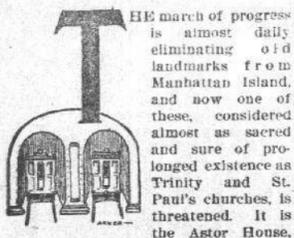


Famous Old Astor House Yielding to Subway's Demands



THE march of progress is almost daily eliminating old landmarks from Manhattan Island, and now one of these, considered almost as sacred and sure of prolonged existence as Trinity and St. Paul's churches, is threatened. It is the Astor House, said to be the finest hostelry in America, if not in the world, when it was constructed in the early thirties at a cost of \$350,000.

If this historic house is obliged to capitulate it will be because of New York's projected trolley subway, which will run beneath Broadway. An examination of the hotel's foundations has convinced architects and builders that it would not be feasible to underpin the structure while a subway was being constructed underneath it. So the Astors—John Jacob and William Waldorf—who control the huge family estate, are already looking ahead and contemplating the erection of a building thirty-five or forty stories in height.

The history of the Astor House goes back to Knickerbocker days of New Amsterdam, when it was the site of the old Bull's Head tavern or Drovers' inn, probably the first clubhouse on Manhattan Island. Then there were spreading trees in the yard, beneath which the burghers used to sit smok-

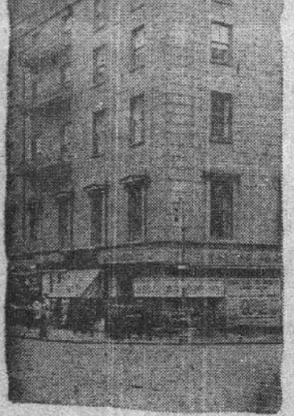


Photo by American Press Association.

THE HISTORIC ASTOR HOUSE.
ing their pipes and drinking schnapps. Prior to and following the war of the Revolution residences were built on the tavern site, and early in the nineteenth century the first American Astor lived just around the corner from the present hotel. He gradually bought the entire property and in 1830 engaged an architect to draw plans for the most magnificent hotel in the land. It took a year to prepare the plans, and it was not until 1832 that the cornerstone was laid. The building was finished three years later.

These were the days when it was hard to make the hotel pay, though the golden age of the Astor House in the character of famous names on the register.

How Daniel Webster in his dressing gown received a Whig committee bearing news of his defeat in the convention of 1852; how Henry Clay received word of his nomination with Frelinghuysen in 1844; how Lincoln "put up" there on the occasion of his Cooper Union speech; how Pierce, Van Buren, Buchanan, Taylor, Seward, Choate, Douglas, Andrew Jackson and Jefferson Davis used to stop there when they came to New York; how Hawthorne, Dickens and Washington Irving once foregathered there; how Black Hawk, standing on the front steps, marveled at the passing throng; how Edgar Allan Poe used to pick up news items in its corridors when he was editing Graham's Magazine; how Jenny Lind, Rachel, Fanny Elssler and Macready stayed there, when they played in New York; how Thackeray chose it as his stopping place; how Walt Whitman, Kossuth, the Prince de Joinville, Grand Duke Alexis and Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) were among its patrons at one time or another—all these are incidents in the life story of the Astor House.

Andrew Jackson's name appears on the old register four times. At his death, as at the death of Webster, Clay, Garfield, Harrison and a number of other public men, the front of the Astor House was draped in black.

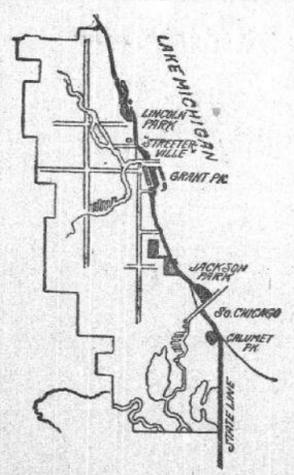
CHICAGO LAKE FRONT STOLEN?

Illinois Legislative Committee Charges \$250,000,000 Land Grab.

Accusations of a \$250,000,000 land grab have been made after two years of investigation by a special committee appointed by the Illinois legislature, and some prolonged legal battles between alleged usurping corporations and the state government are expected to result. This so-called steal is perhaps the largest on record so far as public land is concerned, and the outcome of the cases will affect many cities in the United States.

Chicago is particularly interested, as the investigators assert that practically its entire water frontage has been grabbed by railroad, dock and other corporations desiring to use the shores of Lake Michigan. Mississippi wharfage rights are also at stake, so the issue, it is predicted, will spread to other commonwealths bounded by the Father of Waters.

In the case of Chicago the grab was chiefly in "made" land—that is, shallow beyond the shore line which have been filled in until connected with the mainland. Practically the entire lake



MAP SHOWING AMOUNT OF CHICAGO'S WATER FRONTAGE CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

front of Chicago has been added to in this manner; hence the amount at stake.

The committee recommends the revocation of the charter of one powerful railroad which originally entered the city by means of a trestle in the lake, but which has filled it in so that it now runs on solid ground.

The committee also delves into the famous case of Captain George Wellington Streeter, who established what he termed the "district of Lake Michigan" on a sand bar a hundred feet or so from the shore line and had to be ousted by police, militia and Gatling guns. That plot of ground is now occupied by huge factories and a park, and the investigators assert there is grave question to the title of the "district" and that Streeter is nearer right than any one in his claims of ownership.

An appropriation is recommended with which to prosecute the cases to restore the land to the state.

IS NATION'S YOUNGEST MAYOR

West Virginia Editor and City Head at Twenty-one.

Grantsville, W. Va., claims to have the youngest mayor in the world, and the assertion has not yet been disproved. The civic phenomenon is Boyd B. Stutler, aged twenty-one, and he is not only mayor, but the editor of a weekly paper as well.



BOYD B. STUTLER.

The youthful mayor has just taken his seat, having defeated a prominent physician fifteen years his senior by three votes. Grantsville is the county seat of Calhoun county and contains about 300 inhabitants. He is

expected to be a prominent political figure in West Virginia, having had such an unusually good start.

Stutler is a native of West Virginia and has been in the newspaper business for about six years. At fifteen he was coeditor of a school monthly and then served a year as assistant postmaster. At the age of eighteen he purchased the Grantsville News, a weekly, and became sole owner, editor and manager, which he still is.

Despite the comparatively tender age of Editor Stutler he has been free from petty suits, assaults from persons in the news who did not desire to be and similar newspaper predicaments, and his election to the majority is regarded by him as a vindication of his policies in the handling of Grantsville items.

Orozco, the Chief Figure In Mexico's Serious Rebellion



MEXICAN revolutions are not unusual occurrences, but the present one is apparently of a more serious character, than those President Porfirio Diaz has quelled heretofore.

Though Francisco I. Madero claims and is usually credited with being the instigator of the latest insurrection by reason of his inability to defeat Diaz for the presidency, his is not the name to conjure with among the rebels. The chief figure developed by the insurgents is General Pasqual Orozco.

The war began in November, and since that time Orozco has been the hero of four of the revolutionists' most spectacular achievements—at Guerrero, Cerro Prieto, Malpaso and Juarez. It has been predicted that an attack on one of the republic's leading cities will form a fifth.

This military star is but twenty-eight years of age and never served in the Mexican army before, nor has he held public office of any kind. He spent the greater part of his life on the ranch of his father near the city of Chihuahua, where he learned to hit a dime at 200 yards among other things. When twenty-one he decided to move



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GENERAL PASQUAL OROZCO.

into the city and started in Chihuahua as a commission merchant. It is said he has yet to meet Madero, but he became enthusiastic over the revolutionary leader's speeches during his presidential campaign.

At Cerro Prieto Orozco extricated himself from a situation that promised almost total annihilation for his little force. His opponent was General Navarro, whom Orozco later met during his operations around Juarez. Navarro was marching through Chihuahua with 450 men in search of insurgents, and Orozco, with but thirty-five men, was following him. The federal commander, knowing Orozco was expecting reinforcements, planned a trap and disguised 150 of his men in rebel costume and sent them to meet the rebel band.



GENERAL NAVARRO.

At first the trick worked, and even the lynx eyed Orozco was deceived. But when the two forces were within 150 yards of each other the insurrecto leader saw his mistake. Instead of retreating in a rout the rebels used their horses as protection and kept up a steady fire. They slowly retreated for eight miles when the federals abandoned the pursuit. Orozco lost twenty-five of his thirty-five men, but the federal loss is said to have been far greater.

Outside interest in the Mexican rebellion was reawakened by the news that Orozco by a sudden movement had appeared before Juarez, across the Rio Grande river from El Paso, Tex., and had it at his mercy. The federals, fearing the seizure of the custom house, hastily rushed troops.

It then dawned on the federals that Orozco was up to something, since he

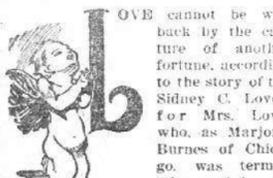


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INSURRECTOS' SKIRMISH LINE.

would have taken and possibly held Juarez and yet declined. Then they thought of the city of Chihuahua, from which practically all the federal troops were separated, and discovered the insurrectos were between them and the capital and held the railroads and wires.

Mrs. Love Seeking Divorce From Man Who Lost Fortune



LOVE cannot be won back by the capture of another fortune, according to the story of the Sidney C. Loves, for Mrs. Love, who, as Marjorie Burnes of Chicago, was termed "the most beautiful woman in America" by Sir Philip Burnes-Jones, the aesthetic English artist, has brought suit for divorce in the Westchester county (N. Y.) courts.

This action is regarded as an answer to the recent assertion of Love that he was winning another fortune and would take it to his wife and seek a reconciliation. The courts will probably end a marriage that was disrupted by a Wall street crash.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Burnes to Love was a brilliant Chicago society event in October, 1907. Yet in less than two years from that date the couple had separated and have not seen each other since. The young man, formerly a fifteen dollar clerk at Keokuk, Ia., was a protégé of Judge W. H. Moore of the Rock Island interests, and when he arrived in New York and bought a Stock Exchange seat he handled the pool's business almost entirely. Prosperity seemed to lavish her gifts on him, and the Loves were leading figures in the social life of New York. Newport and Palm Beach.

Then came the disastrous year of 1909 which deprived Love of wife, child and fortune. He was caught in the big squeeze in Wall street, and, facing a \$2,000,000 failure, he ended his skyrocket career in high finance.



SIDNEY C. LOVE AND WIFE, WHO SEEKS A DIVORCE.

From this failure he was saved by Judge Moore, who had assisted him in his remarkable rise and felt himself responsible for him in disaster. But Love was obliged to retire from Wall street and sold his exchange seat for \$72,500. His wife about that time received \$1,000,000 in final settlement of the Burnes estate in Chicago and sailed for London, taking her child with her. A week later Love followed.

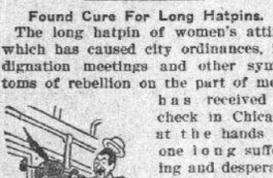
Then American society was startled to learn by cable that Mrs. Love had appealed to Ambassador Reid for protection from her husband, who was attempting to kidnap the baby.

So the former stockbroker returned alone to America and set about recouping his fortunes. When all the debris of the failure had been cleared away it was found that Love had \$5,000 left. This he took and started for the Pacific northwest, living at Baker City, Ore., and operating in mines.

Found Cure For Long Hatpins.

The long hatpin of women's attire, which has caused city ordinances, indignation meetings and other symptoms of rebellion on the part of men, has received a check in Chicago at the hands of one long suffering and desperate male. This man bore with equanimity the usual city discomforts entailed by riding standing to and from work on the elevated and surface cars, but when he received

a few unintentional but painful stabs from long hatpins he rebelled. After some study he appeared with a pair of pincers, and that day, after narrowly losing an eye, he produced the steel nippers and deftly turned the point of the pin. "Merely as a matter of defense," he assured the indignant owner of the hatpin, amid prolonged applause from others of his sex.



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BERESFORD 65 AND GROUCHY

England's Popular Sailor Retired by Age Limit.

Lord Charles William Beresford has been retired because of having reached the age limit—sixty-five—in the British navy, and this action is regarded abroad as a matter of national importance because of his great popularity. The famous Irish sailor is now both gouty and grouchy.

The admiral has always been a fighter, not only at the capture of Alexandria, in the Sudan and other engagements on behalf of his sovereign, but in naval politics as well. His greatest



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

feud was with Lord Fisher, and it is called his greatest mistake, as he was beaten by the man who later became admiral of the fleet and who carried his policies through despite all the hostility that was organized by Beresford.

Lord Decies, who married Vivien Gould, is of the Beresford blood, which may account for his fondness for sport. It is still recalled in Tipperary that the greatest steeplechase ever run in Ireland was between Lord Charles, Lord William and Lord Marcus Beresford over a country full of dangerous fences and jumps. Each was thrown twice, but remounted, and Lord William won by a short head from the future admiral.

It was in 1897 that Lord Charles excited the anger of Queen Victoria. During the jubilee naval review he was on the royal yacht as naval aide-de-camp, and as he passed while the line he hoisted the signal "Can't be home for dinner" for the information of his wife, who was on another ship.

This was in violation of a strict rule that no private signal shall be flown from a royal yacht while the sovereign is aboard. The queen inquired the meaning of the signaling, and then, furious, sent Beresford word that he might go home to dinner and at once.

The most recent quarrel of Lord Charles was with Admiral Percy Scott, in which King Edward was obliged to intervene to prevent the quarrel being taken up by the admiralty, as Beresford desired. This affair arose from the last visit of the kaiser to England. The admiralty ordered Lord Charles, then commander of the channel squadron, to prepare the vessels for review, though they were at sea practicing gunnery. Scott was ordered to return to port and paint his ships, whereupon he, being a Fisher partisan, posted on his vessels notice to the effect that "we return to port because painting ship is more important than shooting accurately." Lord Charles denounced Scott as insolent and insubordinate in an order to the entire fleet, but the king stopped further hostilities.

"TURKEY TROT" WINS EAST.

Famous San Francisco Dance Not Ta bood in New York.

The "Turkey Trot," favorite but prohibited dance of the "Barbary Coast" dance halls of San Francisco, has branched out and invaded the east, appearing in a new musical piece in New York. True, it is called "Tiddling the Toodle" on Broadway, but it is the "Turkey Trot" just the same.

Miss Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, called general attention to the "trot" on a recent visit to San Francisco. She had heard of it and was taken to a dance hall to see it. She became so enchanted that she tried it at once and spread reports of its grace.



FOUR VIEWS OF SAN FRANCISCO'S FAMOUS "TURKEY TROT" DANCE.

As a matter of terpsichorean fact the "Turkey Trot" is something of a cakewalk with lively music in two-step time, so the "trotter" must extend herself or himself to the limit. With the addition of the spot light the dance becomes a thing of beauty.

Russia's Curious Germ Poisoning Trial Is Ended



ONE of the most remarkable poisoning cases in history in which the cunning of famous murderers is blended with medical discoveries of the present age has just been concluded in Russia. In consequence Count Patrick Casimir O'Brien De Lacy, a nobleman of Grodno, descended from an Irish family, is sentenced to Siberia for life.

Dr. Vladimir Panchenko, who presents a psychological problem to criminal jurisprudence, was given fifteen years, practically a life sentence, and Yekaterina Muravieva, an elderly woman who became acquainted with Panchenko while doing hospital work during the Japanese war, was set free.

De Lacy, who is forty-seven years of age, was charged with paying Panchenko to inject cholera germs into the system of his brother-in-law, Vassali Buturlin, in order to secure the latter's inheritance. Panchenko was accused of performing the deed and the Muravieva woman of abetting the doctor and destroying evidence of the poison for financial considerations. Panchenko, who is sixty-two, was also charged with falsely claiming to be a doctor of medicine.

Witnesses to the number of 270 were summoned to St. Petersburg, and among them were General Dmitry Buturlin, father of the murdered man, and his daughter, Countess De Lacy, who stood by her husband throughout the trouble and who will likely accompany him to Siberia. General Buturlin had made a will leaving his son 1,000,000 rubles and 400,000 to his daughter, and it was this money that De Lacy wanted.

According to one of the numerous stories told by Panchenko, De Lacy had offered him 10,000 rubles for infecting Buturlin with cholera, and 50,000 rubles for "removing" General Buturlin, and finally 500,000 rubles for "doing away with the old man's wife." The latter was divorced from



DR. VLADIMIR PANCHEKO.

the general and had remarried, but intended leaving her fortune to her two children.

It was the prospect of this wealth and the fact that the doctor had received a few thousand rubles that caused the discovery of the plot and the Siberian sentences. Paul Petrovsky, a roomer at the house in which Panchenko, Mme. Muravieva and her family resided, was the one who told the police, and his evidence and suspicious proved sufficient.

Young Buturlin died May 24, 1910, at his rooms in St. Petersburg, and the first step toward investigation was taken by his father and wife, who claimed that the blood poisoning which was assigned as the cause of death must have followed the recklessness of Dr. Panchenko, who had given the victim a number of hypodermic injections that month. Buturlin was well and strong, but is said to have had a mania for medical treatment. Panchenko went to see him to learn the effect of some anti-cholera injections he had heard Buturlin had made and called Buturlin's attention to his treatment of injecting spermin for the prolongation of life. Buturlin became so interested that he advised his father to follow the treatment, as he was doing.

De Lacy, Buturlin and Panchenko were in one another's company a great deal in St. Petersburg, and it did not take long for the plot to develop. The doctor secured some cholera germs from plague ridden dogs at a nearby government fortress and utilized them in his injection fluid for young Buturlin.

Panchenko was naturally the center figure of the trial. Even the rumor that Yekaterina Muravieva's hold on him was caused by hypnotism did not cause the public to follow the woman rather than the doctor.

The court where this case was tried is the same where the historical cases of Vera Zasulich and of the former director of the police department, Lopukhin, were tried. The courtroom was crowded as never before. People bearing cards even from the minister of justice were turned away.