Couper's Statue Smith

that Captain John Smith's part in the colonization of Virginia is to be acknowledged publicly by the erection of a statue on Jamestown island, at the mouth of James river. The islant fellow adventurers sailed up the source, and it has remained there to posed this day, but it seems to have required the lapse of three centuries and the stimulation of a world's fair to do the business of commemoration as it should be done.

So a colossal statue eight feet in height and standing on a pedestal eleven feet in height will testify to the oming generations that we of the early twentieth century made an effort to repair the neglect of our forefathers, who, indeed, were burdened with so the brush marks are perceptible. The many obligations of the sort that it is modern impressionist is open to the little wonder that somebody was over- same criticism and no one is unhappy looked. At lost, however, there is going to be a Captain John Smith re-vival. Those who make the pilgrimage Virginia this season to look upon the Jamestown tercentenary will see and tear much of him. Those who betake themselves to the scene of his new world activity will have an opportunity to fill themselves full of him, so to peak. They may land at Norfolk keptical as to the famous Pocahontas spisode, but they are quite likely to be converted speedily. Mr. Couper's great oronze statue, which will be unveiled in September, should be convincing-should at least make it possible to besayeve that Captain John Smith was a in of whom Americans should be very

Undoud Chaj Did Not Deny It.

That he was a great man there is loughy, and when he was fifteen years h none more ready to admit than was the of age he was apprenticed to a tanner he began to do things really worth According to the captain, she was very b captain himself. Pretty much all the in the village. He did not take kindly while. It is fortunate also that during beautiful and a woman of excellent

is only now, after a somewhat | been so occupied with what they releisurely hiatus of three centuries, garded as more important events that they failed to record most of the marvelous doings of Captain Smith. was a mistake on their part, of course and if they were alive today they would realize it, and how much more satis-factory and pleasant all around it fand was in its present position when would have been if they had come man-the gallant captoin and his equally gal- fully to the support of those wonderful self told narratives which have river to satisfy themselves as to its taxed the credulity of even the best dis-

Portrait of Captain John Smith

Captain John Smith, however, was not the man to go unrecorded. absence of any one better qualified he made up his mind to undertake the business himself. When one undertakes that sort of a job it is folly not to do it well-especially to be unjust to oneself. Captain Smith did not expose himself to that criticism. It has even been suggested that he did it a little too well. There are those who insinuate that the romantic features of over it. There are even a few carping souls-magazinists and space writers for the most part-who have had the temerity to hint that Captain John Smith as his own historian was influenced by Munchausen and Marco Polo and that he surpassed them in inventive capacity. That is not the view-point of the writer of this little token of appreciation. It is monstrous to be-lieve that it could ever become the viewpoint of the American people. Says Captain Smith.

According to his own account, John Smith was born in Willoughby, Lin-colnshire, England, in 1579. This date

description an imaginative and curtous would have done it. He tells us with ad of fiftees is not likely to search in becoming modesty that be performed vain, and it did not take John Smith long such deeds of valor in Transylvania and Hungary that he was given a to come up with his opportunity. Young Lord Willoughby was in the Nether-lands, where war was progressing, Interesting-a pension. He emerged and it was the most natural thing in the world that the self appointed knight unscathed from many a bloody battle, but he was not always so fortunate. errant should wend his way thither-ward. It is not a matter of record that Once he was wounded and left for dead the nobleman received the son of his he relates it in his "Generall Historie." tenant with open arms, but according to Smith's own record he was given An Interesting Captive.

Finally he fell into the hands of the a very important position in his lordship's following. It need not detract enemy and was carried off to Constan-from the value of the record to learn tinople. The captain's history waxes coinshire. England, in 1972. This date from an ancient list recently come to exceedingly spicy from the spice of one of the poorest tenants on the that of a servant. Turkish lady who was passing through It was a few years later, however, Turkish lady who was passing through when he went to fight the Turks, that the slave market, and she bought him.

Poting OHN SMITH. and PIONEER

FAVORITE AMERICAN HERO THERE IS LITTLE THAT IS AUTHENTIC TO BE TOLD OF HIM

Azov and was very unkind to him, so unmistakably so, in fact, that Smith beat out his taskmaster's brains with a flail, put himself in the dead man's clothes and fied to Russia. When he reappeared in England he claimed that was authorized to wear three Turks' heads in his arms in token of that number of Moslems killed by him in single combat. He said that he had received a patent to that effect from the Duke of Transylvania. A mischief making doubter has dug up the fact that at that time this duke had the Turks for his allies, but that need distress no admirer of Captain Smith. It may be set down as a remarkable example of moderation that he chose only on the field. It is all very thrilling as three Turks' heads for his arms when be might easily have used a dozen.

Like Meets Like,

About 160% he met a man in England who was after his own heart. This was Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, This who had made one voyage to the coast of America and was about to make an-Smith determined to join the other. expedition, and Gosnold was greatly pleased to secure the company of one the risk of another refusal and too so congenial. The little fleet of three polite to insist, but finally he "stole" vessels sailed Dec. 19, 1606, with the

which were to be opened on their ar- to have occurred, although Smith in his

Old Pertrait of the

Princess Pocahontas

rival in America. By the time the ships had reached the Canaries everything was in a state of eruption. Smith could not endure the discipline of the ship, and he was arrested and kept a prisoner during the thought prudent to restrain him awhile than any newspaper man can tell it. longer from the exercise of all governing power. A few days after landing he was permitted to take a boat and a few men for an exploration up the James river. He was of the opinion at the time that the others looked on his experiment as a possible solution of the difficulty, hoping that he might never return, and it is quite likely that

Now a Peacemaker.

He did return, however, but not until he had made a treaty of peace with the mighty Powhatan. Again according to the captain, that powerful chief was so taken with the newcomer that he offered him every inducement to remain with him. It seems almost too land. Even though it were an act * bad that Smith did not accept the in-vitation. It would have simplified mat-of the captain, it does him infinite ters wonderfully. Under his benign influence the Indians would have per-mitted the colonists to do as they wished and everything would have been "as merry as a marriage bell."

But he returned to the others and found matters very much twisted. The men had quarreled among themselves and also with the Indians in the vicin-ity. It required all the captain's power of conciliation to placate Powhatan. Having "fixed" that gentle savage, he Having "fixed" that gentle savage, he proceeded to play the part of good angel to the colony. He procured a and preserve any semblance of law and supply of food from the Indians, con- order. He made surveys, planted selsupply of root more the intrins, con-Although Powhatan was still "aw-fully fond" of him, that great man could not forget Smith's refusal to become an ornament of his court. He was too proud to repeat his request at

account of the six weeks' detention neglects to mention the affair. It seems that Powhatan, having failed in his effort to obtain a quit claim deed to the captain, made up his barbaric mind that no one else should have him, and with that end in view he decided to arrested and kept a prisoner during the with that end in view he decided to remainder of the voyage. When the instructions were unsealed it was found put him to death. There isn't a boy or that the prisoner had been named as girl in the United States who doesn't that the prisoner had been named as know the remainder of the story better that the prisoner had been named as the name of the story better that the prisoner had been named as the name of the story better that the prisoner had been name of the story better that the prisoner man can tell it. That Pocahontas Story.

Of course it is just a triffe odd that the circumstance shouldn't have rs. curred to the captain until about the time when Pocahontas, then the wife of John Rolfe, was making such a hit in England. He remembered it then and sent a letter to Queen Anne in which he says of the heroic act; "At the minute of my execution she hezard. ed the beating out of her own braines

to save mine, and not only that, but so prevailed upon her father that I was safely conveyed to Jamestown." It is easy to see that this frank admission. tardy as it was, must have added im-mensely to the princess' vogue in England. Even though it were an act credit under the circumstances. is no record to the effect that Mrs. Rolfe ever denied the soft impeach-ment, and he who questions the truth

of the story is undeserving of notice It must not be thought that Captain Smith's career in the new world was largely mythical. He actually did more real things than any other man of his day toward planting the new civiliza-tion in Virginia. For years he was the coast. He was the author of the first reliable map of the New England cost, At the time of his death he bore the title of admiral of New England.

Quite as wonderful as the others were his literary achievements. He was easily the most entertaining the captain and kept him in his royal travel writers of his day. If he had

he was right in his opinion. other sort and carried off the too willing slave to his palace on the sea of

Pocaisontas

Smith's Life

Saving

Captain

Persentel

1008.1a

to the home

the Pacific coast were second only in Northern Securities investigations, and the way in which Heney proceeded public domain was a revelation to those who had been accustomed to the law's delays and hindrances.

delays and hindrances. Hency first came to the notice of the department of justice in 1901. He was then about thirty-eight years of age and had been retained to defend Judge Arthur Noyes, the Federal official in-volved in the Nome ring scandal. He-bey's argument before the supreme and had been retained to defend Judge arthur Noyes, the Federal official in-volved in the Nome ring scandal. He-bey's argument before the supreme and had been retained to defend Judge arthur Noyes, the Federal official in-before the supreme and had been retained to defend Judge Arthur Noyes, the Federal official in-before the supreme before the supreme argument before the supreme argument before the supreme before the supreme and before the supreme bef

Knor, although he was on the opposite his corps of lawyers can find time to side, was greatly interested and con-fessed his admiration openly. He was has finished his work at least four so impressed by the lawyer's ability millionaires will be indicted and that that as soon as the government was ready to proceed in the land fraud tases he sent for Heney and offered to put him in special charge of the

The result proved that Mr. Knox had made no mistake in his estimate of the man. From start to finish Heney confucted the business in a masterly fash-lon, making a clean sweep of the well aurenched operators and putting an and to one of the most brazen imposfures ever practiced on the American people. His unqualified success in this matter made him the one man de-manded by the commercial interests of Sun Francisco when it became ap-parent that the already stricken city was infested by the most conscienceless band of political tricksters known to the other two committeemen to talk it municipal annals. The three men met Burns ac-

So Beney was made special assistant cording to appointment and were hand-district attorney of San Francisco and ed marked bills. To make the business given full role to proceed according to bis own approved methods. His first thoused at the keyhole and every word move was to send for W. J. Burns, the spoken was taken down in shorthand. Burns took good care that the converthe assistant in the land frauds. This man had noved himself to be a vorita-ble Sherlock Molmes in the running lown of boodlers in the land cases, and

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The Saturday afternoon is the oldest | were St. Paul, Julius Ceesar, and Ma-The Saturday afternoon is the oldest were St. Paul, Julius Czesar, and Ma-Brittah holiday. It originated in the real originator of the French is 30,000,000 tons-leventh contury, when an edict of ratio way or solution. The Saturday noon to Monday's dawn " The French budget for last year inneteen war vessels of the Dreachought type affoat. France is bullding no fewer than six."

S a public prosecutor Francis J., Heney foresaw that he should need him Heney of San Francisco has had even a wider experience in San Francisco. In compliance with his request Burns resigned from the than either Governor Folk of secret service and went quietly to the scene of action.

Missouri or District Attorney Jerome of New York. The land fraud cases of the Pacific coast were second only in out of eighteen supervisors of the muimportance to the beef trust and nicipality are now self confessed boodlers. The accused victims of their ac tivity are Abraham Ruef, political dicigainst those guilty of theft of the tator of San Francisco: Mayor Schmitz, the musical chief executive of the city; the supervisors elected on the administration ticket, the Pacific Telephone

court in that case brought him into wide public notice, especially among the legal profession. Attorney General furnished Heney more material than a couple of hundred separate indictments will be found against those concerned in the robbing of San Francis-co. This is indeed a colossal sweep,

but there is reason to believe that. Hency will be as good as his word, When Heney and Burns began their task of getting at the bottom of official crookedness in San Francisco they re-sorted to the clever trick of having "fake" bills presented to the board of supervisors. Burns, who was a comparative stranger in California, quietly to a supervisor and asked him , to obtain certain privileges for an amusement company that purposed opening a large skating rink. Burns promised to make it interesting for him, and the supervisor agreed to bring

ng the past two years. During the past winter the canals of Venice were frozen over. In 1769 the Adriatic itself was fringed with ice, and the harbor of Genoa choked with

towns or villages named Berlin, twen-

acrostic spelling "fake." Then the adroit schemers knew that

was one of the most "grasping graft-ers" of the lot. One supervisor after another was drawn into the net. They gratifying success. almost tumbled over each other in their

haste to confess. Ruef to prison if he could have \$100,-000 to use as he saw fit. His remark

was printed in the newspapers, and he was called before a Ruef appointed grand jury. He declined to furnish his evidence to this jury, knowing well that it would put a stop to all further investigation and that he would be dis-credited. It was then that Rudolph Sprechels, the son of the sugar king, advanced the \$100,000 and told Heney to proceed.

At that time District Attorney Langdon had not broken with the mnyor and his henchmen. They had helped him to his election, and he felt under obligations to them. But Langdon was a man who would stand for no official crookedness, and whon Ruef tried to prevent him from running the pro-fessional blacklegs out of town he rebelled and was ready to join forces A month later they were married, the with Hency. That is the way Hency happened to receive his appointment to the assistant district attorney's of fice. It was precisely what he needed

to launch his scheme. Mr. Heney is a product of the Pacific coast. He is a native of California and obtained most of his education in San Francisco. Before he had reached Francisco. manhood, however, his health gave way and he went to Arizonn to recuperate. Mounted on a musicing he rode straight for the plains and applied himself dili-gently to the hard life of a cowboy un-til such time as he had fully recovered estimated an accord of the bard life of a comboy un-this strange. his strength. Then he took up his resi- dies,

letters in the first four lines formed an , dence at Tucson and began the practice of the law. He advanced rapidly in his profession

they had bagged their game. The three boodlers were put on the rack, and they realized that all was lost and that their exceedingly popular in Arizona, and if only chance was to become informers. he had remained there until it was ad-They made a clean breast of the whole mitted into the Union he would probmatter, admitting that they had taken ably have been elected United States bribes from Ruef and that the mayor senator. He returned to California,

He was thus engaged when he was asked to prosecute the land frauds. He Thus it was that Hency was able to was not willing to neglect his exten-fulfill his pledges made to the citizens sive business, but he received a guarwho had asked him to undertake the probing of the city's affilirs. Before he began the work he had remarked at a club banquet that he could obtain evidence enough to send the mayor and Pare the present work he declares that he is looking for no special fee and that he can now afford to labor pro bono pub-tion and the present work he declares that he is not present work he declares that he is looking for no special fee and that he can now afford to labor pro bono pub-SILAS O. WOODSON.

EDISON'S COURTSHIP.

T. A. Edison's courtship was charac-teristic of the great inventor. The first Mrs. Edison was, previous to her marriage, a telegraph operator in his en-ploy. One day while standing behind her, watching her at work, Edison, who had long admired the young lady, was surprised when she turned round and said, "Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are near me" "How do you account for that?" returned Edison. don't know," responded the young lady. "but it is a fact nevertheless." Edison ooked her full in the face and said, T've been thinking considerably about you of late, and if you are willing to marry me I would like to marry you" union proving a very happy one

MARVELOUS ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

The day of Vienna has installed what spechars the most remarkable electric or electrically lighted fountain in exstence. It is situated in the Schwariz-nbergplatz. Underneath the fountain a shuge commented chumber are placed twenty-seven reflecting lamps capable

wealth as \$3,500,000,000. Two-fifths of power would be 50 per cent greater

In the name Paris, and thirteen London.
San Marino, in central fiely, is the smallest republic in the world. It has call to this amount is invested in hotel property.
San Marino, in central fiely, is the smallest republic in the world. It has cally twenty-two square miles, but its population is \$500.000 men.
Railways use up over 2,000,000 tons of sicel a year, almost half the world's mice.
Switzerland is souther store and store

had a considerable knowledge of music Russia has 56,000 miles of navigable rivers, and by the latest accounts the

FRANCIS J. HENEY. died worth as much as \$10,000,000 dur-

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