

REFUSES TO KISS HER STAGE LOVER, SO SHE IS FIRED

Helen M. Scholder Says She Was Engaged as 'Cellist Only.'

TAKES CASE TO COURT.

Dramatist Edward Locke Declares That Only a Genuine Kiss Would Do.

"Fired for refusing a kiss" might appropriately designate a little drama to-day before Justice Shell in the Municipal Court. Helen M. Scholder, a noted cellist, argued with Arthur Hammerstein, Edward Locke and others over a broken contract and a blighted career.

Miss Scholder—winsome protégée of Mrs. J. H. Greenhut, Mrs. Morgenthal and other patrons of music, who generously gave her an opportunity to be featured in Europe—claimed that Hammerstein and Locke, producers of "The Maestro's Masterpiece," had broken a contract for \$100 a week.

The producers charged that Miss Scholder refused to wear a certain stage dress, "approximating tinselized tights," and that she declined the ardent stage lover's embraces. Further, she refused to be kissed—actually or apparently. And as for tender embraces and loving gestures and attentions—no, a hundred times no, even with papa's consent. Actual, bona-fide, evasive kisses from the lips of Miss Scholder were essential to the drama's success, said Mr. Locke. Hence, the scene in court.

The young woman told the Justice she was engaged as a cellist for a term of four weeks from Jan. 20, 1911. She attended rehearsals daily from the middle of last December to Jan. 17, including public production in the New York Theatre after which, she says, Mr. Hammerstein, "patted her on the shoulder" and said she did "exceedingly well."

It was then that Edward Locke, author of the words of the piece, told her she need not return. At the production of the piece in Hartford on Jan. 19 she appeared to take part. Her name was on the programme, which she showed the Court. Each of the producers and their secretaries, she said, turned a cold shoulder.

She declared there was no real kissing at the rehearsals and that she was not told that she must allow herself to be kissed. She didn't wear the dress given her because Mrs. Hammerstein and Mrs. Locke told her it "made her look ridiculous."

"When we agreed on terms," declared the young woman, "there was nothing said of kissing or embraces. I was engaged as 'cellist—nothing more, and where, may I meekly inquire, does kissing and embracing come in for a cellist? I was engaged by reason of my reputation as 'cellist—not my ability to hug and embrace and kiss. I did not want to act—I am not an actress. I was educated as a cellist. Then Mr. Hammerstein told me to go ahead and do the best I could and that the few lines were trivial. Then came the shock."

In a long affidavit the girl's father told how he hesitated to agree to his daughter's entering the production, and only relented after talking to her patron.

Locke was asked by the Court if a stage kiss would not answer in the case of Miss Scholder. "Indeed not," replied the dramatist positively. "With Miss Scholder an alleged kiss would never do. Regardless of who did the kissing, too. An experienced actress can fake a kiss, but an amateur, never! It's got to be real. Folks down in front want the real thing. How is a young girl, inexperienced in the arts of deceiving the public, to make up to me to go ahead and do the best I could and that the few lines were trivial. Then came the shock."

Three! Great Problems of Life Solved:

No. 1—Where to Work: The World printed 12,208 "Help Wanted" Ads. Last Week—9,518 More than the Herald.

No. 2—Where to Live: 6,659 Word "To Let" Ads. Last Week—3,182 More than the Herald.

No. 3—How to Make Money: In the World, Last Week, 1,442 "Business Opportunity" Ads. were published—More than DOUBLE the 633 in the Herald.

Knowing These Facts Can You Hesitate?

States Where Women Vote Most Corrupt In World, Says Novelist Molly Seawell

Utah and Idaho, Which Have Been Won Over by Suffragists, Have Failed to Suppress Polygamy, Southern Writer Points Out as a Strong Instance of Her Argument of Futility of Sex's Franchise.

No Electorate Can Exist Which Cannot Enforce Its Own Laws, Declares Anti-Suffragist, and No Voter Can Claim Maintenance From Another Voter—Woman Could Not Legislate on War and Peace.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall. "The two basic reasons against woman suffrage in the United States are: "First, no electorate has ever existed, or ever can exist, which cannot enforce its own laws. "Second, no voter has ever claimed, or ever can claim, maintenance from another voter."

Miss Molly Elliott Seawell, Southern novelist, thus sums up her anti-suffrage argument in an interesting little book, just published by Macmillan, and called "The Ladies' Battle."

Miss Seawell insists that the normal voter must be physically able to make his way to the polls against opposition if necessary, and he must be able to carry out by force the effect of his ballot.

Must Rely on Force. "The suffragists claim that the moral forces ought to supplant mere physical force. But if a burglar breaks into the house of a suffragist she calls a policeman. A dozen ruffians could prevent a hundred women from depositing a single ballot. "Supposing the ballots of women, however, to have been deposited by the indulgence of men," continues Miss Seawell, "women will surely be called upon to legislate for men upon subjects of which no woman has ever had, or ever can have, any practical experience. Women could not, with justice, ask to legislate upon matters of war and peace. No woman can have any practical knowledge of shipping and navigation, of the work of training on railroads, of mining. Their legislation, therefore, would not probably be intelligent, and the laws they devised might be highly objectionable to the very persons they sought to benefit."

Then Miss Seawell takes up the relation between voting and maintenance. The two things are incompatible, she says, as is proved by the fact that all paupers are virtually disfranchised.

Must Lose Other Rights. "A wife's maintenance," she asserts, "is her equivalent for a vote. If she acquires a vote she must give up her right to maintenance. Already, Miss Seawell says, the women in the four suffrage states of Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming have been deprived of enormous property privileges. "Women in the United States occupy a far more favored condition than those in any country in the world," she declares. "But in no country is woman suffrage so utterly unworkable as under the American system of government. There are five cardinal principles of woman suffrage which are in direct conflict with the five cardinal principles of the government of the United States. "The first is the suffrage contention that voting is a moral right. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that voting is not a moral right, but a privilege. "Second, women voters would inevitably become a privileged class, with many exemptions from military and naval duty making them such. The first fundamental of our present form of government is that there shall be no privileged classes among voters. "Third, the suffrage claim that the United States could live under an elective system, which has been proved by official laws, would necessitate a large standing army, as in those countries where the electorate is not strong enough to enforce its laws. "Fourth, the government of the United States is based upon the rule of the majority, and the suffragists have less than three per cent of women of the country on their side. "Fifth, the tendency of woman suffrage is inevitably toward socialism, the state doing everything possible for the individual."

Raps at the Leaders. Miss Seawell takes a gentle fling at the personnel of the suffrage body. "There is a large class," she says, "like the promoters of Hull House in Chicago, who mistake philanthropy for government, not knowing that too much philanthropy will ruin the best government on earth. There is, of course, in the suffrage movement a proportion of professional agitators, which is found in all movements. Then there are numbers of women who wish to be prominent and get into print. Some of the most prominent leaders are divorced women."

Woman suffrage has had most lamentable results even where it has been tried, according to Miss Seawell's researches. New Zealand, where women vote, is said to be one of the most corrupt electorates in the world. Colorado has been proved by official figures to be the most corrupt electorate in this country. It has not improved political affairs in Finland, Utah and Idaho, she has failed to put a stop to polygamy. The five suffrage States show an abnormal divorce rate. "It is my earnest hope and belief that the only good sense of American woman will defend them from suffrage," Miss Seawell concludes. "I believe that the most important factors in the State are the strong mothers, who make of men good citizens to govern and protect the state, and I believe woman suffrage to be an unmitigated evil."

Supernatural Sympathy. "Mamma is there a size coming on this eye, too?" "No, dear, this one is perfectly well. It sympathizes with the sore eye, that's all."

"Well," grumbled the little boy, applying his handkerchief, "it don't sympathize, but it doesn't need to weep over it."

DIVORCEES FLEE FROM CHICAGO TO WED QUIETLY HERE

John D. Black and Former Mrs. Warren Beckwith Avoid "Fuss and Feathers."

John D. Black, a son of Gen. John C. Black, of the National Civil Service Commission, and his bride, are spending their honeymoon in New York. They left Chicago, which is the home of both, without letting their friends know anything about their plans, and were married Friday night at the Hotel Rawlston, where they will remain several days.

Mr. Black said the reason for the divorce and the custody of their child about two months ago. Mr. Beckwith's first wife was a daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, and a granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln. They were divorced in 1907.

Mr. Black's first wife was Margaret Potter Black, author of several sensational novels and daughter of Orwin W. Potter, the steel millionaire. She was adjudged incompetent and Mr. Black obtained a divorce from her a little less than a year ago.

Mr. Black said the reason for the wedding in New York was his and his bride's joint desire to avoid the "fuss and feathers" that a marriage in Chicago would have caused. They have leased an apartment on Lincoln Park Boulevard and will be at home there after May 15.

LITTLE GIRLS FIND AUNT DEAD BY GAS AS THEY CALL HER

Brooklyn Teacher Was Going Blind From Chalk Dust in Eyes.

Two little daughters of Mrs. Mills of Mr. Kisco, N. Y., visiting the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell, at No. 14 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, arose early today and ran downstairs to call on their aunt, Bessie Terrell, whose room was in the rear of the parlor on the ground floor. They pointed on the door but got no response. "Get up, sleepy head!" shouted the little ones.

The noise they made attracted the attention of another aunt, Lillian Terrell, who joined them. She detected the odor of gas and attempting to look into the room of her sister through the key hole, found that aperture stuffed with paper. Alarmed, she finally broke a ground glass panel and despite a rush of gas that almost overpowered her, unlocked the door from the inside and entered the room.

Bessie Terrell was dead on the floor. Two gas jets were open. The cracks of the doors and windows had been sealed with strips of newspaper. Dr. J. S. Kelly, who was summoned, said Miss Terrell had been dead three or four hours.

Bessie Terrell was thirty-five years old. She was a teacher of drawing in the Girls' High School and lived at the Sterling place address with her mother and sisters.

About two years ago her sight began to fail and she consulted an oculist, who said her eyes had been poisoned by minute particles of chalk from her blackboards. She had to take a long rest at that time.

Upon her return to work Miss Terrell was required to wear blue spectacles. Recently she found that she was beginning to lose her eyesight, and with encouragement. She became dependent, and although she made no show of suicide her sister, who had her devotedly, Mrs. Terrell, who is an invalid, is prostrated over the tragedy.



MRS. GERRY'S BABY LIFTS THE BAN OF EXCLUSIVE CLUB

Mother Overcomes Rule Against Children and Builds House on Grounds for Infant.

THE PLAINS, Va., May 1.—A little house, erected over night on the grounds of the Orange County Hunt Club, brings smiles to the lips of the F. F. V.'s of Fauquier County, as they ride by the exclusive property of half a dozen Northern millionaires. It is the visible evidence that the old rule, "No babies allowed," has been abrogated, and that a tiny mile, section of the house of Gerry, is smuggled within, and made welcome where heretofore no child was permitted to enter.

The parents of the baby are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry of New York, Newport and Arden, and the infant has been accorded a privilege denied to the E. H. Harriman, August Belmont and E. J. Townsend children, notwithstanding that their fathers were organizers of the club. But Robert Livingston Gerry refused to come to the club without his wife, who is Miss Cornelia Harriman, and Mrs. Gerry refused to come without her baby. Mr. Townsend, who succeeded Mr. Harriman as president, said no when the baby's admission was broached, and Gerry tried to find a house in the village.

But there was none to be had, so Mrs. Gerry conceived the idea of building the house on the grounds, just large enough for baby and the nurse. Nothing could have pleased the F. F. V.'s more than this triumph of a woman, and the fields and wooded lands closed to the foxhunters heretofore have been thrown wide open to them, and the signs threatening condign punishment to trespassers who dared to venture into the out fields have been taken down.

THIS COP GOT SQUARE DEAL. Sends Great Bunch of Roses to New Magistrate Reynolds.

Among the floral greetings which Magistrate L. H. Reynolds, former Deputy Police Commissioner, found awaiting him at Adams street court, Brooklyn, on his first appearance on the bench today was a great bunch of roses with this strange device. "From a Policeman Who Got a Square Deal." The words were crudely printed and no name was attached. Magistrate Reynolds will visit all the courts in the borough and sit with various judges for a month before being put on the regular assignment. Two gawds were presented to him today. One was from his former associates at Headquarters and the other was from Inspector James E. Dillon.

Medical Note. "Folks, why do doctors stick those messengers in your mouth to feel you if you've got fever?" "Because, my son, the mouth is the place where the hot air comes from."

Rescue of Mrs. O'Connor. George Cunningham and Timothy Manning, of the O'Connor household, rushed into the O'Connor apartments and saved her.

Two feet intervened between the building on which Fitzgerald stood and the eight-inch ledge in which Mrs. O'Connor was perched.

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The average number of employees was 34,743. The amount expended during the year for salaries, wages, profit sharing, benefit and pension funds was \$2,270,000. The company has in operation a comprehensive plan for compensating its employees for injuries resulting from industrial accidents, based on the principle that the industry should bear the burden of such accidents and that compensation should be paid promptly, regardless of legal liability, according to a fixed scale of benefits.

WOMAN IN PANIC AT HARLEM BLAZE FALLS SIX STORIES. Tries to Leap to Adjoining Roof but Plunges Down an Airshaft. SOME DARING RESCUES. George Cunningham and Timothy Manning, Tenants of Building, Do Gallant Work.

One woman was mortally hurt and a fire panic of exciting proportions swept through the six-story apartment house at No. 164 Third avenue when a blaze in the dumbwaiter shaft with smoke at 5 o'clock this morning. There were several thrilling rescues. The ground floor of the building is occupied by stores. Twenty families live in the front and rear apartments. The dumbwaiter shaft is of hollow tile and fireproof, in the middle of the building. The doors of the shaft open into private hallways leading to the rear apartments. The flames started in a heap of rubbish. Before they were discovered they had gone up the dumbwaiter shaft and the doors of the shaft burned off, letting the smoke out in clouds. There were first class fire-escapes on both the front and rear of the house. Policeman Krosenbitter, who saw the blaze, thought he would have only to arouse the people and they would be safe, but soon there was a panic from top to bottom. "Might Have Gone Out Safely." Mrs. Edward Dugan lived in three rooms on the sixth floor rear. She and her husband heard the cry of "Fire!" and rushed first into the kitchen. It would have been an easy matter for them to have stepped out onto the fire escape and walked to the ground as easily as walking downstairs, but both lost their heads. Instead they went into another room in which there is a window opening partly over the airshaft and partly over the roof of the adjoining building, No. 162, four feet below.

As she stood poised on the lintel she had but to drop four feet to the other roof. But the smoke had gained the airshaft and was so dense she could not see the edge of the roof, nor could she see two telephone wires strung near the window. When she jumped her chest struck the wires and she fell fifty feet down the airshaft, where she was found unconscious a short time later. Her husband followed her. He was not so much blinded by the smoke as his wife had been, and seems to have noticed the telephone wires as he made the four-foot drop in safety. Tried to Leap Off. Policeman Krosenbitter had gone up through the adjoining house by this time and reached the roof just as Dugan landed on it. Mrs. Dugan had been discovered in the airshaft, and when Dugan saw that his wife had fallen he became a maniac. He struggled to get to the edge of the roof and jump off, and the policeman had to throttle and hold him down until help came. He was removed in a straightjacket just as his wife was carried through the cellar to the pavement in front of the house, where the last rites of the Church were administered by the Rev. Father Tabbot of the Church of the Lady of Good Counsel, Ninetieth street, in the presence of the crowd. She was hurried then to Presbyterian Hospital. Hugh O'Connor, his wife and two children, Anna, four, and Max, two, live on the sixth floor. Mrs. O'Connor was about to jump, but was told to wait. In the meantime Otto Huber, a rigger living on the sixth floor, north, had forgotten the fire escapes and jumped to the roof of No. 162 four feet below one of his windows. James Fitzgerald followed, and when he got to the edge of the roof saw the perilous positions of Mrs. O'Connor. Rescue of Mrs. O'Connor. George Cunningham and Timothy Manning, of the O'Connor household, rushed into the O'Connor apartments and saved her. Two feet intervened between the building on which Fitzgerald stood and the eight-inch ledge in which Mrs. O'Connor was perched. The average number of employees was 34,743. The amount expended during the year for salaries, wages, profit sharing, benefit and pension funds was \$2,270,000. The company has in operation a comprehensive plan for compensating its employees for injuries resulting from industrial accidents, based on the principle that the industry should bear the burden of such accidents and that compensation should be paid promptly, regardless of legal liability, according to a fixed scale of benefits.

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Congress of Mothers will be under the direction of the Religious Education Association. The speakers will be Mrs. Samuel C. Barnes of New York, "The Church and the Welfare of the Immigrant Child," "The Children's Castle," Walter M. Wood of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Clayton H. Rank of Baltimore. The congress conducted memorial services yesterday in memory of Mrs. James H. McGill, National Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. William W. Murphy, National Vice-President for the year.

Programme for To-Day's Session to Be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The programme for to-day's session of the

Advertisement for Bedell Smart Costumes. To-morrow, Tuesday \$20, \$22 & \$25 Smart Costumes Now Reduced to \$13.75. Black Satins—Serges—French Novelties. Alterations FREE. SALE AT ALL THREE STORES. 14-16 West 14th Street—New York, 450 and 462 Fulton Street—Brooklyn, 645-651 Broad Street—Newark, N. J.

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