

STATUES TO OUR FOREIGN HEROES



Monument to Kosciusko



Monument to Count Pulaski



The Steuben Monument

An important addition will be made early in December to the statues which have been erected by order of the Congress of the United States. The newest national work of art is a statue of Baron von Steuben, the revolutionary hero, and it has double significance in that, aside from its own importance, it completes the series of tributes in bronze and copper which the national republic has erected to its foreign heroes—the foreign-born military officers who, for the sake of a love for the cause of liberty, cast their lots with the nation in its infancy, and aided the Continental forces in the war for independence. This notable group of memorials occupies principally the four corners of the beautiful park, or square, facing the White House, at Washington—the most beautiful plaza in America.

The dedication of each of these monuments, it turns out, has been the occasion for elaborate ceremonies, but none of the spectacles that have heretofore been presented will bear comparison with the imposing military and civic exercises which will mark the formal dedication of the new Steuben statue. Large bodies of United States troops are to be summoned to Washington to take part in the parade, which will be a feature of the program, and because of the fact that Baron von Steuben was a Teuton, various prominent German-American patriotic and musical organizations in all parts of the country will participate. Sir Edward W. Dicey will preside at the exercises, to be held under the shelter of immense covered stands surrounding the new statue. President Taft will deliver the principal address, but there will be other speakers conspicuous among them being Count von Bernstorff, the present German ambassador to the United States.

The project to pay perhaps rather tardy tribute to the memory of Baron von Steuben dates back to 1903, in which year Congress authorized the erection of the statue which has but just been completed. A commission composed of prominent commissioners appointed to act as the testimonial, and this commission invited all the leading sculptors to submit designs in a competition. In 1905, models were submitted, and after art experts had gone over them carefully the contest narrowed down to three designs, the respective originators of which were asked to submit larger and revised designs. When this was done the award went to Albert Jaegers, the sculptor of the magnificent figure showing Steuben standing enveloped in his military cloak, which is now to be perpetuated in bronze in the nation's red hall of fame.

This design, with the endorsement of the late Auguste St. Gaudens, the greatest of all American sculptors, past or present, and it has been so highly praised by all the leading art critics that Congress has appropriated money to provide a replica or duplicate of the statue in bronze, which will be presented to the emperor of Germany, and will doubtless be given a conspicuous place in Berlin. Albert Jaegers, the sculptor of this newest notable art object, is a native of Germany, but was brought to Cincinnati a child, and received his education in that city. He studied art at a night school, and became at the age of twenty-one removed to New York to enter upon his chosen career. He has executed important public works in many cities, and was the winner of the competition inaugurated by the Na-

tional Sculpture society to obtain an ideal design for the United States silver dollar.

General Baron Frederick William Augustus Steuben, who is now to be represented among the nation's sculptured idols, was a Prussian nobleman, and had been an adjutant general on the staff of Frederick the Great during the seven years' war. Benjamin Franklin induced him to come to the assistance of General George Washington in 1776, and shortly after he arrived in this country the continental Congress appointed him inspector general of the revolutionary army and gave him a commission as major general. His energy and experience enabled him to perform wonders in reorganizing the ragged troops of Washington—an army left in deplorable condition by the rigors of the hardest winter of the whole struggle. Steuben was a man of considerable wealth when he took up this labor of love, but he almost begged himself for the benefit of the soldiers who had come under his care.

Although forty-seven years of age when he came to America, Baron Steuben had been a soldier since his seventeenth year, when he entered the Prussian army as a cadet, and won early distinction by his bravery at the battle of Rossbach. As a young man in Poland he was, in one of the battles in that country, captured by the Prussians and taken to St. Petersburg, but there he won the favor of Grand Duke Peter and was soon exchanged. It has frequently been said that Steuben's skill as an engineer, drillmaster and a tactician, was worth more to the American cause than a whole regiment of soldiers, but it must not be supposed that this officer, who had the only contribution of the Prussians to our cause, was professionally trained by the greatest master of tactics of his generation. General Steuben took part in the battle of Monmouth and other encounters, and later was sent to Virginia, where he recruited and trained the militia to this nation a few years ago by the present emperor of Germany, who was then known as a most ardent admirer of his famous ancestor, and the statue itself is a reproduction of the latter in the fatherland.

Indeed, the replica of the new Steuben statue, which, as above explained, Congress has provided shall be sent to the kaiser, is in effect a return gift for this statue of Frederick, and it seems particularly fitting that the figure of Steuben should have been chosen for this purpose, because of the association which Baron Steuben enjoyed during the major part of his military career with Frederick the Great. He was one of a small group of young men whom the great strategist took under his own wing, so to speak, and personally instructed in the highest refinements of military science. History records also that Frederick strongly encouraged his friend and aid, Baron Steuben, to come to America and give Washington the benefit of his technical knowledge acquired in the practical school of prolonged European warfare.

Closely identified with the new Steuben statue, in respect to the splendid new statue of Count Pulaski, the gallant Pole, who gave up his life for this republic while leading a desperate charge during the siege of Savannah. On the same day that Congress ordered the new Steuben statue it set aside money for the statue to Pulaski.

Of the thirty-two statues that grace the parks and avenues of the Ameri-

can capital, some half a dozen are to the men who gave their swords and in several instances their lives in the cause of freedom for the first great republic. Lafayette, Rochambeau, Pulaski Kosciusko, and now Steuben are the principal warriors to whom gratitude has thus been expressed. It will be the only equestrian statue in our gallery of foreign heroes, although almost all of the numerous statues in Washington to civil war leaders show the warriors mounted on chargers.

The Pulaski statue is likewise unique in that it is located on Pennsylvania avenue, a third of a mile away from that stretch of greensward before the White House, which has come to be looked upon as the special repository of the monuments of the most famous foreigners. The case of the Pulaski statue strikingly illustrates what a long time Uncle Sam sometimes takes to do a thing that he has made up his mind to do. Not so very long after Pulaski fell in battle Congress voted that a monument be reared to his memory, but years went by and nothing was done in the matter. Then the city of Savannah, where Pulaski met his death, decided that it was a shame that no such recognition had been given to the hero, and erected a stone in his honor in 1824. It was not, however, until 1903 that Congress redeemed its long-standing promise and, in conjunction with the order for the Steuben statue, set aside \$50,000 for the inspiring Chodzinski, the Polish sculptor.

On the same day that the Pulaski statue was unveiled there was dedicated an equally imposing statue of Thaddeus Kosciusko, that other Polish patriot who gave his services in behalf of the cause of American freedom. The Kosciusko statue stands almost in line with that of Steuben at the north side of the park opposite the White House—a park long known as Lafayette Square or as Jackson Square (because of the statue of General Andrew Jackson that stands in the center of it), but which it is now suggested should be rechristened Independence Square, because of the statues that have latterly found homes there. Occupancy of the most attractive site in the world's most beautiful city insures these statues a great degree of prominence, and there are innumerable monuments to the leaders in the war for the Union to the captains of the earlier wars.

Facing the presidential mansion at one corner of the park above-mentioned, is a stately statue of Lafayette, probably the most beloved of all the foreign officers who gave their services to this republic in its most trying days. This monument, which likewise cost \$50,000, is the work of the French sculptors Falguere and Mercie. While the whole conception is primarily a tribute to Lafayette, whose figure, clad in the uniform of the French army, stands on the lofty pedestal, it is also an acknowledgment of gratitude to all the French officers who aided in the revolution, and in discharge of this function there have been placed near the base bronze figures of Rochambeau and Duportail of the French army, and D'E斯塔ing and De Grasse of the French navy. In the fourth corner of the park, before the executive mansion, stands a statue of Rochambeau, the gift of our sister republic of France. The dedication of this statue made the occasion for a ceremony most fittingly appropriate in magnitude the pomp and pageantry that will characterize the Steuben statue unveling—a public show in which more than 10,000 German-Americans will march shoulder to shoulder with American soldiery.

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State Society

KAYSVILLE.

(Special to The Herald-Republican.)
Kaysville, Dec. 3.—The most elaborate social event of the week was on Wednesday evening, when Miss Maggie Layton entertained a number of friends at her home. Among the guests present were Miss Fifteen Hill, Mamie Layton, Mattie Thornley, Agnes Swan, Jennie Layton, Norma Thornley, Messrs. Lawrence R. Layton, Fred Sheffield, Edward Gallaher, Alvin B. Burton, George W. Swan and Avis B. Layton.

Melvin F. Barton entertained a number of friends at a theatre party at the Orpheum Theatre in Salt Lake City on Saturday, in honor of his friends Arnold M. Barnes and Paul R. Thomassen.

Miss Mollie Barnes and Miss Irene Swan were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Robins in Layton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomassen and sons, Paul R., Verdon and Arthur, are preparing to leave for an extended visit to southern California in a short time.

Paul R. Thomassen was entertained at the home of Miss Maggie Reed in Clinton.

Mrs. John R. Barnes and Mrs. Henry H. Blood and sons, Russell and Alan, returned home on Monday evening, after a few days visit in Provo. Guests of Mrs. George E. Barton and children—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson entertained a number of friends at an elaborate dinner at their home on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barton.

Rev. Irvin Crothers and A. F. Wittnerberger both of Logan; Rev. A. G. Frang of Brigham City; Rev. J. E. Carver of Ogden; Mrs. L. C. Johnson of Provo and Miss Mary Beach of Salt Lake.

Mrs. Catherine Pilling and daughter, Mrs. Maggie Neilson, returned to their home in Cardston, Canada, on Monday, after spending six months here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sheffield, Jr. and children, returned home on Monday evening from their visit in Downey, Idaho, as guest of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hyde and family.

The members of the ward amusement committee entertained a large number of the fair sex at a dance at the new opera house on Friday evening.

The primary officers of the Kaysville ward entertained all the primary officers of Davis county at an elaborate banquet at the new opera house at Kaysville on Wednesday.

About 200 were present.

Mrs. Emily Lindsey entertained the members of the Thydale club at the home of Mrs. Thydale.

The afternoon was spent in sewing, music and social chat, after which an elaborate dinner was served.

Miss Emily Lindsey was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Alice Green Zeffert. Among the guests present were: Mrs. Florette Thomassen, Mrs. Mary Jane Proudfoot, Mrs. Mary Ann Chapman, Mrs. Benjamin Barth, Mrs. William Salter, Mrs. Henry Graham, Mrs. Hector W. Haight, Mrs. Harry Swanger and Mrs. George T. Layton.

BOUNTIFUL.

(Special to The Herald-Republican.)

Bountiful, Dec. 2.—Miss Emily Kynaston is visiting relatives in Marion Idaho.

Mr. E. H. Moss, Henry W. Stahle and Philander Hatch spent Tuesday in Coalville.

Daniel C. Lee left on Tuesday for a short visit to Evanston, Wyo.

Bountiful entertained a large number of their parents and friends at a concert and dance in the meeting house on Wednesday evening.

Miss Anna M. Manz and Mrs. George Earley left Sunday for a month's visit with relatives in St. David, Ariz.

Miss Lillian Buckle returned to her home in Salt Lake City after an instrumental solo. Vocal solos were given by Miss Prout and Miss Olive Syndergaard, L. E. Dunning acted as master of ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Miner and C. H. Hyde of San Diego went to Provo the first of the week to visit the latter's daughter, Mrs. J. A. Stallings.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Larson returned to their home in Provo Sunday after visiting relatives and friends here during the week-end.

Mrs. R. H. Bates is visiting her daughter in Provo this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manz and children from Meridian, Idaho, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Sabine and daughter, Blanche, returned Tuesday from Grand Junction, Colo., where they were visiting relatives.

Miss Hazel Atkinson of Woodruff, Rich county, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Riley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hardy were entertained from Woodruff, and will make their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Call of Grays Lake, Idaho, are here visiting with Mr. Alvin Tingay.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Parrish and family moved to Farmington this week, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller entered their home city on Tuesday evening.

The time was spent in music, games and social chat, after which a supper was served.

Mr. Tom Price of Gravitate is here spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Ira Hatch.

Mrs. S. S. Howard left for Great Britain on Wednesday where she will remain for two years.

A social was given in the South Bountiful meetinghouse on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Will Eggen again, who are soon to leave here for El Paso, Wyo. Dancing, games and luncheon were features of the evening.

The members of the Relief society of the First Ward tendered Mrs. Sarah Howard a surprise party at her home on Friday.

NEPHI.

(Special to The Herald-Republican.)

Nephilim, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Maurice Lund of this city is visiting in Salt Lake City, the guest of Mrs. C. G. Wright, her sister.

Mrs. Atlantic Christensen spent the week in Salt Lake City with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boley of Rockland, Idaho, spent a few days here with relatives.

Miss Gertrude King of Ferron, Utah, is here spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Ira Hatch.

Mrs. F. S. Howard left for Great Britain on Wednesday where she will remain for two years.

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SEPHI.

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Nephilim, Dec. 2.—The last meeting of the R. K. class was held at the home of Mrs. N. W. Anderson Tuesday evening, and an instructive program was carried out, led by Mrs. Alvira Cox.

Miss Olster on "Correct English in the Home."

Miss Alice Lund of Ephraim was a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Hendrie, during the early part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Vorhees were visitors to Ephraim Monday afternoon as guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jensen.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Cahoon are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a fine girl in their home, and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Larsen, a boy, and Mr. and Mrs. Eskelson a boy.

FOUNDS FAMOUS SCHOOL



MARTHA BERRY,

Who Finds Pleasure in Self-Sacrifice in Aid of Education.

BELIEVING implicitly in the fundamental truth that education should include hard work of both the hands and mind, self-sacrifice and cooperation, Martha Berry founded the Berry school.

Today the Berry school has 2,000 acres of land, a dozen or more modern buildings, a magnificent dairy with 200 cows, a mulberry garden, wood-working and blacksmith shop, all the equipment of a big model farm, for this is a place where hands and brains are treated together. The present enrollment is 1,000 boys and girls, and the school has \$166,000 endowment. There are twenty-seven officers and instructors. Each student—those range in age

from fifteen to twenty-eight years—pays \$60 a year, and there is a deficit of \$60 on each one, which must be made up by contributions. The boys work, the girls do housework, everything from making beds to cultivating the farm is done by the student body. Sixty boys worked last summer to pay expenses for the coming year.

Sixteen boys graduated last year. Five are working in various trades, four are working their way through college, two are on the farm, and three are in other occupations. In the history of the school practically every student has been a teacher.

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