

LINK NOTED FAMILIES

U. S. GRANT, THIRD, AND MISS ROOT TO WED.

Engagement of Famous General's Grandson to Daughter of Secretary of State is Announced at Washington.

Washington.—The engagement of Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, engineer corps, U. S. A., nephew of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, now on duty at Washington barracks, to Miss Edith Root, daughter of the secretary of state, has been announced.

Miss Root made her debut in New York several seasons ago and has twice been a cabinet girl, although she was extremely young when her father was secretary of war in President McKinley's second administration. She is a gifted linguist, an accomplished musician, and is devoted to outdoor sports. She is an expert horsewoman, and her smart trap is familiar in all the uptown sections of Washington.

Lieut. Grant has served as military aid at the White House during the last two seasons, acting with Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Lieut. Philip Sheridan. His father is Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, now in command of the military department of the east. He is a nephew of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, his mother being Miss Louise Honore, sister of Mrs. Palmer. He is a brother of Princess Cantacuzene of Russia, who was Miss Julia

military school founded by Empress Maria Theresa. He entered Columbia college in New York on his return to



the United States and was graduated in 1898, when he at once joined his father in Porto Rico, where he had his first experience in warfare. At the end of a year he entered West Point, graduating sixth in his class of 1902. He was ordered at once to the Philippines, where he did good service for three years, and, returning to the United States, was ordered to Washington barracks.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it is expected to take place in the fall.

Artificial Aligrettes.

An announcement that bird lovers will be glad to hear is that an artificial aligrette has been produced, said to be more beautiful than the real feather which has brought about so many appeals for mercy.

The aligrette is not just new much in demand by the milliners, but it has usually been such a necessary adjunct that no doubt the whirligig of fashion will bring it into use again. If an artificial feather of equal beauty with the genuine has been contrived, one account of women with the recording angel has been squared, but the report that such a feat has been accomplished has not been verified.

The natural aligrette, as most persons know, is taken from the mother bird during the breeding season, so that not only is her life sacrificed but the lives of all her nestlings. No wonder an aligrette on a woman's head is a sign of reproach and that the humane have striven so hard to prevent the custom of thus robbing the birds.



Dent Grant, and the only child of the Grant family born in the White House. Lieut. Grant's early education was obtained in Europe while his father was minister to Austria-Hungary, and he then spent four years in a state

NEW CARNEGIE PEACE PALACE.

Imposing Structure Which is Being Erected at The Hague.

The Hague.—The peace palace at The Hague, the foundation stone of which was laid recently, will be an imposing structure in the style of northern French chateaux. The design is by Louis Marie Cordonnier, a Frenchman, who was awarded the first



New Carnegie Peace Palace.

prize of \$3,000 on May 11, 1906, in a competition that included architects from many countries and comprised 216 sets of designs. The palace is to be built by Andrew Carnegie, who first announced the project on April 22, 1903. His gift for the structure is \$1,500,000, but estimates place the cost much higher, and it is believed that Mr. Carnegie will meet the deficiency. The legislature of Holland on May 19, 1905, voted \$214,000 for the site. The building is to consist of justice halls and a library, and the entrance is to be through a grand vestibule of honor, with an imposing stairway, but the chief feature of the interior will be a magnificent "Hall of Arbitration," where future peace conferences are to be held. The main building is to be flanked by two towers of ornate construction, two of which are to be at either end of the facade. The entire block will be quadrangular, with a corridor on two floors and justice halls occupying the flanks. The mural decorations are to be highly artistic, and the furnishings in general are to be costly.

IRISH LAND MOVE.

ANTI-GRAZING AGITATION WING TRIUMPH FOR PEASANTRY.

Grass Lands Being Rapidly Restored to the People and Cattle Grazing Will Soon Be No More.

This will be the last year of the grazier as a tenant of the great grass farms of Ireland, for both the landlord and the cattle-owner have at last made up their minds that cattle ranching is a thing of the past. Thus does the Irish peasantry score a triumph and enter the last lap of the winning fight for the best of the lands of the Emerald Isle. The land question dates far back. It goes away to the days of Oliver Cromwell, who invaded the country and brushed back the Irish. As history relates, he told them that they must go either to a warm place or to Connaught, and to Connaught he drove them. The worst curse the peasant can heap on his enemy is "the curse of Cromwell," and no matter where you find the battered ruins of a castle in the country you hear that the masonry gave way under the guns of the vandal Oliver. Then Cromwell was not always able to pay his army in cash, so he made the soldiers grants of the lands that had been conquered, and the officers bought the share of the privates for a small consideration. Thus came into being the Irish landlord.

The old stock Irish were driven to the western bogs and the stony mountain side, and there they remain until this day, when a government department is considering how they may be taken away from their barren surroundings and planted on profitable land. What Cromwell did not do the landlord of a few generations ago did. The growing of wheat and corn became unprofitable; the raising of cattle became vastly profitable. Therefore the landlord drove his tenants off the good grass lands and turned their holdings into grazing ranches, which he rented to cattlemen on an 11 months' lease. There came agitation, then a congested districts board to remove the dense bogland populations on to untenanted land; and there came the land purchase act, by which the government is gradually purchasing the agricultural districts and handing them over to the people, who will be government tenants until the price is paid off, the people getting their farms from the state on the hire purchase system. The owner of the bogland and the unprofitable estate was keen to sell; he who owned the profitable cattle ranch held back. Hence the anti-grazing agitation, which after a few months has succeeded.

Many graziers have bowed to the will of the people, and the majority of the remainder have given undertakings never to graze cattle again. The land lords of the ranches are approaching the government to buy, and the government is quick and anxious to purchase.

A drive through Connaught and Munster shows how miserably most of the peasants live. It is common to find families grouped in one room and hovels situated in black bog where the toiler is compelled actually to make the land for himself. A pair of goats, a wretched cow and perhaps a donkey may make out a precarious living among the coarse grass and reeds on the outer bog, and from the miserable soil the peasant by incessant labor



Cottage Caught in a Bog Slide.

wins a crop of vegetables if the fates are good and draws blank if the potato blight comes along. The ordinary self-respecting human being would refuse the land as a gift and would rather go to the poorhouse than face the fates on the Irish bog farm.

People live on "farms" that are subject to periodical floods, on land that cannot be drained, on unproductive soil, on holdings which they have actually made by clearing away rocks and stones and conveying the land up by donkey load. More hundreds are living on the brink of a horrible disaster. Those people in the bogs in hilly districts are in wet seasons ever under the shadow of the bog-burst. The rain descends and sinks into the peat. An underground lake is formed; there is a tremble, a shiver, and in a moment the bog comes sliding down in a mass of black liquid mud to overwhelm everything in its course. There have been many fatal bogslides in the past and several in the recent past. In one past rush which the writer saw the ooze flowed down, fortunately, in the daytime so that the people had time to escape to safety. The bog moved, it encircled the cottages; it climbed up them; it buried them.

ETHEL'S COMING OUT.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER TO ENTER SOCIETY NEXT WINTER.

Brilliant White House Functions Planned for the Girl Who is Her Mother's Prototype and Chum.

A gay season is being planned for Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the president, who will make her formal bow to Washington society next winter, and the summer days at Sagamore Hill are crowded full of planning for the series of entertainments the like of which have not been known at the executive mansion since the days of Nellie Grant. It is true, of course, that the social career of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, as Alice Roosevelt,



MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT.

was marked by many notable affairs in Washington, but with the exception of a few small dinners which were given for her shortly before she was married, there was only one large entertainment at the White House which was strictly for Miss Alice, and that was her coming out ball.

Whether the continuous shower of attentions from her friends and society generally precluded Miss Alice from having many affairs of her own was never made clear.

Miss Ethel's first season as a society girl will be notable. According to the present plans which are being discussed, a brilliant ball will be given for Miss Ethel next January. She will

not have finished her schooling, but will probably leave the National Cathedral school after the Christmas holidays. It had been intended that Miss Ethel should go through the entire course, but in the past few months she has been having such a good time in an informal way that the president and Mrs. Roosevelt have decided to give her a season in the White House.

Ethel Roosevelt is very unlike Mrs. Longworth. She looks like her mother, carries herself as straight as a sapling, and has the same peaceful, self-contained expression so characteristic of Mrs. Roosevelt. Before leaving Washington in the early summer she spent nearly every afternoon on horseback. Little parties were organized and not even a chaperon was taken along.

Usually there were several of the president's aides and one or two girl friends of Miss Ethel in the party. Picnics were planned for two or three days in the week, and everything was done to give Miss Ethel a jolly time. Now that she has had a taste of "going out" she is anxious to make her debut, and this has been promised.

The ball will be given in the east room, and will be planned on an even more elaborate scale than the one which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave for Miss Alice. It will bring together the most exclusive young people in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and will mark the opening of the gayest season the White House has known since President Roosevelt assumed the reins of office.

Following the debut ball there will be a series of dinner dances for young people.

When she finally makes her debut society will not welcome a girl who has had no experience in social affairs, for Ethel Roosevelt has been informally a party to the White House entertainments almost ever since she went there to make her home. She was one of the most conspicuous assistants at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth and has been in evidence at all the state receptions since that time. She is a strikingly pretty girl, very unaffected, cordial, self-possessed and full of fun. She is the constant companion of her mother and always accompanies Mrs. Roosevelt on the trips out of town when it is possible for her to do so. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel are more like two girls together than mother and daughter, and the bond of affection and striking resemblance has been a matter of pleasing comment in Washington since Miss Ethel was a slip of a child in short frocks.

WITH FLEET AWAY.

WHAT OF THE CITIES ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST?

Anxious Query Arises Over Sending of Warships to Pacific—Coast Defenses Ample to Meet Any Attack.

While the Pacific coast is elated over the prospect of the coming of the fleet of warships, the Atlantic coast is experiencing a corresponding depression of spirits and the anxious query is being asked as to what would happen to New York, Boston and other large cities should a hostile fleet come against them. With the powerful sea fighters away would they fall easy prey to a foreign foe? If war should arise with some one of the European powers would the coast cities not be quickly captured and held, or sacked and burned? Not a very inviting prospect, to say the least, and if there is the shadow of a chance of such possibility the anxiety which is finding expression in some quarters is quite excusable.

But military experts are positive in their assertions that the coast defenses would be ample to protect the cities from capture or bombardment, for during the last ten years, since the Spanish-American war, vast improvements have been made in our fortifications, both as to guns and armament. Of course, the presence of a fleet along the Atlantic coast in time of war would be essential to prevent the landing of an invading army at points not covered by the coast defenses, but the harbors and great cities would be entirely safe. Only one weak spot remains, and plans for its protection have been perfected, although the money necessary has not been appropriated. The weak spot is the entrance to Chesapeake bay, which is out of range of the great disappearing guns of Fortress Monroe. In the opinion of the national coast defense board, "with the entrance as it now is, unfortified, a hostile fleet, should it gain control of the sea, can establish, without coming under the fire of a single gun, a base on its shores, pass in and out at pleasure, have access to large stores of valuable supplies of all kinds, and paralyze the great trunk lines of railways crossing the head of the bay."

The entrance to Chesapeake bay is 12 miles from Fortress Monroe, while the effective range of the big guns there installed is only 12,000 yards. To remedy this defect, it is proposed to construct an artificial island, practically midway between Capes Charles and Henry, and to erect thereon a modern battery of disappearing guns

of the most effective character. But in all the harbors of the Atlantic on which have been built large cities giant strides have been made in establishing effective coast defenses. A year ago \$72,750,000 had been expended on the coast defenses of the country, most of this sum being used along the Atlantic coast. Something over \$50,000,000 remains to be spent to complete the defenses in accordance with the present plans. This year congress has appropriated \$1,624,000 for the continuance of the work. Of this sum, \$150,000 has been set aside for the construction of a 14-inch gun for the artificial island above referred to, \$175,000 is being expended for submarine mines, \$125,000 for searchlights and \$700,000 for the establishment of fire control stations.

Under the present system every foot of navigable water in the harbors is covered by the powerful guns which



Breech Mechanism of a Big Coast Defense Gun.

have been installed in the coast defenses. Every channel is susceptible of being mined according to plans already worked out, the preliminary work, including the assembling of paraphernalia, having been so carefully done that every harbor on the Atlantic could be effectively mined on 48 hours' notice. Fire control stations have been so far established that the exact position of any vessel coming within range of either the mines or the big guns can be determined with mathematical accuracy, and to quote Gen. Murray, chief of artillery, "once a hostile vessel comes within the range of the coast defenses, a glance at the perfected machinery of the range finders would instantly reveal her position, the pressure of a finger on an electric button would explode a mine which would blow her out of the water, and before she came down she would be blown to atoms by one of the 12-inch disappearing guns."

PIRATES OF TO-DAY.

CHINESE WATERS INFESTED WITH BOLD LOOTERS.

Foreigners and Natives Alike Fall Victims to the Desperate Outlaws—China Remains in Suppressing the Evil.

The days of piracy in the waters which border the coasts of the progressive nations of the world have long since passed, but along the coast of China the freebooter is still a power to be reckoned with, and his bold raids upon little sea coast towns and the smaller shipping presents one of



A Type of the Pirate Class.

the most serious problems that the foreign ministers to Peking have to consider, and at the present time they are urging China to suppress the business.

While the worst cases of piracy occur in the vicinity of Hong Kong, in that stretch of the West river between the British port and Canton, there is hardly ten miles of China's long coastline that is not from time to time attacked by pirates.

The pirates who infest the waters adjacent to Hong Kong are exceptionally bold, and during the last few months several British ships have been looted. Their method of operation is very simple. Members of the gangs go aboard a ship in Hong Kong as passengers, and when the vessel reaches a part of the river where the remainder of the outlaws are waiting in junks—sometimes in stolen steam launches—the outlaw passengers be-

gin shooting crew and innocent passengers and in the ensuing confusion they loot the ship and before any sort of effective resistance can be made the pirates have dropped over the ship's side and escaped in the boats of their waiting comrades.

This is of common occurrence. No ship is immune from attack except the swift silk carriers which never leave port without a strong guard of-fered by Americans or Europeans. During the confusion that resulted from the typhoon which struck Hong Kong, hundreds of pirates swooped down on the afflicted port and looted right and left. One band of the outlaws seized a large launch and attack-ships in every part of the harbor. It is conservatively estimated that the amount of loot stolen by them during two days amounted to considerably over \$15,000. It will be seen that piracy in the twentieth century is as remunerative as it was in the days of Capt. Kidd.

Every power which keeps a part of its navy in the far east has light-draft gunboats or torpedo craft constantly patrolling the inland rivers, and even China makes a semblance of patrolling, but it must be taken into consideration that the rivers of China upon which ply sea-going ships are thousands of miles in length, and it would require hundreds of gunboats to police them.

According to those best informed on the subject, there is but one way to suppress piracy in Chinese waters, and that is to place the patrol boats in command of foreigners. But with China's present hostility to everything foreign, she will not listen to such a proposal. Meanwhile the foreigners and the Chinese are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, marine insurance is excessive, and innocent people are being murdered almost daily. Such a condition could hardly exist anywhere else. One is never surprised at anything that happens in China.

The Secret of Fletcherism.

It has been learned that there are two tides of secretion of the gastric juice—the psychic and the chemie. When food enters the stomach its impact on the gastric mucous membrane induces the chemical tide. The psychic flow of the gastric juice is controlled and brought into action by the brain centers. Hence it is that things eaten with deliberation and relish, while the mouth waters are much better disposed of by the processes of digestion than enormous quantities of more nutritious food swallowed in a mechanical manner.