

GENERAL PUBLIC MAY SEE MONUMENT TO-DAY

Figure of Robert E. Lee to Be on View in Sculptor Sievers's Studio.

WILL TAKE CASTS TO-MORROW

Virginia's Monument to Lee to Stand on Field of Gettysburg on Spot From Which He Watched Pickett's Famous Charge.

Between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock this afternoon the general public will be admitted for the last time to the studios of F. William Sievers, at Forest Hill, to see the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, completed by the sculptor last Thursday. Work preparatory to casting the figure in bronze will begin to-morrow morning, and within a few weeks it will be shipped in sections to the Tiffany Studios, Yonkers, Long Island, where the bronze cast will be made.

The finished product of Mr. Sievers's hands has been pronounced a noble work of art, and will be the central figure of the Virginia memorial at Gettysburg. The sculptor completed his task and twice the work did not measure up to his ideal. In the third attempt he realized his conception of the great Southern chieftain as he sat on his favorite horse at Gettysburg and watched the tide of a death struggle upon which hung the hopes of the Confederacy.

IS ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS TIMES LARGER THAN LIFE

The figure of General Lee is one and three-quarters times larger than life, and the entire equestrian statue is fourteen feet in height and nine feet in length. The great chieftain, with hat in hand, looking calmly but steadily ahead, mingling peace and determination delineated in every line of the face, is firmly seated in the saddle in one of his characteristic poses.

The group of seven figures, also the work of Mr. Sievers, which will stand against the granite base, is one of the most unique features of the monument. Instead of the conventional figures, Mr. Sievers has endeavored to put action into his work, and while all three branches of the service are represented, there is more than a suggestion of warfare in the group. A shattered cannon, broken wheel, knapsack, scabbard and hat indicate that the spot has been the scene of a fierce engagement. Seven figures comprise the group, two being boys, one buxier of artillery and the other, mounted, a standard-bearer, holding the flag of Virginia. The other figures suggest the farmer, professional man and mechanic, all comrades in arms.

WILL STAND WHERE LEE WATCHED PICKETT'S CHARGE

The Virginia monument will stand on Confederate Avenue, near the spot from which General Lee watched Pickett's grand sweep up the hill. While not costing as much as others, it will hardly be excelled in artistic conception, interest or workmanship by any in that big national park. The work was authorized by the State of Virginia, and it will cost about \$15,000.

It is to be unveiled under direction of a commission consisting of Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, H. A. Edmondson, Stephen P. Read, Colonel Thomas Smith and Governor Henry C. Stuart.

MANY PERSONS EXPOSED TO SMALLPOX BY NEGRO

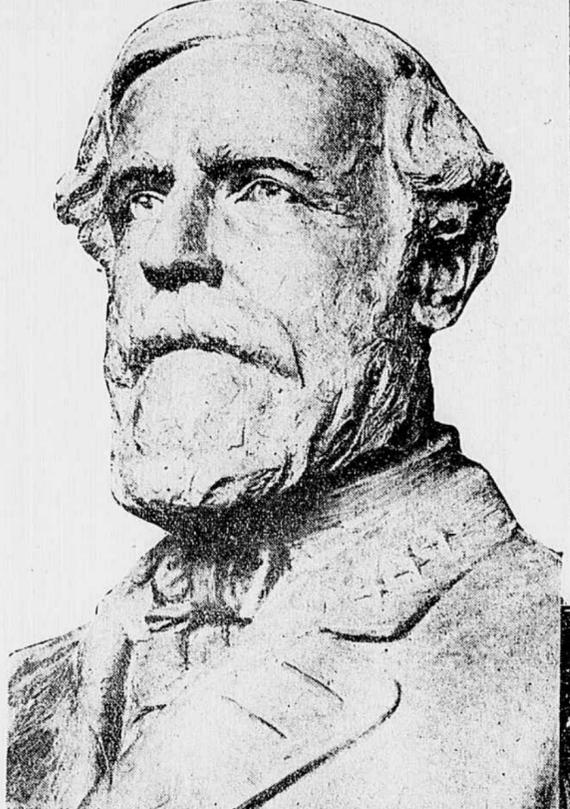
Railroad Fireman Between Richmond and Danville Continues at Work After Eruption of Pus.

Residents, not only of Richmond, but in various parts of the State for the past ten days have been exposed to a well-developed case of smallpox, which was reported last night to Dr. E. C. Levy, chief health officer. The persons who have been vaccinated need have no fear," said Dr. Levy, "but any of those who have in any way been exposed to contact with this case should be vaccinated at once. The health department will gladly do this free to all who call at the City Hall."

A physician late yesterday reported to the health department that Angelo Brown, colored, thirty-eight years old, of 106 North Fourth Street, employed as a fireman by the Southern Railway, was a smallpox suspect. Medical Inspector Summers went at once to the Fourth Street house and pronounced it a well-marked case of the disease. As all persons in the house had been vaccinated, this operation was not performed upon them, and all living in the neighborhood who had not been vaccinated were compelled to at once leave their homes. The house was quarantined, and Brown will be removed to the Shilpox Hospital this morning. Dr. Levy said that Brown became ill on October 15, while acting as fireman on a train running between Richmond and Danville. Several days later, while in Danville, the eruption appeared, but the fireman continued at work until October 18, when he went to Keeville. He came to Richmond yesterday afternoon on a passenger train, continuing at his work. He alighted at the Main Street Station and then boarded a street car to go to his home. The authorities were unable to learn on which line the car that Brown took was operated. It was presumed, however, that it was either a Broad and Main or an Oakwood and Broad car.

Brown had never been vaccinated," said Dr. Levy. Had he taken this simple precaution he would never have exposed an untold number of men, women and children, white and colored, to contact with the disease.

Virginia's Monument to Robert E. Lee



The upper figure shows a close view of General Robert E. Lee from the Sievers monument modeled for the field of Gettysburg. The head and face of Lee are regarded as exceptionally fine, the artist having made over this part of the statue three times before getting the exact expression. The lower figure shows the remarkable group which stands at the base of the monument, showing the three branches of the Confederate service.

TRUE TO VERY LIFE, SAYS COL. W. GORDON McCABE

Sees Lee in Statue as He Saw Him Half a Century Ago in Shifting Scenes of Fray.

PRaises Work of Sievers

Member of Gettysburg Monument Commission Inspects Memorial in Company With Governor Stuart. Says Artist Has Won Fame.

BY COL. W. GORDON McCABE.

In response to your courteous request that I should express my opinion as to the merits of Sievers's equestrian statue of Lee, I shall first state briefly that His Excellency, Governor Stuart, and myself (the only two members of the "Gettysburg Commission" resident in Richmond) drove out this morning to Mr. Sievers's studio, at Forest Hill, and made a prolonged and careful study of the statue as it now stands, modeled in clay.

It would be idle for me to attempt any technical criticism of the work in detail, even if I possessed the requisite knowledge to do so, which I do not for one moment pretend to. I only know when a statue of any other work of art impresses me favorably and when it does not, and I only venture with diffidence to set down my opinion in this case to the end that my old comrades at a distance and Virginia of a younger generation may know how the work of the sculptor has impressed one of Lee's old soldiers.

Briefly, it is to my mind (and to my heart as well), one of the noblest statues I have ever looked upon, and I may add without impertinence that I have seen the best and the most famous, both in Europe and in this country.

As I gazed upon it long and searchingly, the years seemed to roll away,

and I saw once more our great captain, seated in easy majesty on "Traveller," to the very life as we know the lingering few saw him more than half a century ago, watching the shifting chances of the fray, the well-knit, martial figure, instinct with vigor, the graceful poise and carriage, the fine poise of the "good gray head," the easy mastery of the thorough horseman—the perfect embodiment of "a people's hope," the noble face stamped by the "God of Battles" with the rank that He alone can give.

Scarcely less in the fashioning of the horse than the sculptor proved his mastery of his "burning art." Not a touch of the "theatrical"—just the "Traveler" that we knew so well—only by reason of the dimensions of the great statue, in "heroic" "Traveler," that seems proudly conscious that he bears upon his back the weight of a nation.

I know not how it may strike more critical eyes, but I repeat that, to the eyes of one of Lee's veterans, "his wondrous 'counterfeit' presentation" of the immortal rider and his matchless steed, whose appearance in the long ago "in the land where we were dreaming" always evoked a storm of hoarse cheering as the great captain rode among the blackened guns whose thunderous plaudits were ever the welcome omen to his soldier's heart.

The preliminary endorsement to the sculptor in this case must of necessity



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If you have blurring, dizziness, neuralgia, headache, spots before the eyes, winking, trembling spells, cataract, burning and smarting of the eyes, various nervous and brain affections, entailing not only positive injury to the sight, but untold misery, call immediately.

He now-receives at his rooms, Nos. 100-101-102, Murphy's Hotel Annex, at Eighth and Broad Streets, Eighth Street entrance; take elevator. Consultations free between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Adv.

NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN READY TO GO FORWARD

Document Demanding Fair Treatment for American Commerce So Voluntary It May Be Sent by Mail.

ARBITRATION IS EXPECTED

If Attitude of England Is Accepted, It Would Make Possible Seizure of American Vessels Even Before They Approached Blockaded Ports.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, October 23.—The note to Great Britain demanding fair treatment for American commerce is at last ready to go forward.

It is understood to be so voluminous it may be sent by mail. The chief points made are:

1. The method of seizure and the long detention of American ships and cargoes are contrary to international law, which provides a method of speedy search and visit.

2. The blockade established by the order in council is not justifiable, according to the practice of nations, which demand that a blockade be actual and effective.

3. The seizure and detention of ships is essentially a diplomatic question, and not, as Sir Edward Grey contends, a question for prize courts and eventual arbitration.

4. The assertion that precedents show there should be no interruption of trade between neutral ports, except to provide for prompt search, to ascertain whether a cargo contains contraband.

5. That Great Britain has violated all precedents in placing the burden of proof of innocence as to destination of cargo on American shipowners or the owners of cargoes.

CIVIL WAR CASES DECLARED NOT ANALOGOUS

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing refuse the charge that the United States has accepted the principle that neutral vessels may be held up on the high seas on mere suspicion. The Civil War cases referred to by Sir Edward Grey are declared to be not analogous.

American commerce, it is asserted, did not overhaul British shipping without having information in advance to warrant the act.

It is pointed out that if the attitude of Great Britain was accepted, it would make possible the seizure of American vessels even before they approached the ports blockaded.

England is charged with discriminating against American commerce, because she cannot or will not stop trade between interior Baltic ports and the German empire. The admitted increase of American commerce between the United States, Scandinavian and Dutch ports cannot be taken as evidence that such shipments will ultimately reach Germany.

PACKERS' CASE TAKEN UP IN A SEPARATE NOTE

The seizure and confiscation of cargoes forwarded by the Chicago packers is referred to as an illegal act, but is only mentioned incidentally. This case is considered in a separate note now being prepared at the State Department.

The note protests against the placing of cotton on the contraband list as a violation of Great Britain's own declaration concerning this commodity. Not one of the arguments of justification advanced by Sir Edward Grey and Lord Grey are admitted.

Notwithstanding this tone, it is admitted that arbitration will probably be accepted in the most important cases.

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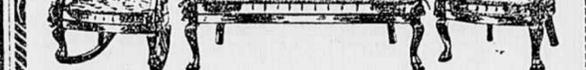
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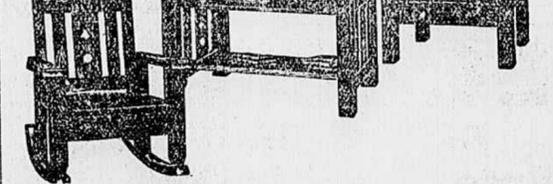
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