

NEWS SNAPSHOTS.

James B. Forgan and Senator La Follette—Morris Sheppard—Captain Morrell of the Wisconsin—Miss Rose Fritz.



James B. Forgan, National bank of Chicago. Mr. Forgan was quick to disclaim having any controlling interest in the affairs of the country. He asserted that the idea that the country could be thus controlled by such a group was absurd. Mr. Forgan was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1852 and was educated at Madras college, St. Andrews, and Forbes academy, Forbes, Scotland. His first business engagement was with the Royal Bank of Scotland. He was next employed by the Bank of British North America and was assigned to Montreal, New York and Halifax. Later he was associated with the Bank of Nova Scotia and established its agency in Minneapolis. He remained with this institution for thirteen years and then became cashier of the Northern National bank of Minneapolis. It was while in the service of this bank that his abilities attracted the attention of Mr. Gage, and he was recommended by him for vice president of the First National bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Gage was then the head. When the latter became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President McKinley Mr. Forgan was promoted to the presidency of this influential institution.

The discussion in congress over the bill restoring the motto "In God We Trust" to coins brought out a speech from Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas. Mr. Sheppard told how the finger of God had been manifest in every great event since the beginning of the government and described eloquently the events which caused the inscription to be ordered by congress during the civil war. He attacked no one, but hurled fact after fact at the house in what



MORRIS SHEPPARD.

parties declared to be one of the best oratorical efforts of recent years in congress, and when he took his seat Republicans and Democrats swarmed around to congratulate him. The house was in committee of the whole, and the chairman rapped fully five minutes before order was restored.

Mr. Sheppard was first elected to congress to fill out the unexpired term of his father, the late John L. Sheppard. That was six years ago. He was only twenty-six at the time, and his opponents thought to beat him on account of his youth, but he made a whirlwind campaign of his district and secured his party's nomination. When he was a boy his father was abundantly able to send him to college and pay all his expenses, but young Sheppard preferred to work his own way, and as night watchman and in other capacities he earned the money for his course. He graduated from the University of Texas and from the law department of Yale university and was noted as an orator even at college. It was Representative Sheppard who, in a speech in congress about a year ago, referring to President Roosevelt, said:

"The monarchial impulses of the president are seen in his efforts to regulate everything, from the size of our families to the manner of spelling Simons' Regulator is not in it with him. He has piled Pelian on Ossa, Taft on Cuba, Root on South America and Roosevelt on Webster. The American people have a lesson in simplified spelling in store for him. It proposes to teach him to spell President B-r-y-a-n."

When the great American fleet of battleships starts from San Francisco to cross the Pacific and complete its journey around the world it will number eighteen big war vessels instead of sixteen, the number when it set sail from Hampton Roads. The Nebraska and Wisconsin will join the fleet at San Francisco. The latter ship is commanded by Captain Henry Morrell, Captain Morrell was appointed to the navy from the New York navy yard.



CAPTAIN HENRY MORRELL.

The Wisconsin has undergone a thorough overhauling at Puget sound and is one of the best ships in her class. She was launched at San Francisco in 1895 and has a displacement of 11,565 tons.

Miss Rose L. Fritz of New York, the champion typist, was sitting at her machine in the business exhibition in London one afternoon, recently when

the Prince and Princess of Wales came by.

"They tell me that you have done some wonderful things, Miss Fritz," said the prince. "We should like to see you work." Forthwith the American girl's fingers moved rapidly over the keyboard of her machine, and in sixty seconds she handed to the prince a sheet containing 113 words properly punctuated and without a single error. "It is wonderful," said the prince. "Do you mind signing it?" He carried the souvenir away over the signature "Rose L. Fritz."

At another stand the prince said, "I don't think I could ever learn to work that."

"Oh," replied the pretty attendant, "we have boys only fourteen years old who can do it."

Miss Fritz first won the American typewriting championship at an exhibition in New York about two years ago, when she made a record of nearly 5,000 words an hour. She has typewritten as many as 219 words in a minute.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD. Famous English Novelist, Who is Visiting America.

The visit of the noted English novelist, Mrs. Humphry Ward, to the United States is from a somewhat different motive than that which has often in the past prompted English writers to come to the United States. She has no intention of doing any lecturing or reading from her works or of writing about us on her return. She declares that her object in crossing the ocean is to visit her cousin, Frederick W. Whitridge, the New York lawyer who represented this government at the coronation of King Alfonso of Spain, and to become a little acquainted with our country and Canada, this being her first visit to American shores.

It is a score of years since Mrs. Ward published "Robert Elsmere," the first of her works to find a wide circle of readers in the United States. She was then thirty-seven. At fifty-seven she is still in excellent condition apparently for many more years of literary labor. She has a complexion of the ruddiness characteristic of the English type of femininity, and her high forehead is crowned with an abundance of gray hair. Her husband and son accompany her, and she expects to find special enjoyment in a trip through western Canada, in whose development she is much interested. One of the first questions asked Mrs. Ward on her arrival in New York pertained to her attitude on the subject of woman suffrage, which is now agitating the British public. It was ascertained that she favors permitting women to vote on certain questions, such as those relating to education, but does not sympathize with the "suffragettes," as the radical woman's rights women are called, and thinks that these women are fighting for "just what women do not need and should not have."

Mrs. Ward was not born in England, but in Hobart, Tasmania, where her father, Thomas Arnold, a son of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, was inspector of schools for the colony. She was hardly more than a girl when she married Humphry Ward, then an Oxford don, but for some years past a journalistic writer. The country home of the Wards is on the dividing line between Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, within a convenient distance



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AND HER COUNTRY HOME.



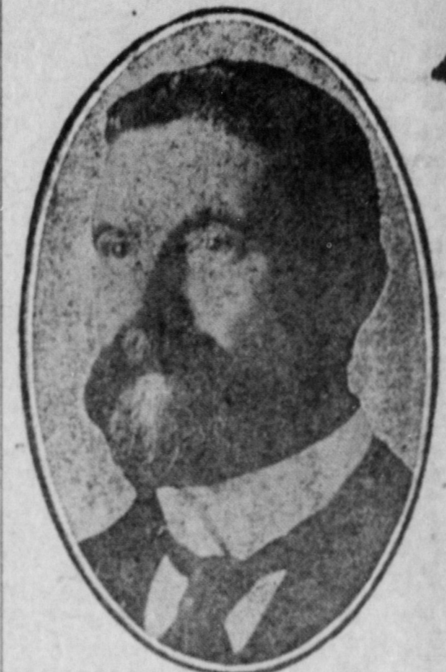
of London, and is known as "Stocks." It is a charming old place, was the home of the poet Waller in the seventeenth century and was often visited by Sir Walter Scott, who took the name of "Ivanhoe" from Ivinghoe, a nearby village. It has a fine nine hole golf course, on which the novelist and her husband when at home spend much of their time.

His Great Fault. "Yes," said the would be author, "I've taken a house in the country, but it will be necessary for me to engage a gardener. There's quite a plot of ground around the house. Too much for me to handle." "Yes," replied Crittick, "you never could handle a plot, could you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

PREMIER DEAKIN.

Australian Statesman Who Will Welcome Our Fleet.

When the great American fleet now in Pacific waters reaches Australia on its way around the globe it will be welcomed by the Australian premier, Alfred Deakin, who is a great admirer of the United States. He paid a visit to this country in 1900 and is most desirous of close relations between our nation and the commonwealth which he represents. When he announced to a large audience assembled at Sydney that the American battleships would visit that port and also the port of Melbourne he called for three cheers for the United States, and the audience responded with deafening hurrahs. It was through the pre-



PREMIER ALFRED DEAKIN.

mier that the invitation to visit Australia was extended. In this invitation he said:

"No other federation in the world possesses so many features of likeness to that of the United States as does the commonwealth of Australia, and I doubt whether any two peoples could be found who are in nearer touch with each other and are likely to benefit more by anything that tends to knit their relations more closely."

Premier Deakin bore a leading part in bringing about Australian federation, and when this was completed in 1900 he turned his attention to the question of imperial federation—that is, the closer union of all parts of the British empire. He is a Liberal, and when the first Liberal federal government was formed in Australia he went into the cabinet as attorney general, becoming premier himself in 1903. He is fifty-two years of age and a native of Australia and is so eloquent a speaker that an opponent once said he could "cast a halo of attraction round the entrance to hell."

According to present plans, the battleship fleet, thirteen strong, will leave San Francisco July 6 and, stopping at Honolulu and Samoa, reach Sydney and Melbourne in August, staying in these ports about ten days. It will proceed next to the Philippines and thence will return home by way of the Suez canal.

Stops will be made in Japanese and Chinese ports, where the officers and men will receive courtesies from the originals, but it is not expected that

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ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

The Anarchist Who Won Notoriety by Assaulting H. C. Frick.

"Enemies of mankind" is what President Roosevelt calls anarchists, and Alexander Berkman, who shot Henry C. Frick and narrowly escaped killing



ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

him, is generally classed as an anarchist and a leader in the cult of blood and dynamite. Yet he does not look like a man who could advocate murder as a means of reform. He has rather the appearance of a college professor. As matter of fact, Berkman's opinions changed somewhat during the period of his imprisonment, and he left the cell where he paid the penalty for his assault on Mr. Frick with perhaps less bitter feelings toward society as at present constituted than when he entered it. At least he professed to have no desire to take the life of any one as a means of bringing on the era of liberty for all and government for none. It was two years ago that he was released from the workhouse in Allegheny, Pa., where he had spent fourteen years. He was an illiterate youth of nineteen when he began his sentence of imprisonment. He spent much time in study while in confinement and his good behavior reduced his sentence from twenty-one years to fourteen. He exercised with the regularity of a Mohammedan at his prayers. Soon after his release he was met by Emma Goldman, who is said to be his wife.

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