discussion of his wife's popularity. Everybody likes Mrs. Edwards and her place in the favor of the community waxes as the years increase.

In girlhood, as pretty and vivacious Bessie Porter, she made her first appearance in Washington, coming over to visit her great-aunt, Mrs. Saunders Irving, widow of Washington Irving's nephew. Mrs. Irving maintained a menage second only to the White House in point of social importance, its gentle mistress, who was an invalid, being one of the few women upon whom the wives of the Presidents felt it incumbent to leave cards.

Mrs. Edwards is a slender, delicate-looking woman, whose chief beauty lies in her sweetness of expression, her well-bred air and her lovable manners. She looks at life through two jolly, twinkling eyes and she has sympathy with everybody and with everything that lives, without regard to place or position. Her servants adore her and pay her the sovereign compliment of remaining in her service two decades or more.

A very great-granddaughter of the first white man that settled in the western part of New York, Mrs. Edwards' family, the Porters of Niagara, N. Y., held the original grant of the immense tract of land which included the falls until the taking over of the property by the State government.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, Mrs. Edwards' great-grandfather, served as secretary of war in the cabinet of President John Quincy Adams.

Gen. and Mrs. Edwards' daughter Bessie is a pretty little woman of 10 years, who is a chum of her father and the boon companion of her mother. The Edwards home is a reflex of the character of its owners. Beginning with the general's office on the first floor photographs of familiar friends—men, women and small children—run riot and overflow into the attractive drawing room on the second floor, gay in its dress of summery English chintz and filled with fine old mahogany and interesting things picked up in the out of the way corners of the army of fliers' world.

The Edwardses keep open house in and out of season and aside from dispensing a hospitality as smart as the smartest, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards delight in having friends to lunch or dine en famille.

The Miracle of Polite Persistence.

Says Orison Swett Marden, writing in Success Magazine: When genius has failed in what it attempted, and talent says impossible; when every other faculty gives up; when tact, logic and argument have fled; when "pull" have all done their best and retired from the field, gritty persistence, bulldog tenacity, steps in, and by sheer force of holding on wins, gets the order, closes the contract, does the impossible. Ah, what miracles tenacity of purpose has performed! The last to leave the field, the last to turn back, it persists when all other forces have surrendered and fled. It has won many a battle even after hope has left the field.

Confederate commanders in the Civil War said that the trouble with General Grant was that "he never knew when he was beaten." When Grant's generals thought that his army, with only two transports, would be trapped at Vicksburg, they asked him how he expected to get his men out, urging that in case of defeat he could get only a small part of his army upon two transports. He told them that two would be plenty for all the men that he would have left when he surrendered.

It is the man in the business world who will not surrender, who will not take no for an answer, and who stands his ground with such suavity of manner, such politeness, that you cannot take offense, cannot turn him down, that gets the order; that closes the contract; that gets the subscription; that gets the credit or the loan.

He is a very fortunate man who combines a gracious manner, suavity, cordiality, cheerfulness, with that dogged persistency which never gives up.

Before a woman has returned from her wedding trip she has all her plans laid for freezing out his kin, and making a home for her own.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1635—Henry Bull, the new colonial governor, arrived in Boston.
- 1641—Richard Bellingham chosen colonial governor of Massachusetts.
- 1692—Jamaica devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave.
- 1709—Paper money first authorized and issued in New York.
- 1756—A bankruptcy act was passed by the Rhode Island Assembly.
- 1770—City of Port au Prince, San Domingo, destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1774—The Connecticut Committee of Correspondence suggested a time and place for a meeting of the Congress. . . . The Boston port bill went into operation.

- 1776—Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution into the Congress, declaring that "the United Colonies are and ought to be, free and independent States." . . . British fleet arrived at Charleston, S. C., to begin the campaign in the South.
- 1785—John Adams, the first American minister to England, presented to the King.
- 1805—Peace concluded between the United States and Tripoli.
- 1832—First reform bill became law in England.
- 1840—The Unicorn, the first steam vessel from England, reached Boston.
- 1845—Mexico declared war against the United States.
- 1848—Whig convention at Philadelphia nominated Zachary Taylor for the presidency.

- 1859—French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians at Magenta.
- 1861—A "Bank Convention of the Confederate States" met in Atlanta.
- 1862—Fort Pillow, Tenn., evacuated by Gen. Beauregard.
- 1864—The Federals were repulsed in a battle near Cold Harbor, Va. . . . Morgan's forces defeated by Gen. Burbridge, near Lexington, Ky.
- 1866—Dominion Parliament met for the first time in the new buildings at Ottawa.
- 1872—President Grant signed the Philadelphia Centennial bill. . . . Republican national convention at Philadelphia nominated Grant and Wilson.

- 1874—House of Representatives passed a bill for the admission of Colorado to the Union.
- 1875—Charlotte Cushman made her last appearance on any stage at Easton, Pa.
- 1889—Fire at Seattle destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property.
- 1891—Massacres in Hayti by order of Gen. Hippolyte. . . . Chilean insurgent steamer Itata surrendered to American naval vessels.
- 1892—The "High-Water Mark" monument on Gettysburg battlefield was dedicated.

- 1893—Destructive floods in Mississippi
- 1893—Business portion of Fargo, N. D., destroyed by fire.
- 1894—Dedication of the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.
- 1895—Motion favoring woman suffrage defeated in the Canadian House of Commons.
- 1898—Lieut. Hobson sunk the Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.
- 1900—British under Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.
- 1902—United States Senate passed the Philippine government bill.
- 1903—Tornado swept over Gainesville, Ga., with loss of many lives. . . . Cruiser Tacoma launched at San Francisco.
- 1905—Lewis and Clark Exposition opened at Portland, Ore. . . . Norwegian Parliament proclaimed dissolution of the union with Sweden.
- 1908—President Roosevelt appointed a national commission on the Conservation of National Resources. . . . An explosion on the cruiser Tennessee killed five men. . . . Jury disagreed on the fourth trial of Caleb Powers for murdering Gov. Goebel, of Kentucky. . . . Balloon Chicago, flying from Quincy, Ill., to Clear Lake, N. D., broke the aerial speed record, averaging seventy-five miles an hour.

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TING WOODEN FAVING BLOCKS.



This machine, which can cut 240,000 wooden blocks in ten hours, consists of a series of circular saws fed with wooden battens. These are kept in the right direction by the frame, which in the picture is raised in order to show the sawing apparatus. The battens move up an inclined plane towards the saws and the finished blocks are delivered down a similar plane at the other end. The motive power is electricity.



Among the Dunkards

Through an official act of the Church of the Brethren in Pennsylvania members of the sect who wear gold-rimmed spectacles and eyeglasses are virtually called heretics.

The Brethren, or Dunkards, as they are commonly called, have always been opposed to all forms of ostentatious display. In the rural districts the members of the church adhere faith-



COSTUMES OF THE DUNKARDS.

fully to the old-time regulations, eschewing all ornate features of dress or architecture.

Those who go to the cities and establish churches there have discontinued many of these customs. The men wear neckties and watch chains, which the older rural members regarded as abominations. The city churches have organs and stained glass windows, which are not tolerated in the rural churches.

In matters touching the conduct of the members the Dunkards are not governed by set rules, but merely by the general sentiment of the church



WASHING THE FEET.

expressed from time to time in its conferences. The only authorized creed of the church is the Bible, and upon the literal interpretation of various passages of Scripture are based the various customs of the church, such as the baptism of adults in a running stream, the opposition to warfare and litigation, the wearing of the plain garb, the love feasts, the feet-washing

ceremony and the kiss of charity exchanged by members at church services.

Sometimes the district conferences attempt to enforce stringent rules of conduct under pain of excommunication. The Ohio conference has decided that all members shall be expelled unless they agree that the "wearing of hats by sisters, the mustache alone by brethren, all fashionable dressing, wearing of jewelry, gold and unnecessary ornamentation be discontinued and that the sisters wear the prayer cap during religious services."

The question of a paid ministry has been a source of much perplexity to the church. Originally ministers were chosen from the membership of the congregation and served without pay, continuing their previous employment. The city churches found such methods impracticable and to maintain their work were forced to pay their pastors. Officially this is termed a supported ministry and under that designation has been tacitly permitted.

America's Cocoa Consumption.
The imports of crude cocoa into the United States in the calendar year 1908 amounted to 97,419,700 pounds, valued at \$12,999,836. The imports the year previous were 912,147 pounds less, but the total value was \$2,155,743 greater. In other words the market value of the cocoa imports dropped from 17½ cents per pound in 1907 to 13 1-3 cents in 1908. The United States is the largest consumer of cocoa, the world output of which is about 340,000,000 pounds. The leading countries supplying the American markets are the British West Indies, which sent 27,945,871 pounds in 1908, while 17,026,116 pounds came from elsewhere in the West Indies and Bermuda; Brazil furnished 15,301,524 pounds, while 18,773,986 pounds came from elsewhere in South America. Crude cocoa ranks as twenty-fifth in importance of merchandise into the United States.

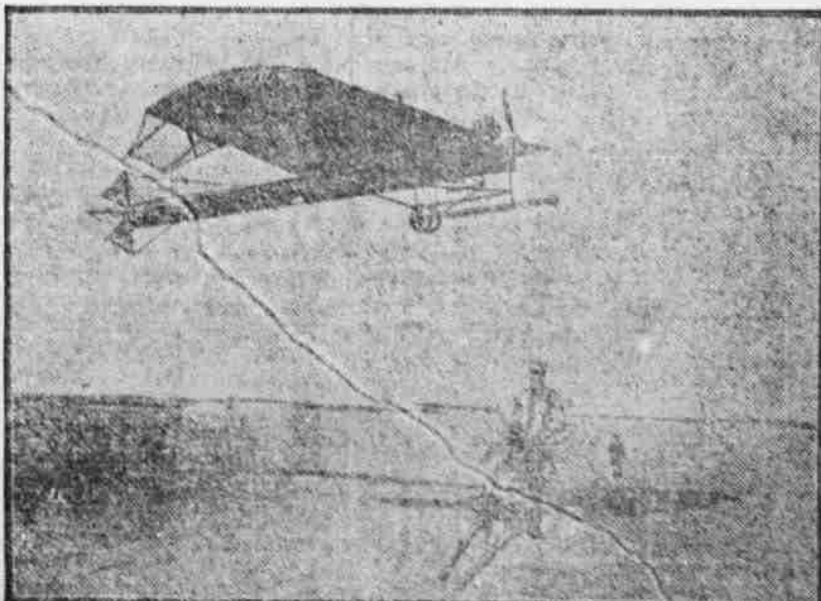
Training St. Bernard Dogs.
The training of the rescue dogs of the Hospice of St. Bernard, on the Alps is really very simple. During the summer months, when the monks are not so busy, some of the assistants at the monastery take the young dogs out into the valleys or hollows, where there is always snow. One man will go and lie down in the snow and bury himself in it, and then a dog is sent to look after him. The animal is taught to bark when he has found him, and also to rouse the man up if he is asleep. When the man wakes up and stands on his feet the dog leads him to the hospice, running along in front to show him the way.

Note.
The £1 note is not the smallest issued by the Bank of England. By mistake a note of the value of one penny was made and issued in 1828. It was in circulation for many years, a source of annoyance to the cashiers in making up their accounts. At length the holder of it brought it to the bank, and after considerable argument persuaded the authorities to give him 25 for it.

Blindness from Falling.
Fair Client—I wonder whether it is possible for a person to become blind from a fall?
Expert Lawyer—Yes. Persons often become blind from falling in love.—Judge.

Her Guess.
The Fat One—"Don't you think travel broadens one?"
The Thin One—Oh, yes. You've been on a long journey, haven't you?—Yonkers Statesman.

ARMIES AND THE AEROPLANE.



Remarkable Photograph Showing a Cavalry Horse Shying at the Approach of a Monoplane