Walter Keyser Bachrach

A Photographer of Well Known People.

PHOTOS BY WALTER KEYSER BACHRACH.

MRS. SELWYN MARCUS.

MRS. WILLARD A BALDWIN.

MISS MARY PICKFORD

MISS ROSALIND HARRIS.

CHAS TRAIL OF FREDERICK WITH HIS FAMILY.

MRS. GEORGE ROPER of NORFOLK AND DAUGHTER.

MISS MABEL BOARDMAN.

MISS STANLEY GORDON.

WALTER KEYSER BACHRACH.

WALTER Keyser Bachrach, son of David Bachrach, and nephew of Ephriam Keyser, the well-known sculptor, has come to be widely known as a photographer of well-known people. Mr. Bachrach is artistic to his finger tips, for he has been brought up in an atmosphere of art and from earliest boyhood has been interested in things artistic. He received much of his early instruction from his uncle, Mr. Keyser, is a graduate of the Maryland Institute and in the past year has made a prominent place for himself in the photographic world. His pictures have been exhibited at the annual Photographers' Convention and in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and he is conducting studios in Washington, Baltimore and has recently opened an office in New York.

Tall and of slender build, Mr. Bachrach is almost boyish in appearance. He affects the Norfolk suit, which accentuates his youthful look. Mr. Bachrach's easy and gracious manner has won him many friends and there is scarcely anyone of prominence in the three cities where he has studios whom he has not photographed. He has a winning way with children, of whom he is particularly fond, and his best work is done among them. A quick shutter and the art of knowing just when to snap, has won Mr. Bachrach's success. Natural pose is his ideal of photographic art. Little folks at their play are not asked to pose before the camera. They are allowed to play undisturbed and then when some easy, natural position is reached, there is a click, the plate is exposed and splendid results are obtained.

Equally successful are his pictures of mother and child. Mr. Bachrach has studied human nature and is not slow to recognize the neutral expression, the one which one's friends recognize the easiest. His first work was done with his brother through New England and though still in his twenties, he has a reputation to be envied by much older artists.

His specialty is home portraiture as pictures in the home with familiar backgrounds are what seem to meet the public demand. The Japanese tissues are Mr. Bachrach's latest successes. These lovely photographs, while extreme, are most pleasing. The softness of the tone qualities give the beauty to the pictures.

Mr. Bachrach has studied light in all of its qualifications and the home is his studio. He claims that there is no home where a successful picture cannot be taken and no one of whom a successful and natural picture cannot be made. His pictures are extremely artistic. They are masses of light and shade, carefully studied so as to produce the best results. The shadows are luminous and the fleshy qualities so often lost in the overtouched photo are there. His backgrounds have been greatly admired. They are etched in to complete the composition and in no instance are they allowed to be overdone or detract from the general effect.

Simplicity of pose, allowing the subject to take the most natural position, marks all of his work. He has made a number of out-of-door pictures in the Green Spring Valley, photographing society at their handsome country homes near the city. Masters Lovell, the handsome young sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. Quitman Lovell, are taken on the steps of Robinwood, their historic old home in the Green Spring Valley. The family of Mr. Charles Trail, of Frederick, is gathered on the steps of their home with the light falling in pleasing fashion on the vines and foliage as well as on the persons.

Mr. Bachrach does not flatter. He believes in catching the sitter at her best and keeping the character in the face, and here his study of human nature has served him in good stead. His picture of Miss Mary Pickford has been warmly admired for its splendid detail and shading. That of Mrs. George Roper and her little daughter is one of his attractive home pictures. Mrs. Roper and the little girl are shown reading the book, in the same position in which Mr. Bachrach found them when he entered the room and first made their acquaintance.

The picture of Miss Stanley Gordon, the lovely little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon, and that of Miss Rosalind Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hugh Harris, and granddaughter of former Gov. Edwin Warfield, are charming studies of children.

AEROPLANES IN WAR

TO BE thoroughly up to date and efficient for war it has been recognized within the last 12 to 18 months that every army and navy absolutely must have its aerial wing. The flying machine has made such a gigantic stride forward and is still progressing at so rapid a pace that it has now passed through the purely experimental stage and has become an important adjunct to every fighting force.

Manufacturers of aeroplanes, not only in this country, but abroad, have long recognized the fact that war departments would ultimately become their best customers.

Many famous critics argue that when the aeroplane is flying so high as to be out of danger from the force being "observed" the men will overlook vast numbers of men and guns if the latter take the trouble to conceal themselves, as, of course, they will now be trained to do.

Useful for Scouting.

In its present stage, as is being proved in the Balkans, the aeroplane is chiefly of use for scouting purposes, but later we shall no doubt find that the aircraft will be supplied with bomb-dropping apparatus and the men become as accurate in their "dropping" as the modern gunlayer is with his shooting. Further, it will be necessary to arm the machines, so that they cannot only defend themselves from the enemy's aircraft, but also be able to seek him out and destroy him. Imagine what will happen (perhaps is happening in the Balkans) when these hostile air scouts meet in midair.

We shall see awful weapons that man by his ingenuity has bound to his will, fighting high up amid the great, silent clouds. Their mission will be kill or be killed; there is no chance of a wound and a recovery. One observer busy spying out the country the lines mapped out hundreds of feet below his vibrating seat suddenly becomes aware that something else is near him in the air, and he immediately scents danger. Quick as lightning, his glasses, his pencil, his map and his observing of the surrounding country are forgotten. His mind becomes concentrated upon the rifle or automatic pistol with which he is equipped, and quicker still he fires at the round knobs that represent the heads of the pilot and observer protruding above the body of the enemy's machine. Perhaps he will hear the hiss of a small nickel death-dealer or the spit of a bullet through his planes; but should his own aim be true, then in a tragic moment, high in the tranquil sky, death will come quickly to two brave men, for the pilot, shot in the head, loses control; for a few seconds the machine "carries on" and then pitches headlong to destruction on the hard ground a couple of thousand feet below.

This is what the warfare of today means to the aerial scout, but tomorrow, when the science of dealing death from these aerial fighters has developed, there will be even a higher premium to pay. Nevertheless, brave fellows are easily found ready to risk their lives in these ventures.

The States of Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and even Montenegro have their trained aviators and their warplanes. Officers belonging to the several armies engaged have been undergoing instruction in continental schools. Turkey has her flying corps under the command of Shefket Pasha, and at the time of the commencement of hostilities the Bristol school, at Lark Hill, Salisbury Plain, England, was busy with at least five Turkish officers — Lieutenants Solvet, Felthe, Aziz, Abdulla Ali and Fezel, who have since returned to help their fatherland. Others have been trained at the Bleriot, Farman and R. E. P. schools in France. Three Servian officers have just taken their brevets in France and others have been trained in Germany. Bulgaria has likewise a strong team of trained flying soldiers. The Greeks have also been busy and have a number of officers trained at the Farman schools in France, and one of these men was the first to go aloft on reconnaissance work on the day his country declared war.

Though the armies engaged are but poorly equipped with the new arm compared to the larger continental powers, there is the horror of aerial fighting.

Fighting the Aircraft.

Busy brains in this country and abroad are not only improving daily the flying machine itself, but inventing ways and means of dealing death and destruction, not only from the warplanes, but to these machines. The French and German armies are particularly strong in weapons for aircraft destruction, that fire shells which burst with a cloud of thick smoke, so that the gunner can correct his aim, and give out a great spreading fan of shrieking shrapnel bullets. For observing special glasses are being made, special machines built, wireless telegraphy is being dragged in, and finally various writing and dictating machines with ingenious parachute arrangements for dropping out what the observer sees are being worked out in this country and on the Continent.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES IN THE NURSERY

BY JANE ROBINSON.

PERHAPS at no time in the nation's history has physical culture received more attention than at the present. Everybody agrees that the cult is an important one if the physique of the nation is to become something of which its members are to be proud, but mistakes arise through not beginning early enough.

Simple gymnastic exercises are enjoyed by most children, and even the tiny tots will revel in physical culture if it is carried out right.

The body of a little child is plastic and can be molded almost as the mother wills. While modern mothers have evaded many faults which our grandparents practiced, there are yet blunders and errors into which they fall.

* * *

No boy or girl need have a contracted chest when by daily exercise it is possible to develop it. Breathing exercises are excellent. Always teach your child to inhale through the nose and to open the mouth very slightly for the purpose of exhalation. If mother performs the exercises with her children they will gain in interest, and certainly mother will lose nothing.

Stand near an open window for preference. No clothing should be tight, or it will impede the exercises. Place hands on hips and breathe in to order. One of the party may count four or mother may slowly raise her hand as she counts mentally. Then breathe out and repeat the exercise many times.

To strengthen the throat the following is an exercise which can be highly recommended:

Place hands on abdomen and press firmly; take a very deep breath and hold it; now open the mouth as widely as possible and exhale. Children always enjoy this exercise and it is an excellent one for them.

Every nursery should be provided with a mattress upon which children may exercise. To strengthen the muscles of the shoulders and back let the child lie upon the mattress face downwards, stretched to its fullest extent. The mother meanwhile must place her hands upon the calves of the legs and act as a lever while the child throws out its arms to right and left and tries to draw itself up from the face. This exercise, besides strengthening the shoulders and back, also prevents contraction of the chest.

Another good exercise for developing the chest is to let the child lie upon its back, its shoulders thrown back to touch the mattress while the chest is raised and lowered by deep breathing. Now, keeping the hands to sides, let the child try to raise itself without turning over.

Chair exercises are also good. Sit upon a chair in the ordinary way, grasp the sides and stiffen the legs, then raise them as stiffly as possible. Many children turn to such exercises naturally when they are bored by inactivity, but if they are practiced with regularity they will greatly improve the physique of the little ones.

To give flexibility to the waist let the child stand firm, heels together and toes apart, with hips firm, then bend as far as possible to the right and to the left. After about 20 bendings, take the forward and backward bending of the trunk. Another exercise which tends to develop general flexibility and encourage grace of form is to stand upon one foot and throw the body to the half-angle as if catching a ball.

Tiny babies should be allowed to stretch themselves as much as they will if perfect growth is to result. Instead of hurrying them towards the walking age, let them stretch upon a rug to their hearts' content. They are far more likely to grow strong than if stood upon the legs that are too weak to hold them. Bow legs are usually the result of a forced walking age.

Every part of the body is strengthened and beautified by correct and frequent usage. Our left hand has not the strength of the right simply because it is too often a lazy member. The more it is used the stronger does it become, and it is good practice to encourage boys and girls to use their left hands more than they do. There is a big difference between using the left hand and being left-handed. To make both hands answer to one's will is the best plan.

A final word to the mother who superintends her children's physical exercises. Much depends upon the lesson being made interesting. The hardest task tempts a child when disguised under the name of play. Gymnastic exercises must come clothed as games. Let them play at swimming on the mattress and delight will walk hand in hand with development.

Make the exercises amusing and they will be looked forward to with delight. Reward your small son when his chest measurement reaches a certain number of inches by some manly article of apparel. Take your little daughter to some coveted treat when she overcomes the tendency to stoop. But above all, see that the lessons are carried out with regularity and precision.

WHEN THE MUSIC STOPPED.

It is related that a certain musician, disgusted with the chattering that usually takes the place of listening during a musical performance, arranged with his violin, violincello, and the rest that the music should suddenly stop in the midst of the loudest passage in the piece. It was done, and clear and distinct above all the loud talkers' voices these words were heard: "We always fry ours in lard."—Weekly Telegraph.

We Must Have the Soil for the People

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

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THE EARTH

I

TO build a house, with love for architect,
Ranks first and foremost in the joys of life;
And in a tiny cabin, shaped for two,
The space for happiness is just as great,
As in a palace. What a world were this
If each soul born received a plot of ground:
A little plot, whereon a home might rise,
And beauteous green things grow!

We give the dead—
The idle, vagrant dead—the Potter's Field;
Yet to the living not one inch of soil.
Nay, we take from them soil, and sun, and air,
To fashion slums and hell holes for the race.
And to our poor we say: "Go starve and die
As beggars die; so gain your heritage."

II

THAT was a most uncanny dream; I thought the wraiths of those
Long buried in the Potter's Field in shredded shrouds arose;
They said: "Against the will of God
We have usurped the fertile sod,
Now will we make it yield."
Oh! but it was a gruesome sight to see those phantoms toil;
Each to his own small garden bent; each spaded up the soil;
(I never knew Ghosts labored so).
Each scattered seed, and watched, till lo!
The Graves were opulent.

Then all among the fragrant greens the silent, spectral train
Walked, so if breathing in the breath of plant, and flowers and grain.
(I never knew Ghosts loved such things;
Perchance it brought back early Springs,
Before they thought of death).

The mothers' milk for living babes; the earth for living hosts;
The clean flames for the unsouled dead.
(Oh, strange the words of Ghosts).
"If we had owned this little spot
In life, we need not lie and rot
Here in a pauper's bed."

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