

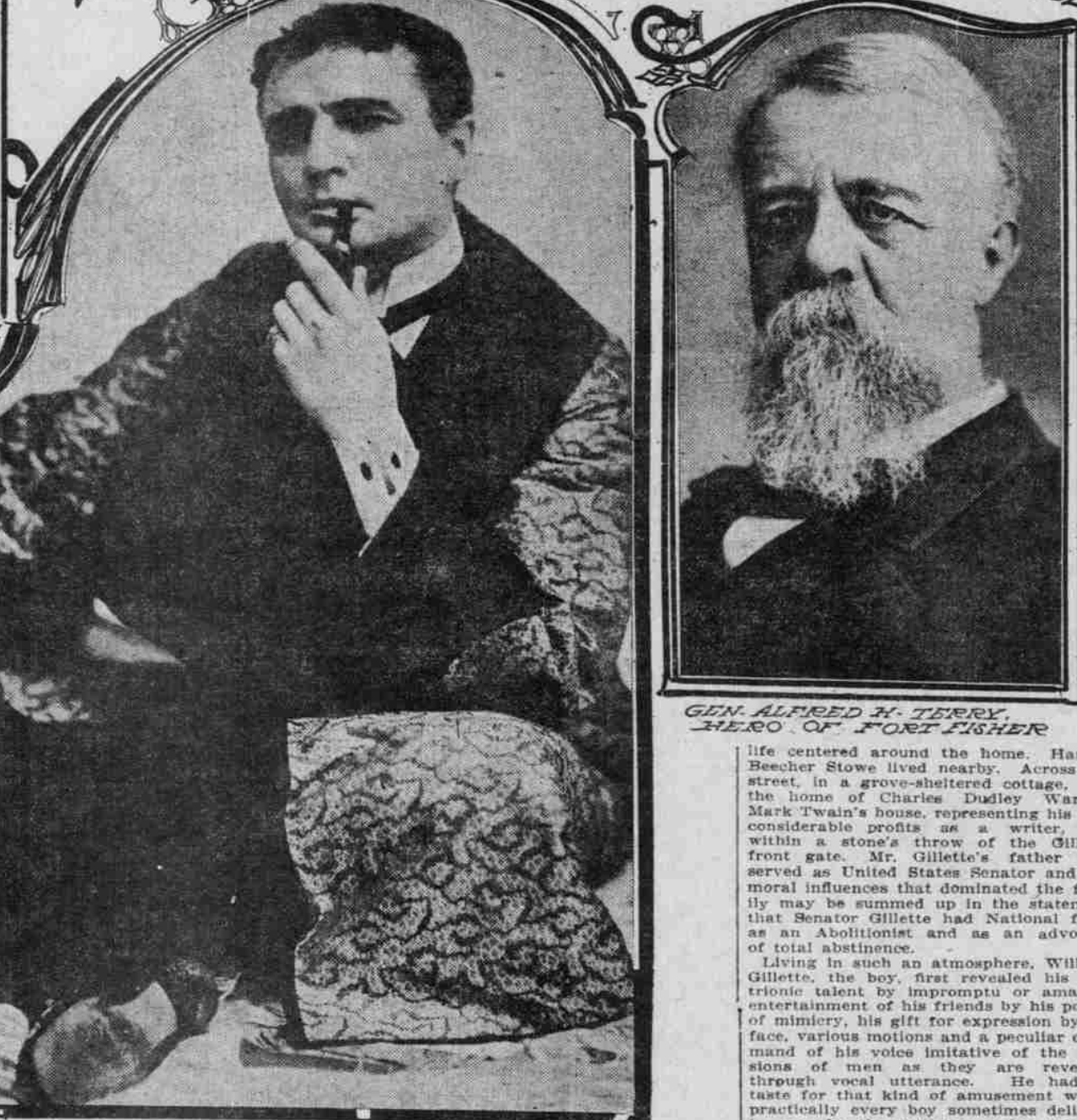
THESE MEN GAINED FAME BY BEING "DIFFERENT"

Most of the Country's Great Financiers, Including E. H. Harriman, Have Differed Widely in Their Intellectual Traits and Temperament From All Their Family, Both Immediate and Remote. The Country's Two Most Noted Examples of Exotic Intellectuality.

William Gillette, a Lad With a Long Line of Puritan Ancestry, Who as a Man Became a World-Famous Actor. Louis C. Tiffany, a Noted Artist, Who Is Descended From a Long Line of Hard-Headed Business Men. The Strange Military Gift of the Hero of Fort Fisher.



E. H. HARRIMAN (LEFT) ENJOYING HIMSELF AT THE TUXEDO HORSE SHOW.



WILLIAM GILLETTE IN HIS MOST FAMOUS PART "SHERLOCK HOLMES"



ROOSEVELT (TOP FIGURE) FROM REAR—AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF OUR ONLY EX-PRESIDENT TAKEN WHILE HE WAS INSPECTING ADEQUATE HIS WAY TO THE AFRICAN BIG GAME FIELDS



LOUIS C. TIFFANY—ARTIST—PIONEER IN THE ART OF MOSAIC DEcoration.

AS any one ever called you an intellectual exotic? Have you ever secretly suspected that you might be one? In either event, don't worry about it—and, above all, please to remember that if you are a human being so endowed by nature you are certainly in very distinguished company—a fact that may compensate you, in part at least, for having constantly to meet with the stock remark of friends and relatives about yourself: "He's so entirely different from all the rest of the family on either his father's or his mother's side."

Take the case of that modern Colossus—of railroads—Edward H. Harriman. In the many character sketches and more or less extended biographies narrating his truly phenomenal career for the benefit of his 80,000,000-odd fellow countrymen, the fact has been emphasized that Mr. Harriman is the son of a modest clergyman, that his ancestral family on either side have come from humble life and from the plain people is found in J. Pierpont Morgan, whose father in his day was also pre-eminent as a banker.

That remarkable quartet which created and developed the Southern Pacific Railway—C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and Leland Stanford—had in their early life no training, no family associations, no traditions with business capacity or power which would have justified the prediction that they, in their maturity, would gain conspicuous authority and great wealth in the development of railway systems and in finance. So, also, O'Brien, Mackay, Flood and Fair, who have made vast fortunes by reason of their extraordinary ability as miners, their skill as financiers and a swift adaptation of their intellectual gifts to the peculiar atmosphere of California life in the years following the coming of the Argonauts, were, each of them, of humble birth, and their success was by tradition or inheritance which would have explained in some measure the extraordinary exotic mentality which made their great successes possible.

Thus the full list of railway and financial kings, right down to and including those ennobled of today, might be run through, and marked after almost every name with the one phrase, "Intellectual exotic."

Lincoln and Roosevelt Intellectual Exotics.

But the most impressive and inexplicable of the phenomena associated with what may be called exotic, or unexpected development of high intellectual powers and a temperament which enables one to secure mastery over men and measures—the markedly exceptional case, so to speak, in the family—are those which the career of Abraham Lincoln records. In the recent centenary celebration of Lincoln's birth, the one common thought in all of the addresses or communications then made was that this master intellect, this pre-eminent moral and personal authority, this man who compassed the most momentous reform in all modern history, came of a family in which there never was a trace of more than average intellectual power, and lived his early life in an environment which was calculated to stultify or stagnate intellectual capacity.

This exotic intellectuality, possessed in such startling degree by Lincoln, is, perhaps, best typified and illustrated at this time by the career of the man who has lately gained the unusual record of being the mightiest hunter and slayer of lions in British East Africa.

Theodore Roosevelt, by inheritance, by family association, by tradition, reflects in his personality his family's original Dutch ancestry of Manhattan. They were, for the most part, discreet

and successful merchants. Their influence in developing Manhattan as a commercial metropolis and in creating whatever of refinement or social cultivation prevailed, was as great as that of any of the other Dutch families of Manhattan. Colonel Roosevelt's father-in-law, a man of simple life, charming personality and a quiet dignity which was remote from self-consciousness and was often spoken of as typifying or suggesting the true American gentleman. And, indeed, all the Roosevelt family were of that quality. They were diligent in business, having inherited the fine Dutch art of reasonable thrift, and it would have been a fair inference when Theodore Roosevelt was a lad and before his career was determined upon, that he, too, would faithfully maintain the quiet and gentle traditions of his family, increase his inheritance by sound, but not brilliant, business activity, and maintain the station in social and civil life in New York which had characterized the Roosevelt family for generations.

But it was discovered when Theodore Roosevelt was still a lad that in temperament and in intellectual qualities he differed so greatly from the immediate Roosevelt family and from his ancestors that the wonder was what career was possible for him. He himself early discovered that he had no special gift for business; his inclinations were in the direction of literature, and some of his friends have reported that at one time he contemplated investment and partnership in a publishing house.

When Roosevelt Found Himself.

After Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard University and had spent a year in Europe he returned to New York in some doubt as to what his career was to be or what his capacities best fitted him for. Almost by chance he was elected a member of the New York Legislature, being then only 24 years of age. He was a member of that body only a few weeks when he discovered himself, as the term is. Then, for the first time, he realized that he had a capacity for organizing and marshaling public sentiment, and before the session of the Legislature ended he was aware that he possessed in more than ordinary degree a gift for measuring or understanding public sentiment, especially upon great moral questions. That he knew well, was an intuitive gift, one not to be acquired or strengthened—although it might be

guided somewhat—by experience in public life.

Now these were qualities unlike any possessed by the immediate or remote members of young Roosevelt's family, and they also unanimously lacked the trait which attracted attention beyond his years to the young man when he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held in Utica, N. Y., in the Winter of his first term as a member of the new York Legislature.

The delegations from Albany and from New York City were almost snow-bound, for a furious storm prevailed on the evening before the convention was organized. Late that evening the train arrived in Utica and the delegates made their way hastily through the snow to a neighboring hotel, forming in line for the purpose of registering at the hotel office. At the far end of the line, near the door, there was a persistent calling to attract the attention of the hotel clerk. It was no loud and long continued as to attract attention, and these were the words of the repeated call: "Tim Roosevelt—telephoned ahead."

A veteran of political life who had arrived at the hotel earlier in the day had his attention centered upon the young man who thus vehemently announced himself, and he asked: "Is that young Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, whom I know well? You never would have heard his father demonstrating himself in that way, but the boy is so self-assertive that he may succeed better than his father did. You know, that when President Hayes nominated Roosevelt's father for Collector of the Port of New York he was obliged to withdraw the nomination since it could not be confirmed, because Mr. Roosevelt simply would not make any effort to secure the confirmation."

The Exceptional Roosevelt.

Therefore, at 24 years of age, in the first months of his service in public life, Theodore Roosevelt demonstrated to those who knew his family well how exotic or exceptional, with respect to his family, was his life of romance, danger and excitement which Roosevelt led upon his ranch in the far West, his reverent and thoroughgoing ideals of life from all the other members of his family, past and present. Then again in his tendency to literature, an ambition which he never had lost, notwithstanding his almost unparalleled successes in public life—

certainly unparalleled when his age is considered—Colonel Roosevelt differs wholly from any other member of his family, although it has been the popular understanding that by maternal inheritance he did possess an appreciation of and a critical faculty for literature, both pure and applied.

When Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner he had occasion to call upon President Cleveland, and after the business which brought them together was ended Mr. Cleveland asked him if he had any disposition to remain in public life. Mr. Roosevelt replied that it seemed to him there was no more inspiring or stimulating ambition for a young man than that which public life would gratify. For, he said, there was opportunity to lead, to counsel and to direct, to organize victory, moral and political, and the very agitation necessary for success in public life was in his opinion, admirable qualities to cultivate. When Mr. Roosevelt had finished, the President, much as a father would have done, warned his young friend not to permit himself to be carried away too far by any political ambition.

There was no other member of the Roosevelt family, of his father's generation, or of Colonel Roosevelt's or any ancestor, so far as is known, to whom political activity and leadership ever appealed, so that in this respect Colonel Roosevelt is markedly exceptional, an exotic of his family.

William Gillette, Puritan Actor and Dramatist.

A few weeks ago the announcement was made that William Gillette, who has achieved international fame as an actor and a playwright, was to retire from the stage—at least so far as acting is concerned—although he is still to have professional associations as a manager or producer of plays. Mr. Gillette is another well-known living example of exotic intellectuality, for there is nothing in his family or his ancestry which would explain the actor's possession of his peculiar gifts—talents which manifested themselves in his early boyhood.

The traditions of William Gillette's immediate family were Puritan. His home was in Hartford, Conn., a home which was the center of the religious and moral influences which have characterized the capital of the Nutmeg State. A little colony of men and women who had gained distinction in literature or public

life centered around the home. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived nearby. Across the street in a grove-sheltered cottage, was the home of Charles Dudley Warner, Mark Twain's house, representing his first considerable profits as a writer, was within a stone's throw of the Gillette front gate. Mr. Gillette's father had served as United States Senator and the moral influences that dominated the family may be summed up in the statement that Senator Gillette had National fame as an Abolitionist and as an advocate of total abstinence.

Living in such an atmosphere, William Gillette, the boy, first revealed his histrionic talent by impromptu or amateur entertainment of his friends by his power of mimicry, his gift for expression by his face, various motions and a peculiar command of his voice imitative of the pastimes of men as they are revealed through vocal utterance. He had no taste for that kind of amusement which practically every boy sometimes delights in, namely, the getting up of a "show." But he would occupy himself for hours with the building of a stage, or the planning of scenery—dwarf stage and dwarf scenery of course, as it needs must be.

Thus it became early apparent to his family that the boy's undoubted talent for things histrionic was one which probably would have its way when he became a man. And so it happened. For, when he had reached the years of discretion, William Gillette, of perfectly correct deportment, having absorbed the moral and religious atmosphere of his family, nevertheless felt that it was possible for him to become an actor or a playwright and yet maintain the highest moral standards of conduct. And it was with an understanding of this kind that he made his first venture upon the stage, chiefly through the friendly interest in him which Mark Twain had.

Today—every bit as much as when he was a boy—it is a deep mystery to what influence, inherited, Mr. Gillette is gifted with his talent for the stage, both as actor and playwright, a talent which has made him famous, and which has been fully exemplified. In no other way can his possession of it be explained than by saying that he, too, is an exotic, a strange and unexpected variation from traditional family association and life.

Lanman World-Famous Orientalist.

Another interesting example of exotic intellectuality as developed on Connecticut soil is found in the career of Charles Rockwell Lanman, professor of Sanskrit at Harvard for almost three decades, and one of the world's most famous living Orientalists.

Professor Lanman is a descendant of Jonathan Trumbull, the great war governor of Connecticut at the time of the Revolution—Washington's "Brother Jonathan." His ancestors from Colonial times were prominent as public citizens of Connecticut or the sister state of Massachusetts. The entire atmosphere of his boyhood home was that occasioned by association of its members with public affairs. A near relative was a high officer in the Navy of the United States, and the family was identified with the distinctive religious life of New England. If there is anything in the theory of inheritance or environment, certainly Professor Lanman should have entered public service, either in a civil or a military capacity.

But this descendant of a long line of public-spirited men when a little fellow seemed to discover a weird, inexplicable fascination in the meanings and the etymology of words. Language, and especially the history of language, had for him the charm which his boyhood associates found in sports or in the reading of adventurous literature. He would wander off by himself, searching mentally for

an explanation of the mystery which is behind words, attempting to grasp the figurative meanings which are in so many nouns.

This was a disposition and a talent remote from anything known in the Lanman ancestry, and among his relatives, near and remote, there never was comprehension of the inherited or accidental impulse which, in this boy's case, was to bring to him the reputation of being one of the world's foremost Oriental scholars. He was a master of Sanskrit, that most difficult of ancient languages, when he was only 23 years old. At 30 he had become so noted a Sanskrit scholar as to be singled out for and offered the chair of that language at Harvard. While still under 40 he traveled through India searching for rare Sanskrit and Prakrit manuscripts, and in the course of years he has become an associate member of all the leading Oriental societies of the world.

Today Professor Lanman is unquestionably America's leading Orientalist, while Europe can boast of but few Oriental scholars who are his peers. And all this is the result of a boy's following an impulse, a talent which is so great as to justify the characterization of genius; for, besides receiving from his blood no inspiration to the study of dead languages, and especially the Oriental tongues, Professor Lanman, who was not influenced in this direction by associations of any sort in his boyhood home.

Louis Comfort Tiffany, Artist.

For many years Louis C. Tiffany has been recognized as America's leading authority in the art of mosaic, which he introduced into this country. In art circles throughout the world he is known as the inventor of a decorative glass with wonderfully delicate refracting powers rivaling those in ancient glassware affected by decomposition. In the form of windows, three of the country's great universities—Harvard, Yale and Columbia—have specimens of his decorative handicraft. He has beautified numerous churches, and his paintings, mostly Oriental in theme, are to be found in not a few notable art collections of America and Europe. An ardent and widely known devotee of art, surely yet Mr. Tiffany's business purposes only, and they were destined to achieve not only National but international reputation as great merchants, and to amass fortunes which would be among the earliest of the multi-millionaires of the country.

But though the son of this Tiffany pioneer in New York City is now as famous in art circles the world over as his father was famous in his day in the world's business circles, there was a time when it seemed that the son was not as an artist, but as a successful not as an artist, but as a lower of Mars. In the Summer of the first year of the Civil War, young Tiffany, who was then a lad of about 14 years, fired by the same patriotic spirit that caused his father to turn over his store to the Government for a depot, organized a military company among the boys of his town. He trained as an assistant a boy about his own age of the name of Augustus C. Tyler, and made him first lieutenant of his company of youngsters, and these boys drilled their hundred "soldiers" so perfectly as to command the admiration of the officers of the Union Army who were engaged in the town in recruiting volunteers in response to the call made by President Lincoln.

At that time these real soldiers were unanimous in their predictions of a brilliant career in the army for "Captain Tiffany." If he should elect it for his life's work. And had he become an army man and a brilliant soldier, he still would have been an intellectual, just as much as today he is in this interesting and brilliant class an artist. Of course, in his later years, when he had millions to indulge in the hobby, Mr. Tiffany's tastes became a patron of the arts, but before he had reached this stage his son Louis had fully developed his bent for that sort of fame-giving artistic production which is inspired by the imagination.

It is rather interesting to note the grown-up career of Louis Tiffany's "right hand" "man" in the days when he was absorbed in his duties as "captain." Through his Summer's experience as "lieutenant" youth, Tyler discovered his vocation and talent. He entered West Point when the opportunity came to him to do so, at a high rank in his class, and as Colonel Tyler was in command of the defenses at the eastern end of Long Island Sound at the time of the outbreak of our war with Spain.

Strange Gift of Hero of Fort Fisher.

The first major-general in the Army to succeed to its supreme command, under the President, who had not graduated from West Point, was a marked type of the intellectual exotic. This was General Alfred H. Terry, who is known to all Civil War veterans and students of American history as the hero of Fort Fisher, where, by the way, another American hero was famed for his exploits. General Terry was a lawyer who was somewhat quiet, studious and peace-loving, Alfred Terry, before the outbreak of the Civil War, was a lawyer who was somewhat interested in politics, and who saved for some years as clerk of a court. But it was observed by his friends at the time of the Crimean War, and his studying these campaigns. Then it became his habit with pencil and paper to plan his own campaigns and work out military problems—and his dream of the fact that no member of the family ever had evinced any interest whatever in military matters.

With the outbreak of the Civil War came Terry's opportunity to make good use of his exotic possession. He was put in command of one of the first regiments enlisted for the war, was promoted rapidly, and his ability as a tactician and disciplinarian so impressed General Halleck, then in command of the Armies of the North, that the latter was reported to have said of General Terry that he was born with a genius for the command of an army. This gift was demonstrated when, after several failures on the part of others, General Terry planned and executed the capture of Fort Fisher, inflicting thereby one of the most damaging of the blows received by the Confederacy up to that time.

It was an occasion for wonder, not only to his friends, but also to General Terry himself, by what inheritance, remote and untraceable, or by what strange gift of fate, it happened that he should have received a talent for military command, that he so widely recognized as to cause him to be retained in an important command in the regular army after the country had no need for its volunteer legions. (Copyright, 1909, by the Associated Literary Press.)

Hat Protector for Emergencies.

Here's a little advice that if commonly adopted would save hundreds and even thousands of dollars to the husbands of this country. It is simply a round piece of waterproof silk, the edge of which is hemmed to form a pocket for a gathering string. It is so made that it could be slipped over almost any hat and would in case of sudden shower protect it from the ruinous dampness. The protector was devised by a Pennsylvania man who has evidently known the exquisite pain of having his wife caught in the rain on the very day he had sent a clock by mail to support a home missionary for half a year to pay for the new Spring bonnet she was wearing. Such experiences are not pleasant, so thought this ingenious man. If every woman would just make one of these adjustable protectors, she would not only keep her hat whenever she went out, think of the money that would be saved to the husbands of the land! The drawing underneath will enable the reader to be drawn up to fit almost any hat.

Animals as Seismometers.

Dundee Advertiser. Animals have again, in Sicily and Calabria, shown that they know more about coming earthquakes than men know. An official at Messina was worried by his dog on the eve of the disaster. The animal would not stay quiet for a moment and his barking was such a nuisance that his master beat the wise brute. Their night was so restless that the man gave up all hope of sleep, and he and the dog were well outside the town when the crash came, and the man acknowledged that he owes his escape from (probable) death to his good, unruly dog.

Opalescent glass for use in the manufacture of stained glass windows is made in this country in a manner which cannot be duplicated, and this material is shipped all over Europe.