

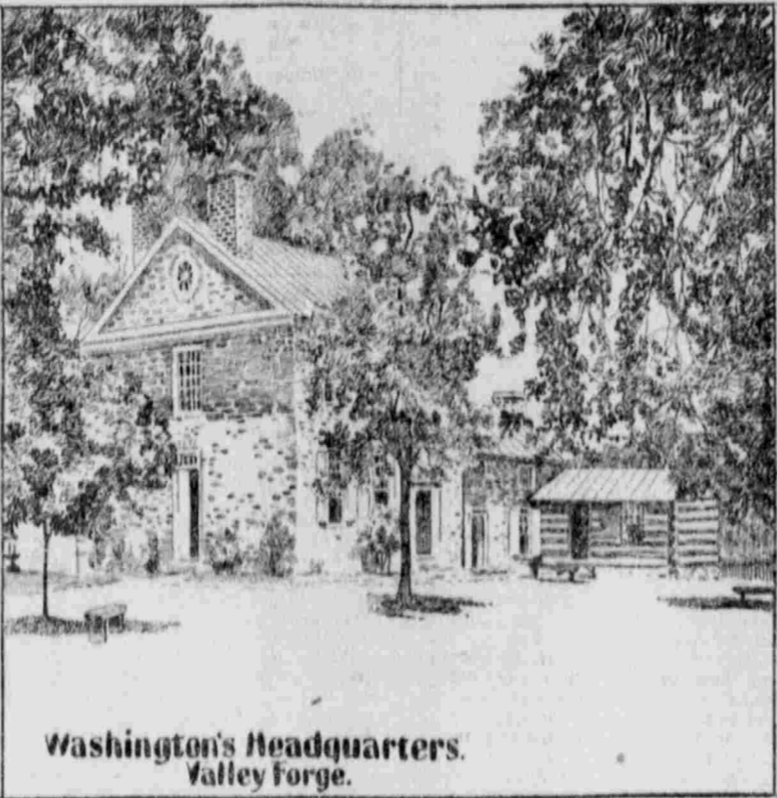
The Monster Celebration to Be Held at Valley Forge

JUNE 19 will mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by George Washington and his army of patriots and the day will be celebrated in a way befitting the significance of the spot and the occasion. It was at Valley Forge that the devoted band of Americans passed six months of terrible suffering in the hard winter of 1777-78, and it was at Valley Forge, although no battle was fought, that the Colonials demonstrated by their endurance in the face of hunger and disease their ability to maintain the war for independence. June 18, 1778, the British evacuated Philadelphia and retreated to New York, and the following day saw General Washington abandon the now memorable headquarters and start on the campaign that was to end only with the liberation of the American people from the British yoke. Small wonder, then, that for this century and a quarter anniversary a programme has been prepared which will make one of the most patriotic celebrations in the history of the country.

It is expected that at least 200,000 people will attend the exercises, and this fact alone would be sufficient to make the demonstration more noteworthy than any of its predecessors at the historic ground. The celebration will last throughout the day, beginning in the morning with a grand military review and an address by President Roosevelt. After luncheon, the principal feature will be the delivery of the oration of the day on the encampment at Valley Forge. Other prominent men of affairs will also make addresses. Among representative bodies participating in the function will be a



Lafayette's Headquarters



Washington's Headquarters, Valley Forge.



General Muhlenberg's Headquarters.

large force of United States troops, militia from many states of the Union, Pennsylvania national guardsmen and delegations of patriotic societies from all over the country.

The arrangements are in the hands of the Valley Forge Anniversary association, ably seconded by the Daughters of the American Revolution. A reception

committee which has been appointed to look after the guests numbers among its members many prominent Pennsylvanians. Some time ago invitations were sent to the governors of the thirteen original states, pointing out to them the nature of this year's celebration and warmly urging them to attend. Without exception acceptances were re-

ceived. Some of the chief executives in replying to the invitation emphasized their acceptance by stating that nothing but sickness or death would prevent them from being present.

Undoubtedly the great majority of those who make the journey to Valley Forge, even today but a quaint little Pennsylvania village some twenty-five

miles from Philadelphia, will pass at least part of their time in rambling over the fields and hills on which the encampment was located and in visiting the interesting landmarks that have been preserved ever since the Revolution. Chief among these is of course the Potts farmhouse, which Washington made his headquarters. Thanks to

the patriotism of Pennsylvanians it stands today in almost the same condition as during those weary months when the first president paced up and down its narrow confines and gazed anxiously through the old fashioned windows at the huts wherein so many of his soldiers were slowly wasting to death.

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Anniversary pilgrims will also find the headquarters of several of Washington's generals standing in much the same condition as in 1777-78. Like their leader the generals established themselves in farmhouses, some of which are far from the beaten track of the average visitor to Valley Forge, but all of which, from the memories they hold, are well worth seeking out. The old forge itself, from which the place derived its name, was burned down a few years ago, but the visitor will have no difficulty in learning where it was located.

The farmhouses which have won un-

dering fame from their associations with the encampment are scattered over a territory several miles in extent. The visitor who has no exact idea of their location will do well to inform himself of the names by which they are known to the people of the district, else he can never hope to find them. For instance, the farmhouse occupied by the famous Pennsylvania general, Peter Muhlenberg, is better known to the inhabitants of the section by the name of "Moore's place," and similarly the headquarters of General Lafayette will be more easily located if one asks to be directed to the Mrs. Wilson farm.

Not far from the site of the noted Star redoubt on the Port Kennedy or River road stands the house occupied by General Varnum, whose Rhode Island troops were encamped on the north side of the road, east of the Star redoubt. About a third of a mile southwest of the Washington redoubt is the old place that was used as the headquarters of General Wayne. Another interesting spot is to be found on the north side of the road leading from Centerville to Valley Forge, where the Sons of the Revolution have erected a marker to guide tourists to the headquarters of General Wayne, still standing with its mysterious "Hessian" closets and like secret receptacles. The visitor will further find much to impress him in the remains of the earthworks by which the famous encampment was surrounded. As they stand today they are from six to eight feet high and several miles in length, while the sites of the old forts, Washington and Huntington, are still plainly marked. Altogether, those who attend the anniversary exercises are certain to derive entertainment apart from the celebration itself.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.

America's Cup Defenders and Would-Be Cup Defenders



CAPTAIN CHARLIE BARR has been appointed watchdog extraordinary to the America's cup. He successfully defended the trophy with the Columbia in 1899 and 1901. He has made desperate efforts, but cannot break the winning habit. He is captain of Reliance, the new defender, and believes that the only good sailor is an American one. Charlie is a Scotchman, and yet he sometimes cracks a good joke. Sir Thomas Lipton is very sorry that Charlie refused to become a grocer's clerk and ran away to go to sea. He has been fond of yachts from childhood. When a boy he sailed a craft called the Dare Devil. He won many prizes that a kind hearted old neighbor who tried to count them be- came afflicted with paralysis of the cerebellum and has never smiled since.



OLIVER ISELIN knows more about yachts than Noah knew about floating stock. Managing owner of Vigilant and Defender, and of Columbia in her contests with Shamrock II, he has demonstrated that he is threatened with nautical intelligence. As managing owner of Reliance he carries a nation's hopes under his hat. If his craft does not defeat Constitution in the official trials he will go to his home at New Rochelle, N. Y., and punish himself by sleeping ashore two nights in succession. Oliver has been fond of yachts from childhood. When a boy he sailed a craft called the Dare Devil. He won many prizes that a kind hearted old neighbor who tried to count them be- came afflicted with paralysis of the cerebellum and has never smiled since.



CAPTAIN LEM MILLER of Columbia has hopes. The skipper of the gallant twice successful cup defender, again striving for the honor of meeting a Lipton challenger, has a vague, weird idea that Columbia will yet defeat Reliance and Constitution. Poor, deluded man! Lem was first mate for Charlie Barr on board Columbia during her victories over the first two Shamrocks. He is about forty years old, but says it makes him feel eighty to see Columbia left in the rear. Although Lem has been told that Columbia is a "sucked lemon," he keeps on "sawing wood." He avers that if Constitution and Reliance wander off some day and get lost in the fog he and his craft will show folks that Columbia is able to defeat still another Shamrock.



EDWIN D. MORGAN, yachtman, poloist, dog fancier, millionaire, clubman, horse enthusiast, society butterfly and champion long distance bank account reducer, is one of the best known amateur sailors in Uncle Sam's domains. He is a member of the famous old New York Morgan family and is managing owner of Columbia. He is a member of the executive committee of the New York Yacht club and is an acknowledged authority on yachting technicalities of the most involved nature. He is popular with his crew and supplies them with kid gloves for use in "dirty weather." He does not absolutely require them to bark during the dog watch and frequently permits them to indulge in the time honored pastime of "splicing the main brace."



CAPTAIN URIAS RHODES, of Constitution, the rival of Reliance, who was helmsman of the same fast craft two years ago, is a Yankee skipper of the reliable, old fashioned type that made the names of Gloucester, Provincetown and other "down east" towns world famous as producers of world beating seamen. "All Winds Look Alike to Me" is his favorite song, and the first verse of his pet poem is as follows:



AUGUST BELMONT has more things to do than the average woman has to talk about. He is chief "angel" of the Belmont syndicate, which has spent \$250,000 in building and operating Constitution, and in return for his generosity was elected managing owner of the craft, with the privilege of doing all the hard work made necessary by the trial races with Columbia and Reliance. He is chairman of the New York state racing commission, chairman of the Jockey club, chairman of the American Kennel club, transportation potentate, stock market juggler, owner of one of the greatest racing stables in America, member of a dozen clubs, and his date book is kept in order by a staff of experts and a double entry system.



EX-COMMODORE S. NICHOLSON KANE is the grand Pook Bah of international yacht racing. A member of one of the oldest and wealthiest American families, his worry in life is to devise new Banting systems to reduce his income. He is a practical sailor in spite of the fact that he is widely in demand as a yachting official. He is chairman of the regatta committee of the New York Yacht club and during races is usually awarded control of the cup course off Sandy Hook. The ex-commodore's idea of the millennium is a time when cup contests will be held every six weeks and when congress and parliament will be composed only of men who know the difference between a cro'j'k yard and a spinnaker boom.

A Short Range Study of Senator Marcus A. Hanna

SOME one has not inaptly described Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna as a political comet whose appearance is coincident with a presidential campaign. The senator is always in the public eye to a large extent, but it is undoubtedly true that he is chiefly the "observed of all observers" at the time when the nation goes a president making. Just at present Senator Hanna is more than ever under discussion, owing to the fact that in certain quarters he is being seriously discussed as a presidential possibility. The senator himself seems to be inclined to ridicule the idea, but his friends say that his occupancy of the chair of the chief executive would be but the logical outcome of a unique and remarkable career having its beginning in a humble clerkship in a Cleveland grocery store.

Hard work has been the keynote of Senator Hanna's success in life. Even while a boy in his native town of Lisbon, O., he was noted as a worker—sturdy, earnest and indefatigable. When he grew to manhood and found himself behind the counter in Cleveland the habits he had acquired as a boy stood him in good stead and it has been said of him that he learned the coal and iron business while weighing out sugar and butter. It has also been said that he was one of the first to recognize the economic importance of bringing coal and iron ore together, and with this in mind it is easy to understand why he became interested in lake shipping. Here was perhaps the first striking instance of the business foresight—it might almost be called instinct—which has marked the senator's whole career as a merchant king and which did not fail him when he embarked in politics.

He comes of a race noted for both hard work and foresight—the Scotch-Irish. The blood is visible in every line of his face; his square jaw, determined mouth, broad forehead, low bridged nose with large nostrils—themselves an indication of strength of character—and eyes that light up on the slightest provocation. His head is firmly poised on his thick neck and muscular shoulders; his frame is sturdily built. Every step he takes betokens self reliance and consciousness of power. He is a pioneer, a man who builds. He is thoroughgoing in hatreds and friendships. When he frowns he frowns thoroughly, and when he smiles his smile is likewise thorough. Such a man could not go through life without making many enemies—and many friends. He has been depicted with dollar marks labeled over his portly person; he has been held up as a model of generosity and charity. His friends say that he never turns a deaf ear to an appeal in a worthy cause and cite in particular his benefactions to the Salvation Army and the Sisters of Charity. In support of the contention that he is exceptionally big hearted they point to his efforts, in his capacity as chairman of the National Civic federation, to promote harmony between labor and capital. But even concerning this there is a great diversity of opinion, his political enemies asserting that the senator is "playing for the labor vote," that he cannot possibly be sincere, since it was only a few years ago, they declare, that he was the Ohio miners' bitterest and most active enemy and that in the eyes of the trades unionists he was long a typical "labor crusher." To this his friends make reply that the charges are gross exaggerations and that, even if they were true, there is no reason why he should

not have experienced a change of heart. It is certain, they add, that the senator is resolved to spend a great part of the declining years of his life in ameliorating the condition of the workingman.

The loyalty of Senator Hanna's friends is only surpassed by his loyalty to them. In this connection every one will recall the notable friendship that existed between himself and the late President McKinley, a friendship that terminated only in the grim tragedy at Buffalo. The senator was also the late president's political mentor and never worked more earnestly than when in the service of his devoted friend.

Hard worker as he is, Senator Hanna has never been what is known as "methodical." Indeed it is doubtful if he could be in view of the many demands upon his time. He sometimes has to give interviews to as many as fifty people in a morning, and can with the greatest ease sort letters, smoke a cigar and answer questions simultaneously. If his interlocutor is one in whom he has confidence the senator will be found quite communicative, but with strangers he is as a rule very reserved. He usually sits with the immobility of a sphinx and does not show by so much as the movement of a muscle or line of his face what he thinks of the subject under discussion. Herein lies another secret of his success—self control.

One of the most surprising things about the senator is the way in which at the age of three score he developed into a public speaker. He himself has said that he never delivered an address in public until he was fifty-nine years old, and then only at an imperative political behest. The novelty of the experience whetted his appetite and he has since become known as a very forceful speaker. His speeches may be deemed extemporaneous, for he seldom takes notes worthy of the name and never commits his addresses to memory. What he does, however, is to make a thorough study of his subject, sticking at it until he is "primed for delivery." An analysis of his success on the platform shows that it may be attributed, in addition to the care he takes in the way of preparation, to his ability to make his hearers catch the points of his argument, to his quickness in repartee, with a wit that is not forced, to his earnestness and perhaps above all to his blunt, direct way of addressing his audience, coupled with no small measure of personal magnetism.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.
The Paris Opera took in only \$600,000 last year, the Opera Comique and Theatre Francaise about \$400,000 each. But money goes further there.

A shrewd observer of the British court calls Queen Alexandra "the most wonderful woman I have ever seen," says that the standard of beauty of debutantes was not high and adds: "Most of the women struck me as being rather small."

Dr. Elliott, bishop of Gloucester, Albert, seven, and Princess Victoria, six, children of the young Prince of Wales, saw their first pantomime the other day and enjoyed it as other healthy little ones do.

The nightly attendance at London theaters averages 54,000 persons. The recent mysterious fall of dust over many parts of England is attributed to whirling storms over the deserts of Africa, carrying the dust high into the air, where it was wafted by southern gales to England.

The women of New South Wales are using their new political power to fight the sweating system and child labor—by no means the predicted misuse of the ballot.

In western Canada 200,000,000 acres of arable land today await the plow. An electrically charged wire gridiron is the newest fly killer.

A clergyman was about to kindle his fire with a mulberry tree grown in Shakespeare's garden, which he leased. "Rash man, forbear!" cried two enthusiasts. They bought the wood and with it made a chair which has just been sold at auction in London for \$725.

Irrigation works in British India, which cost \$125,000,000 water 13,000,000 acres and pay 7 per cent on the investment.

There is more coal in Montana and Wyoming than in Pennsylvania. The average coffee tree in Honduras produces half a pound of beans.

There were inspected and admitted from Mexico in 1902 65,213 cattle, 3,776 sheep and lambs and 2,099 goats.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana rail-

way recently sent a vacation train along its lines and no employee escaped it.

The congested counties of Ireland are all on the western coast. It is found that silk cocoons can be given any color by coloring the leaves upon which the silkworm feeds.

Argentina has a national council of women. There is need of it. Although women are in the majority as teachers and even serve as college professors, they are not legal witnesses in all cases, nor can a woman serve as a guardian unless she be a grandmother who has remained a widow.

Holland has a national council of women which is undertaking the pensioning of domestic servants, shopgirls and teachers by a system of old age insurance. It also fights the "white slave" traffic.

That the people of the United States do not eat rice is shown by the statistics that a population of 80,000,000 consumes less than five pounds per capita per annum of the 400,000,000 pounds of clean rice now produced annually.