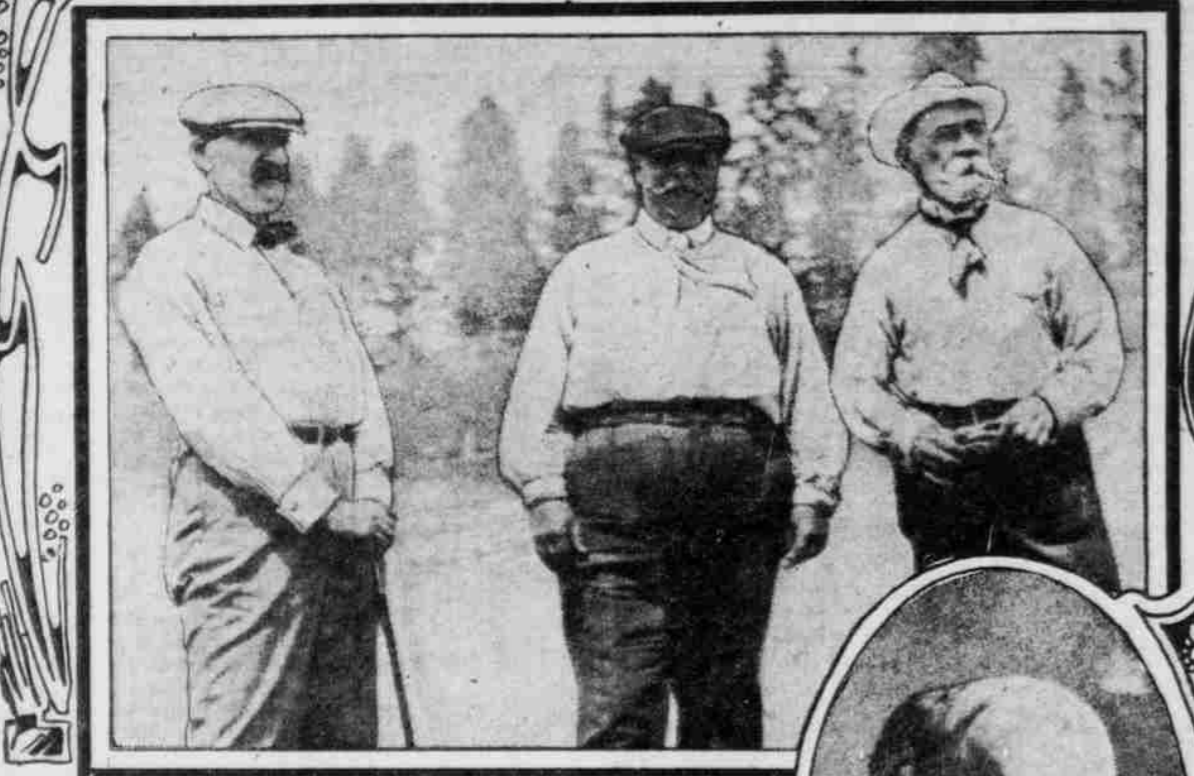


BROTHERS WHO HAVE WON SUCCESS

CONSPICUOUS AMERICANS, SPRUNG FROM THE SAME PARENTS WHO ARE IN THE FRONT RANK OF THEIR VARIOUS VOCATIONS



THE TAFT TRIO. LEFT TO RIGHT, HENRY W. WILLIAM H. AND CHARLES P. TAFT. PHOTO TAKEN LAST SUMMER WHEN THE BROTHERS WERE ENJOYING THEIR VACATION TOGETHER.

BROTHERS who have made good through their own efforts and gained the public eye thereby are neither too numerous to be commonplace nor so rare as to be exotic. They run the gamut of human endeavor from corporate business to international statecraft. The seven sons of the late Mayer Guggenheim control the smelting business of the country; Jules and Paul Cambon, as ambassadorial representatives of France at Berlin and the Court of St. James, are two of the most influential international personages in active service today. Charles and Daniel Frohman are among the most prominent men of the American stage; Walter and Frank Damrosch are among the present century's foremost music conductors. Three of England's literary lights are A. C. E. P. and the Rev. Robert Hugh Benson, all sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury; American literature boasts of the Gliders, Richard and Joseph, with their sister Jeannette thrown in for good measure and their music-writing brother, John F., on the side, as it were.

Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, a few years younger than the creator of "Van Bibber," have both gained enviable fame as short story writers. George Barr McCutcheon is known far and wide as an American writer of novels of the Anthony Hope style; John T. McCutcheon's fame also has come through his pen, his daily newspaper cartoons being copied the English world over. Dan Beard is the most prominent living name of a family of four brothers and two sisters who have won fame and competence as artists and writers. The late Frank Beard, editor of Ram's Horn and the original "chalk talk" man, was a member of the famous family who led a famous father.

Like literature, the international stage, broadly speaking, furnishes several noteworthy instances of brothers who have won world distinction through their work on it. Whenever one thinks of grand opera stars of the past or present, the brothers Jean and Edouard De Reszke instantly come to mind. Coquelin sine has lately been compelled to assist in the incarceration in the insane asylum of Coquelin cadet, one of the most famous instances of the comic drama. The rise of Charles and Daniel Frohman from humble newspaper positions to control of many theaters and actors is a score on both sides of the Atlantic is matched in part by the joint career of Sam and Lee Schubert. It will be remembered that the late John Schubert, who literally was always on the run—merely a death in a railroad wreck a couple of years ago, when he was at the height of his brilliant managerial career.

The Tafts and Other Politicians.
Turn to politics, and there, too, will be found brothers who are playing the great game more or less prominently and successfully. In his efforts to secure the Republican Presidential nomination, William H. Taft is being assisted in Ohio by Charles P. Taft through his newspaper, the Cincinnati Times-Star; while the big Secretary of War's chief political lieutenant in New York is Henry W. Taft, whose reputation as a lawyer is as national as is the Secretary's in politics and government. The Tafts are world politicians in a broad sense. Beginning with the Fifty-eighth Congress, the Second and Fifth Congressional Districts of North Carolina have been represented at the National Capitol by Claude and William Walton Kitchin respectively. Henry Gassaway Davis, the most illustrious of the Democratic Nationalists in 1904, and one of his brothers, have been politically powerful for more than a generation in West Virginia, which they have helped greatly to develop industrially. Ask any Hoosier politician what he knows about the three Landis brothers, and he will tell you, among other things, that Charles R. and Frederick were part of the Indiana delegation in the Fifty-ninth Congress; that Charles R. was returned to the Sixtieth Congress and that before he gained international attention as the judge who fined the Standard Oil Company \$25,000,000, plus a few hundred thousands, Kenneth Hamilton Landis, the second brother, was private secretary to Walter Q. Gresham when the latter was Cleveland's Secretary of State, and otherwise gave evidence of a deep interest in the political game.

National politics has, of course, given "Jimmie" Garfield his present name; until he was chosen recently as president of Williams College, Harry Garfield, the son of the brothers by two years, was well known as Princeton University's professor of politics. He and Lyon G. Tyler, by the way, are the only sons of ex-Presidents heading American colleges. It is rather interesting to note that though President Tyler is a son of the tenth President of the United States, he is only ten years older than President Garfield, aged 44, whose father was the Nation's 20th President.

Giants in Business.
The great Cudahy packing business is a monument to the industrial genius of three brothers, Michael, John and Patrick, all born on the old soil in '41, '42 and '46, respectively. In Western Pennsylvania and the region contiguous thereto United States Senator Philander C. Knox's brother Alfred is reckoned as no mean number. Merrile Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania is recognized as a world authority on Semitic lan-



OSCAR STRAUS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE & LABOR

guages, religions and literature; his brother Joseph, also born in Poland and in charge of the psychological section of the World's Fair and president of the American Psychological Association in 1900, has been professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin since 1888. While Isaac Seligman was one of the Nation's foremost bankers his younger brother, Edwin R. A., who holds a chair at Columbia University, long has been known as the youngest American political economist. It was with the help of his brother James H. that William H. Moore organized the Diamond Match Company (trust) and pulled off many of his other corporate promotion stunts that brought both wealth and fame. Oscar Straus, Secretary of Labor and Commerce, is the youngest of three brothers. Nathan's efforts to supply stumps babies with sterilized milk has brought him wide fame as a philanthropist. Isidore Straus, like his brother, is a mercantile king.

Though they were born to prominence, the three Belmonts have proved by their own works that they probably would have made good without the backing of birth. August by his metropolitan subway and other transportation enterprises, and O. H. P. and Perry as Representatives in Congress—the latter or being Minister to Spain under President Cleveland. For years Oren Root, a brother of the Secretary of State, was professor of mathematics at Hamilton College, and as such was conspicuous in collegiate circles throughout the country. His death occurred about a year ago.

In Scientific Pursuits.
In the medical profession two names that loom large are Jacob da Silva Solis-Cohen and Solomon Solis-Cohen; a third brother, David, is famous in the Northwest as a lawyer, high court order man and writer on relations, literary and sociological topics. Dr. Jacob Solis-Cohen was an assistant surgeon all through the Civil War and went with DuPont's expedition to Port Royal. General William A. Kobbe, a veteran of the Civil War, who also fought in the Philippines during the war with Spain, is the older brother of Gustav Kobbe, the musical critic and writer.

Two brothers who recently have attracted the attention of astronomers are V. M. Slipher, who, as resident director of Professor Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., has discovered evidence of the presence of water in the atmosphere of Mars, and the still younger E. C. Slipher, who was one of the party of astronomers that studied Mars from the top of the Peruvian Andes last Summer, when that planet was in opposition to earth. What healthy American boy has remained in ignorance of the work of the Sells and Rindling brothers, and, finally surfeited with thrillers and other wondrous things, called down blessings upon those zodiacs of the sawdust ring? And what reveler, young or old, in Civil War stories, has failed to hear of the famous "Fighting McCooks," seven brothers, all of whom, notably the cousins, Generals Anson G. and John J. survive?

These are some brothers of today who have made good. Foremost among the brothers of yesterday who secured the public eye were W. T. Sherman, in war, and John Sherman in National statesmanship. Cyrus W. Field, who gained undying fame by his monopoly of the submarine cable, was one of the four famous brothers—David Dudley Field was the Patriarch of the time. Cambon, the former; Stephen Johnson Field 34 years and six months on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, serving longer than any Justice before or since; and Henry Martyn Field, born in 1822, and the last to answer the inevitable summons, which came last year, "was interestingly into the frequency that there was the famous Beecher family of brothers and sisters, of whom Henry Ward and Harriet Beecher Stowe—the one as quip master, the other as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—vied for lasting fame, with the odds at present seemingly in favor of the sister. It is interesting to note the frequency with which brothers have won out in the same line, or closely allied lines, of work calling for individual initiative if success is to be obtained.

In Diplomacy and Literature.
Because their careers have been practically parallel for a good many years the Parisian twins of diplomacy, "the Siamese twins of diplomacy," and Edouard and Jean De Reszke's reputations are inseparably linked. Only a literature can be said to keep the Siamese twins, while music-lovers have been known to give Walter Damrosch credit for the work done by Frank. The two Jastrows excel in higher branches of learning. The Beards write and draw with almost equal facility and success. Each of the Guggenheims—Simon, the Colorado Senator, included—is a smelting expert, proving his worth in the days before the smelting trust was organized by building and successfully operating a smelter "all by his lonesome."



THE GUGGENHEIM FAMILY. LEFT TO RIGHT, BENJAMIN, ISAAC, DANIEL, SOLOMON, SIMON (COLORADO SENATOR) AND WILLIAM



NATHAN STRAUS SAZIUR OF SLUM BABIES



THE LITERARY BENSONS LEFT TO RIGHT, A. C., REV. R. H., AND E. F. THE "DODO" BROTHER

the exception to the Glider rule of work. In the interests of science and of the newspaper he was serving, W. F. Glider made two remarkable trips far into the Arctic Circle. In the late '70s he and Lieutenant Schwatka, in their search for the lost records of the ill-fated Franklin expedition, made the longest sledge journey ever undertaken for scientific purposes, down to that time, covering 3251 miles with their dogs. During the three years they were absent from civilization they found and buried the bodies of 40 of the earlier explorers along the coast of King William's Land. On his second trip Mr. Glider was a member of the Jeannette's relief expedition. The Rogers, the relief ship, being burned in midwinter and the party reduced to the verge of starvation, Glider volunteered and undertook a sledge trip across Siberia in the hope of obtaining relief. His sole companion was a trader with a reputation highly unsavory. Glider, being fearful that his companion might desert him in the trackless desert of snow, did not take a single minute of sleep during the 82 days that were spent in covering 1800 miles to the first settlement, where the trader lived. Glider would lie down and rest, but because the horror of possible desertion was always with him, by an almost incredible exercise of will power, he never let the trader get out of his sight for an instant. After completing this truly harrowing portion of his race for lives, Glider, accompanied by Cossacks, pushed on to Irkutsk, reaching civilization after a remarkable journey of nearly 1000 miles by dog sledges.

The three Gliders, who are now magazine editors, began their respective literary careers on the same Newark, N. J., newspaper, graduating therefrom direct to magazine chairs. The careers of the two Cambons offer a still more remarkable parallelism.



BENJAMIN MURRAY

Paul, who first gained public notice as private secretary of M. Jules Ferry, is two years older. His chief outward distinction at present is his tortoiseshell-rimmed monocle. Both men have been immensely popular in their respective ambassadorial posts and are extremely polished. The careers of the Kitchin brothers also offer some rather interesting parallels. Both were born and have lived continuously in North Carolina; both are graduates of the same college; both ran for the State Legislature and were defeated; both are Baptists and both of anti-race suicide families; both look alike, dress alike and are usually seen together when Government business takes them to Washington. From the bakery to the stage was the leap made by the Coquelin brothers. After giving his sons what he would call a public school education, Coquelin pere put them in baker coats, aprons and caps and taught them to knead, bake and sell bread. Just as the father was congratulating himself on the prospect that in his old age he would have someone to look after the business for him, along came Rachel to Bologno. Constant Coquelin witnessed one of her performances, straightway became enamored of the stage, and after that the bread was poorly kneaded, bakings were burned and customers ill served, while he studied peacefully the negro as a political factor in the district Kitchin was triumphantly elected. When re-elected to the Sixteenth Congress he received all but 100 of the nearly 12,000 votes cast. Kitchin got his Congress nomination by making in a speech the hit of the evening at the organization of the "Red Shirts," as the negro eliminator came to be known from the red clothes they wore as a distinguishing mark at the first meeting. Before he settled down to being a "Tart" a country newspaper editor. It is interesting to note that quite a few of the successful brothers here mentioned have had newspaper experience of one sort or another. There are the Gliders, William H. Taft was law reporter for his brother Charles' paper, the Cincinnati Times-Star, and the Cincinnati Commercial for two years. Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, sons of the late managing editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, followed for a time in their father's footsteps. The Schuberts sold newspapers in front of a theater they afterward came to control. Daniel Frohman, during the five years that he was in the newspaper world, was office boy, reporter, private secretary to Horace Greeley, and manager of a paper that lived but a short while; Charles Frohman was also a newspaper office boy, and later connected with the business side of the old New York Graphic. Daniel became a theatrical advance agent because he



THE DE RESZKES JEAN AND EDOUARD

ment and led from her owner's sight forever. Immediately all the Republican papers "played up" Cambon for a hero, started a subscription for their cowless compatriot and in almost less than no time made him owner of a second cow far superior in milk-yielding qualities to the late departed. It was by this amusing little incident that Jules first became known to the boulevardiers. Jules it was, Paul, who first gained public notice as private secretary of M. Jules Ferry, is two years older. His chief outward distinction at present is his tortoiseshell-rimmed monocle. Both men have been immensely popular in their respective ambassadorial posts and are extremely polished. The careers of the Kitchin brothers also offer some rather interesting parallels. Both were born and have lived continuously in North Carolina; both are graduates of the same college; both ran for the State Legislature and were defeated; both are Baptists and both of anti-race suicide families; both look alike, dress alike and are usually seen together when Government business takes them to Washington. From the bakery to the stage was the leap made by the Coquelin brothers. After giving his sons what he would call a public school education, Coquelin pere put them in baker coats, aprons and caps and taught them to knead, bake and sell bread. Just as the father was congratulating himself on the prospect that in his old age he would have someone to look after the business for him, along came Rachel to Bologno. Constant Coquelin witnessed one of her performances, straightway became enamored of the stage, and after that the bread was poorly kneaded, bakings were burned and customers ill served, while he studied peacefully the negro as a political factor in the district Kitchin was triumphantly elected. When re-elected to the Sixteenth Congress he received all but 100 of the nearly 12,000 votes cast. Kitchin got his Congress nomination by making in a speech the hit of the evening at the organization of the "Red Shirts," as the negro eliminator came to be known from the red clothes they wore as a distinguishing mark at the first meeting. Before he settled down to being a "Tart" a country newspaper editor. It is interesting to note that quite a few of the successful brothers here mentioned have had newspaper experience of one sort or another. There are the Gliders, William H. Taft was law reporter for his brother Charles' paper, the Cincinnati Times-Star, and the Cincinnati Commercial for two years. Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, sons of the late managing editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, followed for a time in their father's footsteps. The Schuberts sold newspapers in front of a theater they afterward came to control. Daniel Frohman, during the five years that he was in the newspaper world, was office boy, reporter, private secretary to Horace Greeley, and manager of a paper that lived but a short while; Charles Frohman was also a newspaper office boy, and later connected with the business side of the old New York Graphic. Daniel became a theatrical advance agent because he

Cook were famed as the fathers of the "Fighting McCooks," and they fought bravely themselves. Daniel being killed in battle. L. Clarke Davis was a leading newspaper editor years before the public ever heard of Richard Harding Davis. The father of the Gliders was a minister and school head with quite a reputation in the East. The three Belmonts are still spoken of as "the sons of old August." Marcus, the father of the Professor Jastrow, was for more than three decades one of the renowned rabbis of America. Mayer Guggenheim also made a fortune in the mercantile business and discovered the possibilities in smelting while he was wearing his family of ten boys and girls. The son of the late and recently deceased Oren Root was as noted a mathematician in his day at Hamilton College as his son and namesake was in his. Dr. Leopold Damrosch was a musical king in New York from the early '70s till his death in 1885, when his son Walter took up his work. Besides being a great churchman, the father of the Beards also had considerable reputation as a literary man. Each of his sons has built up an enviable reputation as a writer, though as such E. E. De Reszke is probably the best known through his novel, "Dodo." By the really critical works of A. C. are held to be much superior to those of E. F.; he has certainly been far more prolific, having averaged four books a year since he ceased to be a master at Eton in 1902. He is now a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and has just published a book in which he called "The Reluctant City." (Copyright, 1908, by Dexter Marshall.)

JAPS LESS FUNNY THAN WE
Washington Herald.
RECENTLY we read that a Japanese publishing house had returned a manuscript to an author, accompanied by a note of rejection concluding thusly: "As though pierced with 10,000 swords and bowed in the dust of humiliation before your august highness, we return your honorable manuscript. We are not worthy to be the means through which your notable and most illustrious article reaches the people of this land, and, through them, the four corners of the earth. We humbly pray that your magnificent writing may find publication at the hands of some high Mandarin whose honorable ancestor lived 10,000 years ago, and look down upon him today to bless him."

Naturally, we thought that a pretty fair sample of highland flattery, and word slinging. We smiled, in a superior sort of way, and rather pitied the simplicity of the behind-the-times Japanese; a feeling of amused indulgence possessed our souls; a variety of lofty and self-conscious pride that Americans did it better and more sensibly than that, albeit not one-half so politely. However, in glancing through the dramatic columns of a well-known metropolitan daily recently, this surprisingly touching sentence fell beneath our eagle eye: "She is America's foremost actress, whose glorious praises will be sung for all time by countless generations yet unborn, the unparalleled, the incomparable, the only one-our own magnificent Julia Marlowe."