

MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1913.

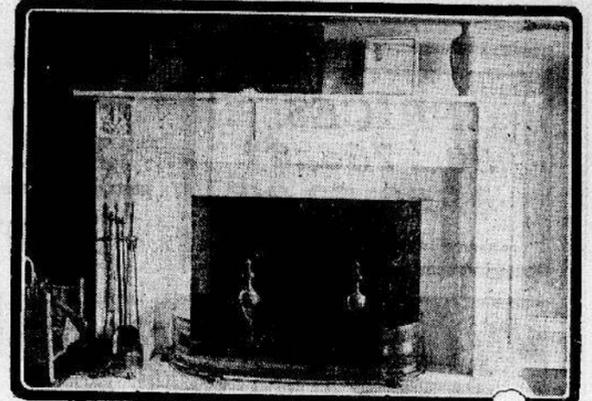
Making More Room for the New White House Family



Stairway Leading to the Private Apartments



The Family Sitting Room All the Chambers Open from this Lounge Corridor



Artistic Marble Fireplace in One of the Private Apartments



The White House

Once again important changes are to be made in that dwelling which, from every consideration of popular interest, sentimental regard and historical significance, must be accounted "the first residence of America." Fortunately, for the sake of tradition, the changes in the White House which will be carried out this year, if congress votes the money, will not alter the exterior appearance of the presidential mansion. Only the interior will be affected by this project, but, of course, that does not detract from its importance.

In this respect then, this present proposal for "doing over" the executive mansion is not so radical as that reconstruction of the White House which took place during the administration of President Harrison. But maybe it is just as well that it is not, for our readers may remember that a great hue and cry was raised when Roosevelt undertook to make over the presidential mansion under the guidance and advice of several eminent architects. It didn't seem to matter either that the strenuous tenant was aiming merely to restore the White House to the architectural status that obtained in the early days of the capital and to carry out the original ideas of the statesmen who planned a "president's palace." The twentieth century critics lost sight of all else in the mere fact that a hallowed edifice was being tampered with and although the reconstruction project was pushed through to the ultimate satisfaction of nearly everybody, it was done only in the face of a flood of letters and resolutions of protest.

When, early in 1913, it began to be whispered about in Washington that the powers that be had plans afoot for more changes at the White House there was every indication that another storm of protest was brewing. Thereupon the diplomatic Colonel Crosby, U. S. A., lost no time in mak-

ing public the most emphatic denial that there would be any architectural changes in the exterior of the time-honored building. Colonel Crosby, it may be explained, might be termed the superintendent of the White House—the general manager under the president. To be sure, his official title, "officer in charge of public buildings and grounds," conveys, to the uninitiated, no hint of his White House responsibilities, but in reality the supervision of the presidential mansion and its grounds is about the most important of his varied duties. Why, he even attends for the white House.

Well, to make a long story short, Colonel Crosby snipped agitation in the bud by announcing that the forthcoming changes in the White House would be confined to the interior, and would be limited to the attic floor. He did not go into detail because he has not even yet determined just what will be done, but his assurances acted as oil upon troubled waters. It will also make it easier for Colonel Crosby to induce congress to make the needed appropriation, although there is little danger of a slip-up in that direction, for it is a sort of unwritten law—a time-honored tradition as it were—that congress must, without quibble, provide the president of the United States with any funds he may need for the maintenance of his dwelling and its furnishings. Moreover, the

whole amount needed in this present instance will be less than \$10,000, so that there will be no chance for the cry of extravagance that has been raised against one or two of our presidents in the matter of their White House expenditures.

On the face of it this latest scheme for enlarging the White House constitutes a project for providing more room for the new White House family—the new tenants that take possession on March 1. Yet, as a matter of fact, President-elect Wilson has been for the most part a passive figure in the matter. He didn't know anything about it or that it was contemplated until Col. Crosby journeyed to New Jersey one day early in the year and submitted the plans which the president-elect hastened to approve. Thus, though this interesting project is to be carried out during the Wilson regime, it comes about through no initiative of the Wilson family, who will benefit by it.

It is not, you understand, that this plan would not have worked out in just the same way if the president-elect had proposed it. Nor is it meant to insinuate that it would not have been etiquette for the incoming president to make such a wish known. On the contrary it is the privilege of a newly chosen chief magistrate to request any White House alterations that may strike his fancy, just as it is one of the perquisites of a new First

Lady of the Land to order a new china dinner service if she is so inclined and congress, as above explained, is in honor bound to foot the bill without herring or hawking.

The main purpose of the White House changes of 1913 is to provide additional guest chambers in the mansion. The need of additional accommodations of this kind has been a matter of comment for years past in intimate White House circles, and the Taft family has been seriously inconvenienced on a number of occasions by the limited number of sleeping rooms. It would not be so bad were the White House occupied by a small family or by a large family that invited few house guests, but when you have, as in the case of the Tafts, a numerous household so hospitably inclined that it is frequently desired to entertain for days at a time numerous guests there is more of a suggestion of crowding than is compatible with the dignity of the home of the ruler of the republic.

Under present conditions there are available for the use of the members of the presidential family and their guests a total of just seven bedrooms. Or, to state the case more correctly, it may be said that there are seven suites, for each of the bedrooms (of unusual size, by the way) has a private bath adjoining, and five of the seven huge bedrooms have, in each instance, a smaller room connecting,

designed for use as a dressing room. However, during the Taft regime, there has been such a tax upon the accommodations at the White House, particularly when the sons of the president are at home, that it has been found necessary to place beds in several of the so-called dressing rooms and to have these rooms do service as bedrooms.

The officials whose duty it is to make the presidential family comfortable while they are in the White House, have figured it out that the Wilson household will in reality need more room in the private part of the mansion than either the Tafts or the Roosevelts. To be sure, in number the three junior members of the Taft family counterbalance those of the Wilson family, but it must be borne in mind that two of the Taft trio are young men who have been at the White House but seldom more in college vacation intervals, whereas President-elect Wilson has three grown daughters who will presumably be at home most of the time, and who will probably invite more house guests than did the masculine members of the Taft family. As for conditions during the Roosevelt regime, the children, except one daughter, were younger at the time; the two oldest boys were away at school, and there were fewer house guests.

It has been accepted, all along, that the one way out of the dilemma at

the White House was to provide more guest rooms, thereby relieving, of course, conditions affecting the suites of the members of the president's immediate family. But how to accomplish this has been another matter, inasmuch as most of the architects who have looked into the subject have declared that the only way to provide more rooms at the White House was to raise the roof, and it was realized that such desecration would provoke opposition that congress might be unable to ignore.

Now along comes the resourceful Col. Crosby with a solution which seems to be acceptable to everybody. He proposes, by a wave of the architect's wand, to create half a dozen rooms out of thin air in the White House attic, and in doing so he proposes to disturb not a bit the aspect of the White House as viewed from the exterior. Indeed, Col. Crosby predicts that when the changes have been completed a person can walk all around the White House and view all of its four sides without being able to detect any evidence of alteration. As a matter of fact, it is proposed to admit daylight to the new rooms that are to be created by means of several new skylights and some additional windows, but this former will scarcely be visible unless one inspects the White House from an aeroplane, and the new windows will be completely hidden by the massive railing or balustrade which, fortunately for the present purpose, extends entirely around the White House and screens the surrounding roof in which the new windows will be placed.

The only regret, and that is a sentimental one, in connection with this new scheme is that it will wipe out of existence the fabled "White House attic" of the days of yore. In years gone by wonderful stories were told and written of the varied treasures of the White House attic, and it was a place of mystery regarding which almost every White House visitor manifested curiosity. Most of the reports were, of course, untrue, but in those days the White House attic contained a little of everything—the relics of a score of administrations. From this attic in later years have been rescued some of what are now regarded as among the most interesting art objects at the White House, and several notable pieces of silverware and tableware

which are again used on the presidential table after having been discarded for half a century or more.

Some persons who are aware of Washington's reputation for tropical summers have expressed concern for the comfort of any guests who may be assigned to the new rooms during the torrid term. As a matter of fact, house guests are seldom entertained at the White House during the dog days, even if the president is, perchance, at home, but if it is ever desired to so utilize the chambers they will probably be found altogether habitable, because it is going to be practicable to provide bedrooms with ceilings of ordinary height and yet allow an adequate air space under the roof. Similarly the heating and plumbing arrangements in the White House are such that it will not involve any undue labor or expense to extend the systems to the new quarters in the attic.

With the new quarters provided in the attic, the White House will become in literal truth a four-story mansion—quite a contrast from the two-story dwelling as it appeared in the eyes of tourists up to a few years ago. On the first or ground floor are located the exact rooms used at social functions: reception and retiring rooms for the guests; a corridor wherein is displayed the collection of White House china; the kitchen, and the laundry. On the second or main floor are the state parlors—the east room, green room, blue room and red room—the state and private dining rooms and a spacious butler's pantry. The third floor—the private apartments of the presidential family—contains seven bedroom suites as above mentioned, a central corridor used as a family sitting room; a library, and the president's study or "den," the most interesting room in the White House because it is most intimately associated with the personality of the president. The fourth floor is, of course, the attic, the status of which, under the new arrangement, has already been explained. The White House addition will help to enable the president to spend his larger salary, for, whereas Uncle Sam will furnish the new rooms, the president will have to pay out of his own pocket for the chambermaids and other workers who may be needed to keep in order these additional apartments.

Moving Pictures in Germany

Berlin, Feb. 22.—A moving picture film showing the dangers of an impure milk supply has been exhibited with such good effect in Germany that health officials at once became much more rigorous in their enforcement of the pure food regulations. Their campaign against negligent dairymen was conducted with such energy that the milkmen finally presented a petition to the authorities, asking for the prohibition of this particular film. In reply to this action Professor Schlossmann of the Dusseldorf municipal hospital for children, who is responsi-

ble for the film, proved that it had led to the trial and conviction of many dairymen for violation of the pure food regulations. Its exhibition was not discontinued.

Much is being said nowadays in Germany about the possible evil effects of moving pictures, but the other side of the question, the moving picture as a public educator, is well illustrated by the experiment of Professor Schlossmann. His film showed particularly how impure milk is responsible for many of the diseases of children, and it was exhibited extensively throughout the Rhine province in promoting a propaganda for reducing the rate of infantile mortality. The net results so far have been excellent. The health authorities are enforcing existing rules and regulations much more effectively; the dairymen are producing a better article, and the children are drinking cleaner and purer milk.

Moving pictures have become an important part of the entertainment business in Germany. There are now no less than 229 moving picture "theaters" in the capital, with as many more in the suburbs. The tendency now is to erect special houses, architecturally suited for picture shows. Three such establishments are now building in Berlin, one of which will seat 1,000 persons.

On the other hand, there are already signs of over-production in the business. With so many competitors in the field, prices of admission must necessarily be kept very low. Moreover, the film-producing companies, which are on a strong financial basis, are making harder terms for the show managers than hitherto, particularly for the better class of films. As competition grows, the tendency to put on trashy, sensational and melodramatic films increases. Many of the managers hew as closely as possible to the line of police prohibition; hence the cry is raised with growing frequency in the press for a more rigid censorship of films. A committee of university professors, scientific and literary men and artists, has been appointed to find ways and means for making the moving picture do better service in disseminating general knowledge, particularly of a scientific and educational value.

The weather in the Alps last sum-

mer was inclement, and as a result the number of fatal accidents to mountain climbers was reduced from 32 to 25. Had the weather been warm and summerlike the number of tourists would

have been normal; there would have been the usual number of attempts to scale dangerous peaks, and instead of 25 fatal accidents there would have been something like the 132, recorded

in 1911, or the average of 128 for the past ten years. These statistics have just been made

(Continued on Page Seven)

IN MEXICAN SEAS



REAR ADMIRAL FLETCHER.

Rear Admiral Fletcher is in command of the 16,000-ton battleship Vermont which has reached Vera Cruz, Mexico. The ship was sent to Mexican waters to protect American interests in the republic to the south. Rear Admiral Fletcher has charge of the second division of the Atlantic fleet.

The weather in the Alps last sum-

A Merry Row in England

London, Feb. 22.—The British scholastic world is stirred to its depths by an agitation over the affairs of the University of Bristol, which arises from the enterprising action of the members of the university council in complimenting themselves by the bestowal of honorary scholastic degrees upon themselves.

The council thought it fitting to celebrate a recent anniversary by the distribution of honors to numerous eminent men. This proposal met with the approval of the university, Lord Roberts, sundry bishops and other celebrities were invited to the university to receive their diplomas, and the occasion was made a red letter day in the annals of the quiet provincial city. Some sixty degrees altogether were conferred, and there was great enthusiasm over the appearance of England's foremost soldier, but the enthusiasm failed to maintain itself at fever heat when it developed that about half of the honors were being distributed to members of the body which was bestowing them in the name of the university.

Most of these gentlemen were prosperous merchants and manufacturers, but the majority were tainted with the suspicion of lacking such scholastic attainments as would qualify them to write Master of Arts or Doctor of Laws after their names. Hitherto all British universities have been very conservative in granting honorary degrees. The possession of such a distinction was a reward for real work, professional or scientific.

There are only seven universities in England, Oxford and Cambridge, of course, stand alone. The other five are comparatively new creations, in the great commercial centers, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool and Bristol. Graduates of the two ancient schools have looked upon the newcomers with suspicion, lest they lower the value and dignity of being a "varsity man," which, in a country of strong caste lines like England means vastly more than it does in America. Hence the storm. The university caste have been pouring reproach and ridicule upon Bristol. Even professors of the university sign bitter protests in the newspapers. The bishop of Bristol has published a gallant defense. It is in effect that the university is a local institution

and should associate itself closely with the life of the city, and that the honors were given to men who had worked for the welfare of the community.

The matter has not been allowed to rest, however, and there is talk of an appeal to the privy council, in which ultimate control of the university is vested, to cancel the degrees. Worse things are whispered in the general agitation, the short and ugly word of American newspapermen—draft. The British call it "jobbery." Contracts for supplies to the university are voted without competition to members of the council, say some of the critics, and on terms that make them more profitable than ordinary business.

TO THE RESCUE



REAR ADMIRAL USHER.

Six American dreadnoughts with approximately 6,000 "jackies" and officers were sent to Mexican ports last week to protect American interests. Among the officers in charge was Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the third division, on board the battleship Virginia, which reached Tampico on the Gulf, Saturday, February 15.

Two Equal Suffrage Leaders



MRS. HELEN H. GARDENER AND MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW.

Two of the leaders in the equal suffrage movement in the east, which is gaining such headway just now, are Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Helen H. Gardener. Mrs. Laidlaw is the wife of a New York millionaire and president of the Woman Suffrage party of New York. Mrs. Gardener is an authoress. Both women will take a prominent part in the great suffrage pageant in Washington on March 3.