MAKING SNAP-SHOTS OF CELEBRITIES

THE past few years has witnessed the development of a unique activity, the purpose of which is to satisfy public curiosity regarding men and women who are prominent in one or another of the conspicuous walks of life. This particularly up-to-date vocation might be denominated as "snap-shotting," of celebrities, which means the making of instantaneous photographs of the people who are temporarily or permanently in the public eye and whose personal appearance is consequently a matter of interest to the people of all parts of the country.

Few newspaper readers who take delight in the mass of pictures spread nowadays over every printed page, ever stop to reflect what a comparatively short time ago it was that first saw such embellishment of the chronicle of the day's happenings. Most of our readers can doubtless remember distinctly the time when pictures were unknown in their favorite newspaper, and even after crude cuts began to make their appearance in the advertising columns of the weeklies, and later in the dailies, it was a long lapse ere the pictures were to be found in the reading columns and a yet longer time before the reader came to expect not mere scenic subjects but graphic pictures of the current happenings of the busy world.

The location of snap-shotting celebrities has been the outgrowth—the very latest outgrowth, it might be termed—of the practise of recording in picture as well as in story the doings of all the world. When the newspaper-reading public came to expect the quick reflection in picture form of great happenings all over the world it speedily progressed from interest in places and things to curiosity regarding the actual appearance of the people regarding whose doings the papers had much to say. It was not enough that the newspapers should print as a counterfeit presentment of this or that public man a carefully posed bust portrait, touched up to show the subject as he wanted to appear rather than as he actually did appear. Newspaper readers with a thirst for accurate information came to demand pictures that would show the subjects as they actually appeared. Moreover, they wanted not a commonplace bust photo, but a full-length picture that would represent its object as he would appear to one who met him on the street and with a hint as to his distinctive characteristics as to dress, etc. From this demand was born the personal "snap shot."

Nowadays the snap-shot is to a large extent displacing the stereotyped evisage in the public prints. Almost everybody who achieves fame or notoriety must needs fall victims to the sharpshooters of the camera. The snap-shotter is no respecter of persons or callings so long as "human interest" is present, and everybody from preachers to pugilists and from statesmen to suffragists, is the quarry of the camera scout at one time or another. Some of the people who are snap-shotted manifestly relish it; a great number accept it as a matter of course and a minority wriggle and squirm and even cuss and fight at sight of a camera. Conspicuous among the latter are Harry Lehr, the Newport society pet of monkey, dinner fame, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier. It must be admitted that the father of trusts does not make a pretty picture when taken unawares and he evidently realizes this, for he is usually guarded by several private detectives when he appears in public and carries a cane which he is quick to use on any offending camera that he can reach.

Public officials, headed by the president of the United States, are usually the most satisfactory subjects for snap-shots because, whatever may be their natural inclination in the matter, they quickly learn to submit gracefully to this sort of attention. A leading statesman or army or navy official who realizes that at public functions he is liable to be continually in the camera eye is likely to instinctively avoid those awkward attitudes and facial grimaces that sometimes spoil things in the case of a celebrity who is new to the game and self-conscious in consequence. From the standpoint of the snap-shotters perhaps the most satisfactory subjects in this country are the diplomats at Washington—that is, the alien officials who are stationed at our seat of government as the ambassadors or ministers of foreign powers. For one thing, these titled foreigners are possessed of gorgeous uniforms that show up well in unconventional pictures, and then again they are accustomed to being constantly on dress parade.

The snap-shotter must "quick on the trigger" and he cultivates ability in this direction almost as earnestly as the gun fighter of the west did in the old days. The newspaper snap-shots are made by means of special cameras made specially for the purpose, and costing as much as $250 apiece. Only a fraction of a second is required, of course, to make a snap-shot, once the lens is focused upon a celebrity in a desired position, but the uncertainty lies in the fact that the celebrity is seldom actually posing for his picture. More than likely he may not realize that he is being caught by the camera or mashap may be trying to dodge the glass eye pointed toward him. In any event quick action is necessary at the critical moment if the subject sought is to be caught ere he moves away, turns his head or otherwise spoils the picture. Indeed the snap-shotter who would "catch on the wing" such restless spirits as Colonel Roosevelt must develop a sort of sixth sense that will enable him to anticipate with reasonable certainty the future moves of his subject.

No other American of the day is so much photographed as is Colonel Roosevelt, and yet he is by no means an easy subject for good pictures. It is not that he objects to the operation; indeed, he seems to utterly ignore the cameras that are pointed at him a dozen times a day. But the colonel is one of the most active and sudden of men, and the snap-shotter must be on the alert every minute of the time or he loses the golden opportunity to catch the ex-president at the "psychological moment." This was admirably illustrated on the occasion of the colonel's trip through the west. Several professional photographers accompanied him, and a number of the press correspondents also carried cameras, and often it was a wild race for them to keep up with Mr. Roosevelt and be on hand at the time when the good "human interest" pictures were to be had.

Whenever Colonel Roosevelt appeared, unless the police arrangements prevented, he was at once surrounded by a cheering crowd, every man, woman and child of which was trying to get close enough to grasp his hand or at least to say "Hello, Teddy." At such times a snap-shot usually yielded only a mass of heads and backs surrounding a set of shining teeth. If Mr. Roosevelt was carefully guarded by police arrangements prevented, he was at once surrounded by a cheering crowd, every man, woman and child of which was trying to get close enough to grasp his hand or at least to say "Hello, Teddy." At such times a snap-shot usually yielded only a mass of heads and backs surrounding a set of shining teeth. If Mr. Roosevelt was carefully guarded by police or soldiers, as was the case in some cities, the task of the photographer was almost as difficult, for the "cops" and deputy sheriffs of the western towns seemed to have much more self-importance than common sense. In Denver two of the camera men were left behind when the colonel and his party went to the auditorium and arrived to find that building packed to the doors and surrounded by a ring of mounted police. To one of these they appealed in vain. "But we are supposed to be with Mr. Roosevelt's party," said one of them finally. "Well," was the chilly response, "if you are supposed to be with them, why aren't you?" And the officer's horse scornfully switched his tail in their faces.

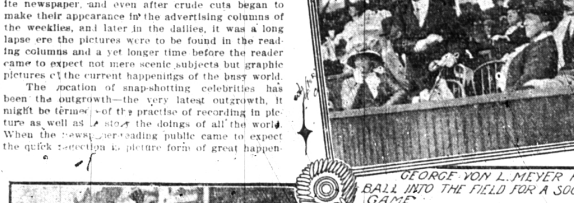
It was in Denver, too, that one of the most amusing scenes of the trip was witnessed. The Press club gave a "chuck wagon" luncheon to the colonel in a park. "Here," said the camera men, "is our chance for some good stuff." So they put in fresh films or plates and hustled out there by the dozen. The colonel, in the midst of a throng of self-invited Colorado deputy sheriffs, stood at the rough board table and every time he reached for a bit of meat or put a morsel of food into his mouth there was a perfect fusillade of clicks from the cameras that surrounded him. The photographers were ranged in a triple ring about the chuck wagon, those with little cameras in front, stooping low, next, the men with the larger hand cameras, and in the rear the local artists, who had big machines on high tripods. It was in truth a comical sight, but the colonel did not seem to mind it a bit, and went on eating and talking with the utmost enthusiasm.

The visit to Cheyenne, of course, gave the snap-shotters their best chances for picturesque views, for there the colonel could be caught almost any time shaking hands with the cowboys, cowgirls and gaudily painted Indians, or applauding the work of the broncho-busters.

There is a Chicago newspaper man who once had the unique experience of being the only person with a camera present at the coronation of a king. The monarch in question was Mataafa, who had been elected king of Samoa by a majority of the inhabitants of those delectable islands in 1898. His reign, to be sure, lasted but a few months, for after a gallant struggle he was most unjustly deposed by the Americans and British, who thereupon partitioned the islands with Germany. The performance took place in the open, but the king and the chiefs who anointed him were not to be approached within some fifty yards. So rigid is Samoan etiquette that the one man with the camera did not dare to break through the surrounding ring of natives, and had perforce to be content with such views as could be had from a distance.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AND BARONESS UCHIDA

GEORGE VON L. MEYER PITCHING THE BALL INTO THE FIELD FOR A SOCIETY BALL GAME



SECRETARY OF STATE KNOX, BARON HENGELMULLER, JUSTICE HOLMES AND JOHN BARRETT.

SECRETARY OF STATE KNOX AND MRS. P. C. KNOX

SNAP SHOT OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND MRS. JAMES BRYCE

ENTERTAINING THE BLIND.

"In these days of specialists you can't just step out and help your fellow humans in haphazard fashion," said the matron on an institution for the blind. "You have to take a course of training before you can even do good in the world. In this position the task that requires most diplomacy is declining the services of people who offer to entertain the blind. All sorts of incompetents volunteer. Their intentions are good, but their achievements are deplorable. Poor readers are most numerous and are hardest to manage. They have had no practise in reading aloud since they left the lower grades in the grammar school, yet when the fires of benevolence break out that is the first thing they want to do.

"The blind are particularly sensitive to the quality of a voice. A harsh, high pitched voice that rambles on without rhyme or reason gets on their nerves, and it is our duty to shut out all such readers. They have to be handled with care because their hearts are in the right place, and with tact their good intentions may be deflected into some useful channel."

KING'S BEARD MODEL FOR ENGLISHMEN.

Beards are at present the order of the day among London's fashionable "men-about-town." In remarking about the prevalence of facial hirsute adornments, a prominent hairdresser said:

"One would not have thought that the coming of King George to the throne would have made much difference to the fashion of current hairdressing, in view of the fact that his father wore a beard for so many years, but I can assure you it has, and a very great difference at that.

"In all probability the present fashion of the point beard is due, in a great measure to so young a man affecting one. I have been told that there was a great rage for beards among 'men-about-town' when King Edward first grew a beard many years ago.

"In my opinion the average Englishman is tremendously imitative. The style of beard King George wears is appropriately named the 'torpedo' in the navy, and since the king's accession many of the younger men in the service have started to grow them."

Making of a Great Novel

Many Things Other Than Powers of Description Enter Into Its Composition.

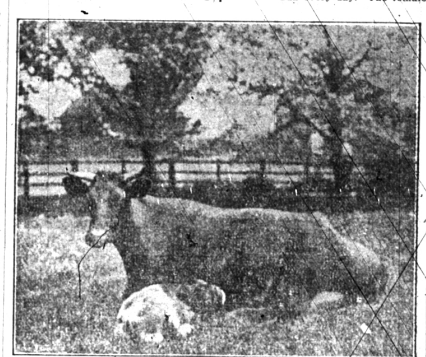
The commonest fault of novels is lack of knowledge and it is just because of this lack they fall in imagination. For imagination is encouraged and enriched by knowledge of all kinds, and flags for the want of it. Knowledge is, as it were, the soil by which the flower of imagination is nourished; and the greater the writer the greater his passion for knowledge and the more use he can make of all that he knows. Scott is perhaps the most imaginative of all our novelists, and none of them has had a knowledge so vast and diverse. It is the same with Tolstoi. His novels are packed with so much, even when the story seems lost in them, because he is always telling us of what he knows. He can interest us as in Levin mowing, because he had mowed himself, or in Andrew Bolkousky fighting, because he has fought himself. If in these cases he were not writing out of his own experience, his narrative would be empty of detail and illusion.

And so it is with stories of poems of passion. They are dull if the writer can only tell us how he or some one else is very powerfully moved. He must, even in poetry, tell us facts about passion if we are to listen to what he says, though he may tell them indirectly; and they must not be second-hand facts that he has learned from other writers. For it is easier to detect "cramming" in literature than in examination papers; and when the reader detects it he loses interest. There is this fault in many of Zola's novels. He was thoroughly aware of the value of knowledge in a novelist; but he thought he could cram it. His books are full of facts, but they are often facts too easily come by and acquired for a particular purpose.

PROFITABLE TO RAISE CALVES DURING WINTER

They Do Not Cost as Much as Those Born in the Spring Owing to the Absence of Heat and Flies—How They Are Managed.

Calves dropped in the late fall and the early part of winter can be raised at less cost than calves dropped in spring. Spring calves do not receive much benefit from grass the first season, because for some six weeks after birth the ruminating stomach is undeveloped; then, again, the summer heat and the plague of flies are a serious drawback to healthy growth. In the fall and during the winter months, outdoor work not being so pressing, more time for feeding and caring for the calves may be given. The calves being fed mostly on milk and swill, mill feed and oatmeal-food, and kept in a warm, well-lighted box stall and under the management of a careful hand, will make a strong growth throughout the winter, and by April they will be large enough to turn out to pasture and do well on the dry rations of the following winter. The fall calf, properly fed and cared for, can be served when 16 to 18 months of age, coming fresh the latter part of the second winter.



Content.

The calf should be left with the cow for several days after birth, as the milk of the cow, which is of a turbid, yellowish color, unfit for human food, but having medicinal qualities, wisely designed by nature to free the bowels and intestines of the new-born animal from the mucous-like excrementatious matter always existing in the stomach of the calf after birth. This milk should never be given to older calves, as it would produce scours. For the first few days give fresh, newly drawn milk from the mother. Afterward give sweet skimmilk, to which may be added a little boiled oilcake and second quality wheat flour. Feed lukewarm twice a day, about two quarts at each meal. Give the calf the two fingers of the right hand to suck up the milk at first. The calf will soon learn to drink the milk without the hand. Feed at regular hours. After the milk has been drunk put a little hay in the calf's mouth. A little bright, sweet clover hay should be tied in the pen every day. This will teach the calf to eat. Have a clean feed bucket. Disease and no end of germs lurk in the seams of a dirty bucket. A wooden bucket should not be used unless scoured out daily. The buckets should be washed, scalded and set in the sun every day. The female calves from the best cows should be raised. It is well to raise a choice male animal, to take the place of the head bull when he becomes too old or vicious. Dairymen having the pasture and the forage should raise their cows, instead of buying them. Better milkers may be had and at much less cost. The labor cost of raising a calf should not be counted, as the farmer should attend to this part of the business. He has abundant time not only to raise the calves, but also to feed and help milk. Unless the owner gives careful attention to details he had better give up the milk business. The calf pen should be kept clean, given dry bedding and fully exposed to the sunshine and well aired.

CARING FOR FARM HORSES

By Observing a Few Precautions Farmer May Avoid Loss of Time, Expense and Injury to Animals.

(By H. E. KINGMAN.)

A horse cannot do satisfactory work with shoulders that pain him every time he takes a step. The horse may be looked upon as a machine that is expected to do so much work, and if some of the mechanism is out of order then the amount of work is lessened. But, also, the animal must be looked upon as a creature with feeling and ambition, taking pride in its work, that is a willing, obedient and therefore valuable servant, and should be properly cared for.

The first thing of importance to consider in the draught horse is the collar. Most of the injured shoulders are the result of poorly fitting collars, and the fault usually lies in a collar being too large. It is a good idea to have a harness maker fit the collars to your horses. He may be able to remove padding and in other ways make the collar over so that it will fit nicely. Heavy collar pads are to be avoided if possible. They are hot and cause the shoulders to sweat; this keeps the pad and shoulder wet, and the skin becomes soft and blisters easily.

Dirty collars are probably as responsible for sores houlders as ill fitting ones, in the spring especially, when the horse's hair is long. He is soft from lack of work, and sweats profusely. This forms a gummy dirt that adheres to the collar and makes, when dry, a hard, rough surface. The ordinary farm hand feels that his duty is done if he scrapes the dirt from the collar with the back of his jackknife. This method, however, is not an especially good one for the leather of the collar, and a smooth surface is not left. A damp sponge used in the evening as soon as the collar is taken off will, in one or two minutes, remove the dirt. This may be followed by an oiled rag; if this is done the collar in the morning should be soft and smooth.

Careless driving, jerking a horse out of the furrow and into it again, allowing him to work with his head around on one side, all tend to produce sore shoulders.

Of course, the first precaution to take is not to ask a colt to do a full day's work until he learns something about his job and ceases to fret. The shoulder will then gradually become toughened. It is a good idea to sponge the shoulders with cold water—just plain cold water. Alum water has been used to good advantage; also weak solutions of tannic acid. Alcohol tends to toughen the skin.

The injuries to the top of the neck very frequently terminate in fistulas, withers, etc. A blister near the point of the shoulder, is likely to become a callous and form what is known as a "cold abscess." Ill-fitting collars and poor drivers are equally responsible for a condition known as "sweeny."

Feeding Swine.

The 300-pound pig at eight months is the masterwork of the feeder.

It is not a fact that a pig can take care of all that he can eat.

The pig can eat more than he can digest and digest more than he can use.

Indigestible feeds such as bran and cob meal should be kept away from the hog trough.

Regular feeding is essential to success and three feeds a day is better than two.

Oil for Shoats.

Have a gunny sack soaked with crude oil hanging over the hole made for the little pigs in the farrowing pen to run through, just high enough to rub their backs as they run through. This will be sufficient to keep them disinfected from lice, etc. Not too much oil on the sack—just enough to slightly grease them.

TRUCK FARMING WITH DAIRY

Difficult to Conceive of More Profitable Type of Agriculture Than Judicious Blending of Two.

(By W. M. KELLY.)

The truck farmer who is farming without manure maintains the supply of nitrogen in his soil by the use of legumes and buys a fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid, and potash. In this way he secures a better balanced fertilizer than the dairyman who uses manure rich in nitrogen and deficient in the mineral elements on clover sod that is already rich in nitrogen.

Now as nitrogen is the most expensive element of fertility we can readily see how much more profitable it would be for the dairy farmer to lengthen his rotation one year and grow some highly organized market crop that would sell for more than enough to pay for the purchased grain foods required to feed the dairy cows.

In this way he would be making better use of the surplus of nitrogen and the purchase of a small amount of mineral fertilizer would enable him to greatly increase the yield of every crop grown in the rotation that is followed in growing food for his cattle.

I believe that we should try and incorporate some of the methods of soil handling practised by the truckers and market crop growers into the management of our dairy business if we succeed in deriving from it the largest and most certain profits.

It is difficult to conceive of a more profitable type of farming than a judicious blending of dairy farming and market crop growing, but in order to successfully combine these two types of agriculture we must abandon old and unprofitable methods of dairying and get right down to a study of the principles of soil fertility.

It is safe not to expect anything if you don't want to be disappointed.

Different.

"That man would n't touch a cent that didn't belong to him."

"I know," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "But how about giving him a chance at $100,000?"

Curiosity is all the appetite needed for a mysterious dish.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

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Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months was a perfectly well woman.

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