

Important Occurrences and Biography of 1910

LEADING EVENTS OF 1910

Impressive Chapters of the Story of the Year.

ERA OF WORLD-WIDE PEACE

A Bird's-Eye View of the Most Important Political and Social Developments at Home and Abroad.

Easily the most spectacular incident in the United States in 1910 was the arrival of Theodore Roosevelt in New York on June 15, after an absence of over a year on his African hunting tour and after receiving more attention from Europe's rulers, statesmen and people than had ever previously been accorded to any American. Then came his frequent dashes over the continent during the congressional campaign in which he filled more space in the newspapers of both parties than was given to any candidate for any office, national or state.

Naturally much interest was aroused by President Taft's visit to Panama in November. He inspected the work which is being done on the canal, was surprised at the progress which had been made there since his previous visit in 1909, just before his inauguration, and he consulted with men in authority on the ground as to the new legislation which would be needed for the Isthmian canal.

A Memorable Election.

Of course by far the most important event in the United States during 1910 was the election for the entire membership of the popular branch of congress and for a third of that of the other chamber in which the democrats won a notable victory. The republican majority of forty-five in the house of representatives chosen in the presidential year 1908 was replaced by a democratic majority of fifty-four in the chamber chosen in 1910. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri will probably take Mr. Cannon's place as speaker in the new house when it meets in December, 1911. The republican majority of twenty-four in the senate which entered office with Taft was cut to twelve. Moreover, through the elections which will be held in 1911 in the states of New Mexico and Arizona, the democratic line in each chamber may be strengthened, although the prospect is that the republicans will gain the former state and the democrats the latter. This division of favors would be in harmony with the votes of those two territories for delegates to congress for the past ten or twelve years. This democratic victory, the first which was won since 1892, recalls the 47-year majority for that party in 1874, in 1858 and in 1850, in all of which years the democrats made larger gains in the house than they did in 1910; but in none of those years did they capture as many republican seats in the senate as they won in the recent canvass.

Results on Side Issues.

One of the interesting features of the campaign was the heavy increase in the socialist vote in many states and the election of Victor L. Berger to congress in one of the Wisconsin districts. He is the first man ever chosen to congress anywhere in the United States on a socialist ticket. Washington was carried for equal suffrage, which makes the fifth state in which women can vote for all officers up to and including the president on the same terms as men, the others being Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. In those states several women were elected to the legislatures. Oregon and Oklahoma defeated woman-suffrage propositions. In several states prohibition amendments to constitutions were defeated, notably in Missouri where the proposition was beaten by a majority of 215,000.

A surprising development of the political upheaval was the choice of democratic governors in states usually republican—Dix in New York, Wilson in New Jersey, and in Massachusetts, Baldwin in Connecticut and West in Oregon. Harmon's is a reelection, which makes the situation particularly significant. He was the first democrat to carry Ohio for governor twice in succession since before the time of the civil war.

By enabling acts passed by congress in 1910, two states, New Mexico and Arizona, will be added to the roll in 1911, making the total number of states forty-eight, and completing the organization into commonwealths of the entire area of the contiguous part of the United States.

The death of Associate Justices Peckham and Brewer and of Chief Justice Fuller and the resignation of Associate Justice Moody, and the appointment of their successors, have practically transformed the supreme court. The best known of the new members of that tribunal is Justice Hughes, whose resignation of the governorship of New York to accept an appointment on the bench surprised the country. His ability, prominence and personal popularity seemed to single him out for the highest political honor in the gift of the people.

Attains in Europe.

The death of Edward VII, on May 6, and the accession of George V were two of the most important events of the year in British records. Coming immediately after Victoria's reign of sixty-four years, the longest in British annals, the nine years of Edward's rule seemed short. It was long enough, however, to permit the death king a place among the world's greatest diplomats. He ended that "splendid isolation" for his country of which some of her statesmen used to boast, and brought an alliance with France, an entente with Russia and raised new friends for England among all the great nations, unless an exception may be made in the case of Germany.

By far the largest event on Europe's political calendar for 1910 was the revolution of October 4 and 5, which sent Manuel II into exile, which overthrew the dynasty of Braganza-Coburg and which transformed Portugal into a republic. This may be considered a sequel to the assassination of Manuel's father, Carlos I, and of Manuel's older brother, Prince Louis Philippe, in Lisbon, on Feb. 1, 1908, which sent Manuel to the throne. The ex-king traversed the road over which Charles X of France in 1830, Louis Philippe of the same country in 1830 and Napoleon II in 1870 traveled, and landed in England. Apparently the new regime will stand, although some serious tests are ahead of it. It has been accepted by the provinces and colonies and nearly all the leading countries of the world have recognized it. It is the only government which Portugal has had since the early days of October, and thus the world is compelled to concede its validity.

Industrial Disturbances.

Great strikes and rioting took place in England, Germany and France during the year. Premier Briand declared that the object of some of the strike leaders was to overthrow the republic. The republic was forty years of age, however, on September 4, and thus had lived more than twice as long as any previous regime in France since the deposition of Louis XVI.

Great Activity is Shown in Church Circles of Omaha

Many New Edifices Are Erected During Year—Other Churches May Pay Off Their Debts.

NOTABLE DEAD OF THE YEAR

Roster of Men and Women Conspicuous in World Affairs.

VACANT PLACES IN ALL LINES

Toll Levied by Death Among the Great of All Nations—Familiar Names Added to the Absent Roll.

Every department of human activity paid its toll to death during 1910. Every nation responded to the demand, the most useful as well as the least important passing from the sunshine of life into the valley of impenetrable shadows.

Conspicuous among the dead rulers of the year are King Edward VII, ruler of the British empire; King Chulalongkorn of Siam, and Azed-el-Mulk, regent of Persia.

Literature lost Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian philosopher and novelist; Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain); Bjornstjerne Bjornson, poet and novelist; John La Farge, artist and author; Julia Ward Howe, philanthropist and poet; William James, philosopher and scholar; William Vaughn Moody, poet and dramatist; Mrs. Allan McNaughton (Myra Keay), character painter of New York's east side; William Sidney Porter (O. Henry), of short story fame; and Goodwin Smith of Dayton, Ohio.

Art and music have also lost many eminent names. Walter K. Gay and Worthington Whittridge, two of the old-time landscape painters, who set down realities, not impressions; Tom Brown, the caricaturist and cartoonist; Sir William Quiller Orchardson, one of the leading English portrait painters of his time; Sir Francis Seymour Hayden, most eminent of writers since Whistler; William Holman Hunt, one of the founders of the pre-Raphaelite school; Winslow Homer, our best marine painter; John La Farge, of stained glass fame; Ludwig Knaus, the eminent German genre painter; and the sculptors John Quincy Adams Ward and Larkin G. Meade are among the greater representatives who have gone.

Music also has lost many great names, among them W. Edward Heilmendahl, the violinist; Giovanni Lamperti and Pauline Viardot Garcia, teachers of world-wide fame; Edouard Colonne, the French conductor; Mily Alexandrovich Balakirev, a prominent composer of the new Russian school, and Myron D. Whitney, the American oratorical banjo.

The stage has not lost any great representatives, but among the popular actors who have died are Neil Burgess, Clay Clement and Louis James.

The most prominent workers in the political field who have passed away are ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt; John G. Carlisle, ex-secretary of the treasury; David B. Hill, ex-senator from New York; Jonathan P. Dolliver, the Iowa senator; Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia and Senator Samuel Douglas McEnery of Louisiana.

The supreme court of the United States lost Melville W. Fuller, chief justice, and Associate Justice David J. Brewer.

Two eminent women are numbered among the year's deaths. Elizabeth Bayly, the "Angel of the Crimea," and Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church.

A partial record by months follows: January—Darius O. Mills, California pioneer and New York philanthropist; Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Flynn, soldier and priest, Meriden, N. J.; James B. Beford, Iowa, former congressman from Colorado, known as the "red-headed rooster of the Rockies"; Cardinal Sattoli, former opacotic delegate to the United States; General William F. Draper of Hopewell, Mass., civil war veteran, ambassador to Italy and inventor of cotton spinning machinery; Bishop Cyrus D. Fox of the Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia; John W. Prudden, leader in populist movement in Kansas and former insurance commissioner of state; Ezra Kendall of Cleveland, Ohio, actor and dramatist; George Holcomb, actor and lecturer; Major General Newton M. Curtis of New York, medical officer of honor soldier of civil war; Senor Joaquin Nalmeo, Brazilian ambassador at Washington; John Farson, pioneer banker of Chicago.

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August—Isaac L. Ellwood, inventor of barbed wire, Illinois; Harvey W. Scott, editor and publisher of the Portland Oregonian; Dr. Charles J. May, noted physician and author, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellen Foster, lawyer, lecturer and temperance advocate, Iowa; Florence Nightingale, famous as the angel of the Crimean war and founder of the profession of nurses in England; Rt. Rev. J. Dunno, Roman Catholic bishop of Dallas, Texas; Dr. John West, one of the physicians who attended President Lincoln after he was shot; Wilkinton Cadell, former United States senator from Florida; Judge John Lathrop of the Massachusetts supreme court; Prof. William James, philosopher and psychologist, Harvard university; Alexander Lockart Nelson, for fifty years professor of mathematics, Washington and Lee university; William E. D. Scott, curator of the department of ornithology, Princeton.

September—William Holman Hunt, distinguished English painter; Myron W. Whitney, noted oratorical singer, Boston; Lloyd W. Bowers, Chicago, solicitor general of the United States; William Harmon Niles, teacher and lecturer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; General Charles R. Brady, known as the "blind boss" of Rhode Island republicans; Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, formerly archbishop of York and primate of the Church of England; Prof. Charles A. Gossaman of Massachusetts, leading authority on agricultural chemistry; Edwin Walker, dean of the Chicago bar; William C. Oates, governor of Alabama; Emmanuel Tremlet, the French sculptor; Alexander Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France; Miss Susan Hale, artist and author, Boston; J. E. Matzke, professor of romantic languages, Stanford university; Rebecca Harding Davis, Philadelphia, journalist and author; composer Homer Scarborough, Me., one of the greatest of romantic painters; Father Louis A. Lambert, New York, prominent editor and author.

October—Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States senator from Iowa; David Rankin, millionaire farmer of Tarkio, Mo.; William B. Dana, distinguished editor of Financial Chronicle, New York; William Vaughn Moody, Indiana, college professor and dramatist; Julia Ward Howe, Boston, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other poems; ex-Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago, United States minister to Russia and Belgium under Cleveland.

November—United States Senator Clark of Georgia; John La Farge, New York, artist, sculptor and mural painter; William Henry Brainerd, professor emeritus of agriculture, Sheffield Scientific school, New Haven, Conn.; Brigadier General Henry H. Robertson, Washington, commander of Confederate Black Horse cavalry in civil war; Henry Martin Hoyte, counselor of State department, Washington; Octave Chanute, Chicago, engineer, bridge builder and "father of the American aerodrome"; Michael Cudany, Chicago, founder of Cudany Packing Co.; Colonel Moses C. Wetmore, St. Louis, noted tobacco manufacturer and politician; Robert M. Taylor, judge of the United States district court for northern Ohio, who settled the controversy over street car lanes in Cleveland; William Pryor Letcher, for twenty years a member of New York State Board of Charities and donee to the state of Letchworth Park, valued at \$600,000; Dr. Henry Hutchinson of St. Paul, president of Minnesota State Board of Health; Dr. Sylvester F. Scouel, former president of Wooster university, Wooster, O.; Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian author and philosopher.

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May—Edward VII, king of Great Britain, May 6 aged 69; Nord Alepis, former president of Haiti; Major General J. P. S. Goble, prominent in national guard and in politics of Pennsylvania; John Quincy Ward, New York, dean of American sculptors; Rear Admiral Phillip Hiebhorn, former chief of U. S. navy; John A. Kasson of Iowa, former U. S. senator and diplomat; Charles Henry Treat, New York, former United States treasurer; John W. Wheeler, pioneer sewing machine maker of America; John H. Converse, Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works; Thomas Henry Byrnes, former chief of New York police; William Huggins, noted English astronomer; J. W. Van Cleave, St. Louis, president of the Manufacturers' association and leader in the fight against boycotts; Jules Renard, noted French dramatist; George F. Barker, actor and author; Physics in University of Pennsylvania; Robert Koch, bacteriologist of Germany; Brigadier General Cyrus B. Constock, U. S. A., retired; Sidney Webster, New York, authority on international law.

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August—Isaac L. Ellwood, inventor of barbed wire, Illinois; Harvey W. Scott, editor and publisher of the Portland Oregonian; Dr. Charles J. May, noted physician and author, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellen Foster, lawyer, lecturer and temperance advocate, Iowa; Florence Nightingale, famous as the angel of the Crimean war and founder of the profession of nurses in England; Rt. Rev. J. Dunno, Roman Catholic bishop of Dallas, Texas; Dr. John West, one of the physicians who attended President Lincoln after he was shot; Wilkinton Cadell, former United States senator from Florida; Judge John Lathrop of the Massachusetts supreme court; Prof. William James, philosopher and psychologist, Harvard university; Alexander Lockart Nelson, for fifty years professor of mathematics, Washington and Lee university; William E. D. Scott, curator of the department of ornithology, Princeton.

September—William Holman Hunt, distinguished English painter; Myron W. Whitney, noted oratorical singer, Boston; Lloyd W. Bowers, Chicago, solicitor general of the United States; William Harmon Niles, teacher and lecturer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; General Charles R. Brady, known as the "blind boss" of Rhode Island republicans; Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, formerly archbishop of York and primate of the Church of England; Prof. Charles A. Gossaman of Massachusetts, leading authority on agricultural chemistry; Edwin Walker, dean of the Chicago bar; William C. Oates, governor of Alabama; Emmanuel Tremlet, the French sculptor; Alexander Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to France; Miss Susan Hale, artist and author, Boston; J. E. Matzke, professor of romantic languages, Stanford university; Rebecca Harding Davis, Philadelphia, journalist and author; composer Homer Scarborough, Me., one of the greatest of romantic painters; Father Louis A. Lambert, New York, prominent editor and author.

October—Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States senator from Iowa; David Rankin, millionaire farmer of Tarkio, Mo.; William B. Dana, distinguished editor of Financial Chronicle, New York; William Vaughn Moody, Indiana, college professor and dramatist; Julia Ward Howe, Boston, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and other poems; ex-Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago, United States minister to Russia and Belgium under Cleveland.

November—United States Senator Clark of Georgia; John La Farge, New York, artist, sculptor and mural painter; William Henry Brainerd, professor emeritus of agriculture, Sheffield Scientific school, New Haven, Conn.; Brigadier General Henry H. Robertson, Washington, commander of Confederate Black Horse cavalry in civil war; Henry Martin Hoyte, counselor of State department, Washington; Octave Chanute, Chicago, engineer, bridge builder and "father of the American aerodrome"; Michael Cudany, Chicago, founder of Cudany Packing Co.; Colonel Moses C. Wetmore, St. Louis, noted tobacco manufacturer and politician; Robert M. Taylor, judge of the United States district court for northern Ohio, who settled the controversy over street car lanes in Cleveland; William Pryor Letcher, for twenty years a member of New York State Board of Charities and donee to the state of Letchworth Park, valued at \$600,000; Dr. Henry Hutchinson of St. Paul, president of Minnesota State Board of Health; Dr. Sylvester F. Scouel, former president of Wooster university, Wooster, O.; Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian author and philosopher.

December—United States Senators John W. Adams of Virginia, Samuel Douglas McEnery of Louisiana, and Charles O. Day (O. Henry), New York, noted writer of short stories; Goldwin Smith, Toronto, Canadian publicist; Dr. John Henry Hayes, Massachusetts, prominent archivist; Mary Elizabeth Dewey, Boston, New York, expert on matches; Samuel A. Crozer, Chester, Pa., manufacturer and philanthropist; Prof. Giovanni Virgilio Schiaparelli, director of Milan observatory; Rt. Rev. William Neilson McVieker, Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island; Rev. Adolph Smith of Philadelphia, distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church; William Henry Brown, chief engineer of Pennsylvania railroad; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, eminent authority on North American Indians; former Senator Thomas B. Turley of Tennessee; Lucius W. Hoyt, Denver; Dr. John Henry Hayden, well known archaeological explorer of Egypt; July—Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the United States; Frederick James Furnival, famous English scholar and Christian socialist; Dr. William J. Rolfe, Cambridge, Mass., noted Shakespearean scholar; Daniel Edgar Bigelow, doyen of the painters of the Eccelestical, and one of the originators of the Academy of Design, Chicago; John G. Carlisle, former United States senator from Kentucky and secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland; Joseph Thomas, New York, inventor of the hoop skirt; Brigadier General Charles F. Rohs, United States army, retired; George Garrison, professor of history at University of Texas; Prof. Giovanni Virgilio Schiaparelli, discoverer of canal markings on the planet Mars; Bourgaud Ducoudray, French composer and authority on musical history; Mrs. Anna Josephine Savage, writer and lecturer on woman suffrage; Johann Gottfried Galle, German astronomer who first observed the planet Neptune; Major Richard M. Venable, noted confederate officer and lawyer of Maryland; Henry Dixon, founder of American News company; Prof. Henning Malzen of the University of Copenhagen, member of permanent court of Arbitration at The Hague.

January—Darius O. Mills, California pioneer and New York philanthropist; Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Flynn, soldier and priest, Meriden, N. J.; James B. Beford, Iowa, former congressman from Colorado, known as the "red-headed rooster of the Rockies"; Cardinal Sattoli, former opacotic delegate to the United States; General William F. Draper of Hopewell, Mass., civil war veteran, ambassador to Italy and inventor of cotton spinning machinery; Bishop Cyrus D. Fox of the Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia; John W. Prudden, leader in populist movement in Kansas and former insurance commissioner of state; Ezra Kendall of Cleveland, Ohio, actor and dramatist; George Holcomb, actor and lecturer; Major General Newton M. Curtis of New York, medical officer of honor soldier of civil war; Senor Joaquin Nalmeo, Brazilian ambassador at Washington; John Farson, pioneer banker of Chicago.

February—William Dodsworth, president and editor of the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Appeal; Calvin Hood of Emporia, a pioneer of Kansas; Dr. William Everett, former congressman from Massachusetts; William H. Mitchell, pioneer banker of Chicago and founder of Chicago & Alton railroad; Clay Clement, actor and dramatist; George Holcomb, actor and lecturer; Major General Newton M. Curtis of New York, medical officer of honor soldier of civil war; Senor Joaquin Nalmeo, Brazilian ambassador at Washington; John Farson, pioneer banker of Chicago.

March—Jose Domingo de Obaldin, president of Panama; Louis James, Shakespearean actor; Thomas Collier Platt, United States senator and republican leader of New York state; Alexander Agassiz, Boston, famous scientist; Robert W. Patterson, president of the Chicago Tribune company; Jacob Schaeffer, noted billiard player; Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, New York; David Munro, for many years editor of the North American Review; Dr. Eben Alexander, dean of the University of North Carolina; Bishop Henry W. Spellmeyer of the Methodist Episcopal church; Timothy Harrington, U. S. former lord mayor of Dublin; Orville James Victor, author of histories of the civil war period; Tibb, Washington, one of the richest of Colorado miners; Prof. Morris H. Morgan, Harvard university; Tom Brown, the English comic artist; Rev. Theodore Bourne, New York, founder of Society for Prevention of Crime; Prof. J. Rayner Edwards of Harvard observatory; David J. Brewer, associate justice, federal supreme court; Alexander Agassiz, Boston, scientist and mining engineer; Brigadier-General Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A., retired; General Thomas D. Roeser, Confederate veteran and commander of volunteers during Spanish war.

April—James T. Woodward, president Hanover National bank, New York; Myra Keay-McNaughton, writer of stories of child school life in the east side, New York City; William Graham Sumner, professor of political economy, Yale university; Robert W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago tribune; Thomas B. Jeffrey, Chicago, inventor of pneumatic tire; George H. Williams, Portland, Ore., former United States senator and attorney general during General Grant's second term; Dr. Charles O. Day, president of Andover Theological seminary; Prof. William Graham Sumner