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IMPORTANT NEWS NOTES OF A WEEK

LATEST HAPPENINGS THE WORLD OVER TOLD IN ITEMIZED FORM.

EVENTS HERE AND THERE

Condensed Into a Few Lines for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Latest Personal Information.

PERSONAL.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia narrowly escaped death while riding in an automobile en route from Loveland to Wheeling, W. Va. His chauffeur lost control of the machine and the senator was seriously bruised about the head and body.

Mrs. George W. Wilson of Allegheny, Pa., has been elected president of the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is in session at Detroit, Mich.

Rev. William A. Wasson has resigned as rector of Grace Episcopal church, Riverhead, L. I., to devote himself to fighting what he calls the "temperance curse."

Max Lansburgh of Washington suggests that all boys born on the day Theodore Roosevelt returns to New York be named after Mr. Roosevelt.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of Countess Tarnowska, Doctor Naumoff, Lawyer Prinkoff and the countess' maid, Elsa Jeffriz, all of Venice, all accused of complicity in the murder of Count Monorowski, ended in the conviction of the three first named, the maid being acquitted.

Representative Butler Ames, Republican, Massachusetts, sprung a sensation in the house when he read a series of letters which passed between himself and Representative Bertine E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, in which he accused Mr. Payne.

Many persons were injured in the crash along the route of the procession which attended upon the funeral of King Edward. In London, and hospitals fell from exhaustion. At some points the crowds became so unruly and boisterous that the police and troops had great difficulty in maintaining a semblance of order.

With all the testimony to be presented before it, the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee took steps to bring to a speedy conclusion the congressional inquiry which has been in progress for four months. May 27 and 28 were allotted the lawyers in which to make their closing arguments, when the public hearings will end.

George McDonald, thirty-one years old, baseball writer of the Chicago Journal, was injured, probably fatally, and John J. Evers, second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, and a third man were hurled when Evers' automobile in which they were riding was struck by a street car at Chicago.

Marysville, Okla., a small town, was wiped off the map by a tornado and several persons were killed. The town of Moriarty, near Marysville, was nearly swept away and three persons were killed.

The joint convention between the United States and operators, at Pittsburg, adjourned sine die. A strike was declared by the miners.

The summer home of the late James H. Ickles near Oconomowoc, Wis., was sold at administrator's sale to the Redemptorist Fathers, a Roman Catholic order of St. Louis, for $30,000.

With one hand John A. Hall, for years treasurer of the South Bridge Savings bank at Worcester, Mass., reached into the bank's funds and stole large sums and with the other he gave it to charity and religion. Hall says he has appropriated $175,000. Experts say the defalcation will reach $500,000.

Following the publication of a brief physical article written by E. N. Bryant, a negro, in the Journal at Brookhaven, Miss., and his paper plant and residence were burned.

The seventeenth annual session of the National Conference on Education of Backward, Truant, Defiennent and Dependent Children began in St. Louis.

New York city has saved $2,385,400 in the first three months of Mayor Gaynor's administration, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

The National Probation Officers' association opened their convention in St. Louis in connection with the National conference of charities and correction.

While in conference at Buffalo N. Y., with Norman T. Mack, William Jennings Bryan said criticism of President Taft was due to a misunderstanding—that the west believed him to be a radical and the east that he was a conservative, adding that he "could not be both."

Rev. Charles Little of Wabash Ind., was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly of the United States at Atlantic City, N. J.

Yu Chin Yung, the Korean who established Premier Yi in an attempt at assassination December 28, 1909, was sentenced to death at Seoul.

While A. Holland Forbes, the ballhonest, and his wife, Jessie Livingston Forbes, were celebrating their golden wedding anniversary at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by planting the rudder of the aeroplane in front and constructing a new rudder for the rear. Two flights were made with this change and the speed of the machine was increased about ten miles an hour.

Martin Hughes Gerry, first engineer under Admiral David Farragut at the battle of Mobile bay, died at his home in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr Gerry made an enviable record in the United States navy in the civil war and served in the Spanish-American war.

The Standard Oil company has increased the wages of its workmen from 6 to 10 per cent. The order is retroactive and became effective May 1. It is estimated that the company will add from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to its annual pay roll expense. The new scale affects employees engaged in the company's works and factories, but the office force will not be benefited by this increase. Most of the employees who will get the increase are laborers, and the advance applies to all the subsidiary companies in the United States. The company has approximately 70,000 employees. The Standard is one of the very few big concerns of this country which has never had a strike among its employees.

After standing unclaimed for seven years embalmed as a mummy, arrayed in full evening dress, with hat and overcoat, the body of Sidney Lanyellen, better known as "Lord Douglas," has been shipped from Macon, Ga., to Washington.

Three packages, containing $17,614.24, were stolen from the Pennsylvania depot at Old City, Pa., while John J. Truby, the station agent, was looking longingly on at a train.

Assistant Attorney General Oscar Lawler admitted under cross-examination by Attorney Brandeis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation that three years ago L. R. Glavis had cast reflections on his competency to conduct the prosecution of certain land fraud cases while he was United States attorney for the eastern district of California. He said it had been demonstrated that Glavis was untruthful.

The sessions of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction attracted hundreds of philanthropists, social economists and social workers to St. Louis.

Thousands of persons marching in double file or either side of the statue of Queen Victoria on the mall of Edward VII. passed through Marlborough gate, and when the doors were closed at night there were seemingly miles of them still in line.

Two more simultaneous explosions of dynamite, supposed to consist of 1,000 pounds, completely demolished the rural guard barracks in the city of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and the number of persons were killed and nearly as many wounded.

The steamer Panuthi foundered in the Delaware river and Gay Head Outer lightship. The crew of seven were rescued by the steamer Ida and picked up and taken to Amsterdam, N. Y.

A jury which tried Dr. Cleasing Hamilton Shumway, who administered "garlic" to the dying wife of a patient in charge of practicing medicine without a license, returned a verdict of guilty.

Burt Mee, a special officer, and David Allison fought out an old feud in the middle of the Kansas City celebration throng at San Bernardino, Cal. Allison fell dead with four bullets through the body.

The coroner's jury which Inc. Cleasing Hamilton Shumway, who administered "garlic" to the dying wife of a patient in charge of practicing medicine without a license, returned a verdict declaring that the shooting was justifiable homicide in terms of escape were violated.

In a resolution adopted by public the chambre de commerce of Montreal, Canada, favors reciprocity with the United States on the ground that it would endanger British preference.

Eight persons, including George E. Wyman of Chicago, express messenger, were injured on St. Louis when the Diamond Special passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad crashed into a wrecking train.

An American born in Mexico, a resident of North Dakota for seven years, was admitted at Miami, Ariz., when called for jury service, that he did not know the name of the president of the United States or of any county or state officials.

Detectives are searching for a burglar who entered the club room of the Los Angeles hotel and stole the contents of the purses of 50 women, who were guests at a dance.

The federal grand jury has resolution was killed in the senate by a vote of 32 to 1 and is now dead as far as the Massachusetts legislature is concerned.

The sixth world's Sunday school convention, the largest gathering of its kind ever seen in the Washington, under the presidency of Rev. Dr. F. H. Rawlings of London, England, began its first session in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian association building.

Ore sailor and less than five miners were killed and injured by a jury to coast. Frank F. Nicola, the St. Pittsburg boatman, who for the past three days has been on trial charged with complicity in the bribing of Pittsburg councilmen.

Rioting and bloody shooting was too honorable a death, men whose conduct if they were soldiers in an army of war instead of an army of peace would be shot on the scene, were declared by Speaker Cannon to be disgracing the ranks of the Republican majority in the house. He was addressing the banquet of the National association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The manufacturing concern in Pennsylvania were characterized as "public enemies" by Senator Aldrich, who charged that in the hospitals "willful and deliberate murder" was committed that dead men were less expensive than cripples. Mr. Aldrich spoke in the senate committee on public health, by Arthur E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor.

The Elgin National Watch company mailed away or has shipped through the agencies of the government trust funds, according to information that was received by the department of justice at Washington.

Prof. H. S. Foulois has been experimenting with the right aeroplane at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., by placing the rudder of the aeroplane in front and constructing a new rudder for the rear. Two flights were made with this change and the speed of the machine was increased about ten miles an hour.

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Statues of War-time Heroes

A Unique Feature of Gen. Grant's Memorial

by WALDON FAWCETT

RECENT arrangements for the completion this year of a $250,000 statue of Gen. U. S. Grant and the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war, following the dedication of the memorial to the sons of Generals Sherman and Sheridan, mark the intention of the American people to honor their representatives in congress, a most notable testimonial to which was given in the tenders of the war for the Union. No other country in the world can boast so generous such a tribute to the heroes of any conflict in its history.

In honor by counterfeit presentment in marble and bronze the assurance of the republic will not be the ultimate gift of millions of dollars, but unquestionably it will be only all it costs to herein its patriotism for coming generations. This labor of love on the part of congress for some years past, and already a score or more of the foremost warriors in the Union army have been honored. Of late years the appropriations have been unchecked by the increasingly elaborate character of the memorials erected. The climax will come a year or two hence, with the dedication of the statue of Lincoln to General Grant for which the congress of the United States has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars, and for the foundation of which the Lincoln farm was set aside in the shadow of the United States capitol.

The general scheme of the statue to military heroes is appropriate, that the capital—the city of Washington, which is the pride of the nation, and no more and more the character of a battle ground—should be dotted with equestrian and pedestrian gardens of bronze. The statue to the heroes in the Spanish war will be placed in the capital, and such sentiment prevails in the south section of the country that all of the states are under the shadow of the dome of the capitol of the United States or of any county or state officials.

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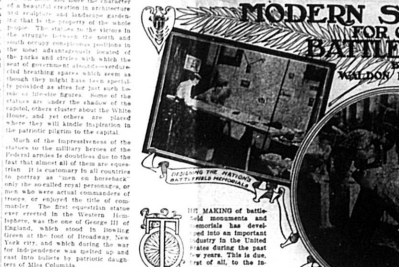
MODERN SCULPTURE FOR OUR BATTLEFIELDS

Memorials Which Are Taking the Place of Monuments

by WALDON FAWCETT



THE MAKING of battle monuments and memorials has developed into an important industry in the United States, and the end of our battlefields is only one. This is due, not of all, to the increase in the number of the states of our battle-ridden national parks. It is now the policy of the national government, most of the state governments, national parks the tracts of land and middle states which were great battles of the Civil war are reservations of this kind acts of congress or through resolutions permanent testimonials of the to the men who fought and ing pace with the creation of policy of extension being pursued to the older established battlefields have not included all the them have—the entire areas battle which they commemorate—as more direct influence in fixing activity in the creation of tle and bronze is the custom up with the development of the lan of suitably marking every a sense of a great struggle between and Confederate forces. This s and even hundreds of statues. arkers that are now to be ge important battlefield parks. ments are erected by appropri- or by funds set aside by the ties that desire to thus honor ght in defense of the flag. An ber of these enduring tributes, have been erected by organizations and individuals, and many batteries, regiments or other minor divisions of a protecting memorial of bronze or granite. Perhaps the best evidence of the way in which modern sculpture is being relied upon to commemorate the deeds and the heroes of the greatest of civil wars is afforded by a tour of the Gettysburg National park. Here, lining more than 100 miles of carefully prepared roadway and marking every significant point to the three days' battle, are a total of more than 400 monuments, memorial shafts and tablets and more than 1,000 markers. Many of these testimonials in marble, granite and bronze are notable works of art, and the aggregate cost amounts to several million dollars. And yet on this battlefield as elsewhere the labor of love is only partially completed. Numerous other monuments are definitely projected and yet others are in contemplation.

The provision of monuments in ever-increasing numbers for the battlefields (of which Gettysburg is only one) would indeed be an appalling task were it necessary to laboriously chisel out of the solid rock the shafts and carved figures. However, modern ingenuity has provided means for effective "short cuts" to battlefield sculpture—expedients that make it possible to unveil a monument within a few months after the money for it has been appropriated. In the case of bronze tablets and other forwarded to the foundry enable the casting of as many duplicates as may be desired. The same is true of bronze statues. The sculptor makes a replica or exact duplicate of the original model, which is then cast in bronze in the clay or plaster.

The most striking rapid creation of granite or marble statues presented for a long time has been accomplished by the pneumatic and largely by the invention of some wonderful new tools and appliances which make the old-fashioned "sculpture by machinery" a reality. The chisel, or carving tool, which now performs the work that the old-time hand chiseler required months to accomplish, are all operated by means of compressed air, utilized in much the same way as the pneumatic hammer used by dentists.

At each one of these modern monument making establishments the air is compressed at a central station and led by means of pipes and hose to the various localities where the sculptors are at work. The designs for a statue or memorial are first prepared in miniature, and then outlined on the stones to be cut. With the aid of a slide a workman manipulates the lower end of a pantograph instrument, the upper end of which carries a stylus or pencil. This stylus is caused to follow the outlines of the design, and as it does so it actuates the cutting tool, which is held in the hand of the workman. The latter is provided with a handle and a trigger, which he presses to admit the air to the cutting tool