

NEVER SAID WIFE OF MAN SHE LOVED WAS MERE "ERROR"

Nor Did Mrs. Frame Know How Weaverson's Nightgown Came to Be in Her Rooms.

A MOTHERLY INTEREST.

It Began Soon After They Met and He Showed Filial Affection.

Under a grueling cross examination to-day Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, founder of the Fourth Christian Scientist Church, who is being sued for \$250,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of her secretary, Frederick Weaverson, denied that she had ever regarded Mrs. Brownie Weaverson as "error" and that she should be put out of Weaverson's life.

Only once did Mrs. Frame appear to resent questions. That occurred when she was asked if the Mother Church had not investigated her relations with Mr. Weaverson, who was a co-reader with Mrs. Frame in the Fourth Church and had forced her resignation as reader and trustee of that church.

"Is there anything in Christian Science that teaches justification of a husband who leaves his wife for another, especially when the wife is not?" asked Senator Walker, counsel for Mrs. Weaverson.

"Not that I know of," replied Mrs. Frame adding that the laws of the religion forbid upon those who disregard their matrimonial vows.

"Didn't you and Mr. Weaverson go to Boston and appear before the Mother Church in an investigation started by Mrs. Eddy involving your relations with Mr. Weaverson?"

"That is a preposterous assumption," Mrs. Frame answered angrily. "Were not a great many of your friends alienated from you because of your relations with Mr. Weaverson?"

"Some, a very few, though," was the witness's reply.

Regarding the discovery of a nightgown in Mrs. Frame's apartment which previous witnesses had testified had been worn by Weaverson during an over-night stay, Mrs. Frame said:

"I don't know how that nightgown got into my apartment but of course, I presume, Mr. Weaverson brought it and wore it on a night when he was very ill and could not go home. He frequently suffered from violent headaches."

"You say you loved Mr. Weaverson as a mother loves a son," said Senator Walker.

"I do insist that I loved him as a son, and he had the same affection for me," said Mrs. Frame, "and that affection continues up to this day."

"And you have cried a great deal over him, is that right?"

"I cry very easily and a great deal, but I never cried because Mr. Weaverson and I could not go on a European trip as has been asserted here," said Mrs. Frame.

"If you had this motherly love for him why didn't you send him home to his wife once in a while?" asked the lawyer.

"It was not my business to do so," was her reply.

"When did you first feel this motherly love for Mr. Weaverson?"

"Soon after meeting him," replied Mrs. Frame, smiling her pleasant. "How did he manifest his filial love for you?"

"He was kindly and affectionate to me when I was alone and had no one to comfort me or to aid me. Of course I have grandchildren and a daughter and son but the advice of Mr. Weaverson was most welcome in a time of great trouble."

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MAY'S WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLE ONE DOSE WILL CONVINCIVE

Perfection of Female Form Is Attained

Most Nearly by American Women of To-Day

-MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

"Beauty Without Intelligence Is the Beauty of an Unlighted Lamp. There Must Be Brain to Direct the Expression of Beauty."

"The American Girl's Fondness for Clothes, Even the Wrong Clothes Sometimes, Is an Expression of the Search for Beauty."

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

"Beauty," said Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, "does not mean the same thing to any two persons. To the sculptor it is embodied in the Greek ideal, and I believe that this ideal has never been so perfectly realized as in the American woman of to-day."

Mrs. Whitney was the centre of a group of women in the Artists and Authors' Booth at the Allied Bazaar which the crowds at the Grand Central Palace have christened the Beauty Booth because of the loveliness of the two women in charge of it—Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff and Marian Cox. It was through Mrs. Whitney's influence with her brother sculptors that many of the "Beauty Booth's" greatest treasures were obtained—namely, three replicas of the finest works of Ma-Monnies—the Bacchante, the Pan, both of which have been sold, and a small replica of the Diana of the Madison Square Tower.

"The interesting thing about this Diana," Mrs. Whitney told me, as she laid a light, caressing hand on the Ma-Monnies masterpiece, "is the fact that she is here as Mr. MacMonnies made her and not as she appears on the tower of Madison Square. For there, under pressure of public opinion, she is slightly draped.

PEOPLE'S CONCEPTION OF BEAUTY HAS CHANGED.

"The sculptor's idea of beauty is very generally that of the Greeks. The strong, straight woman, developed by exercise in the open air, seems the most beautiful to me. I think that is the general conception of beauty to-day. How it has changed since our grandmother's time, when the woman who was most admired sat in a rocking chair on the piazza and perhaps did a little embroidery or crochet work. To-day the beautiful girl rides, plays tennis, polo sometimes. All her muscles are developed. She has the beauty of strength and freedom. When I say the beauty of freedom, I mean freedom of mind as well as body."

"You think, then, that mind has something to do with beauty? There are many persons, you know, who separate the two absolutely; who believe that they are never found in the same woman."

"But brains are necessary to the perfect development, the right interpretation, of beauty," Mrs. Whitney replied. "Unless a woman has brains she is unable to grasp the ideal of beauty and express it in herself. Perhaps I should say she must have brains to perceive beauty before she can realize it in herself. The Greek worship of beauty seems to me to be revived among us. The American girl's fondness for clothes, even the wrong clothes, sometimes, is an expression of the search for beauty. But real beauty depends very little on clothes. Some of the most beautiful women I have ever seen are models I employ in my studio."

BEAUTY MUST HAVE BRAINS TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

"I understand that you use American models only," I said. "As a rule I do," Mrs. Whitney answered. "Their lines are so much better and they seize an idea so much more quickly. Beauty that is merely plastic, that becomes awkwardness if it moves, is of little value to me. Even in a model there must be a brain to direct the expression of beauty. I have never been more impressed by the fact that beauty without intelligence is the beauty of an unlighted lamp, than in looking at the illuminated faces of the young girls helping in this bazaar. You can see in all their faces the ideal of service and of helpfulness. I believe that work beautifies women, you know—that it keeps them young. Not necessarily work for money—that depends on individual circumstances—but the idea of doing something for others."

Mrs. Whitney was not uttering a vague abstract aspiration when she made this remark. There she was at the Allied Bazaar, to which she was giving her work and her time. One of her gifts to the Artists and Authors' Booth is her own powerful and desolate figure of "Weeping Belgium." Very modestly she passed this over in telling me of what the sculptors have given for their second day at the booth, June 14, and of D. C. French, of Aitken, of MacMonnies and Rodin.

"And here," she said, "is a wonderful thing by Joe Davidson, who is now in Washington making a portrait of the President."

"My first day here, you know, was June 10, and we took in \$700. But my friends have been so kind and have given me so much that I have asked Mrs. Woodruff for another day, and she has assigned me June 14."

"I have sold two of Mr. MacMonnies's gifts already, but his lovely Diana is still for sale—and really a gift to any one who buys it for \$350."

EVEN "BAZAAREES" HAVE THEIR USES.

Mrs. Whitney was not having a day at the bazaar yesterday. She had simply motored in from her place at Westbury, L. I., to help. When I saw her, a tall, slender figure in black, wearing a large hat wreathed with white flowers, she was standing in a jam of "bazaarees" who had thronged into the Artists and Authors' Booth because of Mrs. A. G. Learned's "Illustrators and Etchers' Day."

Peter Newell was busily sketching in one corner and A. G. Learned in another all "bazaarees" who wanted to have their portraits made for the benefit of the allies. At night James Montgomery Flagg made sketches for Mrs. Learned at \$5 a sketch. And everybody sketched asked breathlessly, "Which is Mrs. Payne Whitney—the one that is the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt?"

In West Twenty-seventh Street, when the pickets surrounded them. A free for all fight ensued.

To-day's statement of the association sets forth, among other things, that the union leaders are scheming to coerce the workers into the union whether they want to or not.

"Why does the union want to force you into its ranks?" the statement reads. "If you are out of the union what becomes of the leaders? No dues from you means no salaries for them. No fines and assessments from you means no walking delegates with big pay, and no jobs for all the rest of the parasites who have fastened themselves on you for years."

The charge is made that the union has made settlements with "sweatshops," and that these shops work their hands longer hours and "under the scale."

GAS METER EXPLOSIONS SHATTER TENEMENT HOUSE

Report Heard for a Mile—One Woman Hurt—Damage in the Thousands.

As the result of two gas meters exploding one woman was injured, every pane of glass was broken, doors were ripped from hinges and dishes and cut glass were thrown to the floor to-day at No. 792 Eleventh Avenue. Mrs. Emma McNamee, at work on the fourth floor, was thrown against the wall and suffered cuts and bruises.

The explosion could be heard for a mile. Tenants emptied the house in good time, believing that a bomb had exploded. Fire shot from the pipes leading to the meters, but before the adjoining woodwork became ignited the flow to the house was shut off. Water in the meters is believed to be the cause of the explosion.

One meter exploded in Elizabeth Sheridan's apartment on the third floor and the other in the apartment directly above occupied by Sarah Pickering. The damage, it is estimated, will reach several thousands.



MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

WILL ASK CITY TO SUE B. R. T. FOR \$700,000

Big Sum Due New York Because of Peculiar Bond Deal, Says Counsel.

Assistant Corporation Counsel J. A. Stover, after hearing disclosures made to-day as to the B. R. T.'s financing of its new subways under the dual contract, said that Mayor Mitchell will be asked to bring action to recover \$700,000. This sum was charged to the city by the B. R. T. as part of its "prior determinations."

"I think so," replied Mr. Stover. "The facts brought out here indicate that the city is entitled to recover more than \$700,000."

"The \$700,000 is one item in the amount of \$1,990,000 interest charged by the B. R. T. against the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, the company formed by the B. R. T. to build its share of the new subways under the dual contract."

The company had to raise \$400,000 to do the work of subway building, and the B. R. T. charged it \$1,990,000 for floating its \$400,000,000 of bonds.

Howard Abel, auditor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was the first witness before the Thompson Committee to-day. He verified a chart of the companies composing the B. R. T. or subsidiary to it. Senator Thompson described him as "auditor of the fifty-seven varieties included in the B. R. T.," but Mr. Abel solemnly affirmed that there are only nineteen.

The investigators are trying to find out how parcels of real estate bought by the subsidiary companies shortly before the dual contract was entered into were suddenly inflated in valuation and sold to the B. R. T. The B. R. T. put these high-priced properties in as part of their expenditures in construction of new subways under the dual contract and somebody made a profit of \$1,000,000. That profit comes out of the pockets of the people of the city of New York.

Auditor Abel was questioned at length about the financing of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation.

"The B. R. T.," said Senator Thompson, "has reduced its contribution of \$13,000,000 to the new subways by more than \$1,500,000 through real estate deals with the city. Before the subways are completed, interest charges and excesses beyond the estimated cost of construction will out of the remaining \$12,500,000."

The city has begun suit to recover before \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000 alleged to have been illegally allowed to the Interborough by "prior determinations," etc. The B. R. T. has not been sued as yet, but Senator Thompson says it will be.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover questioned Auditor Abel and learned that the New York Municipal

GERMANS CAPTURE TRENCHES EAST OF MEUSE IN NIGHT

Paris Admits Line Was Pierced in Fierce Attacks Near Hill 321.

PARIS, June 13.—The Germans in night attacks on the east bank of the Meuse penetrated some advanced French trenches east of Hill 321, according to the official statement of the French War Office to-day.

At all other points the attacks were repulsed. Infantry charges were made along the entire sector west of Thiaumont farm.

The text of the statement follows: "On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been a bombardment in the region of Chantonnocourt. On the right bank of the river the Germans yesterday evening renewed their attacks along the entire sector to the west of the Thiaumont Farm, and they penetrated some of the advanced trenches

of our line along the slopes on the east side of Hill No. 321. "Everywhere else the German attacks were repulsed under the French fire. The night passed in relative quiet elsewhere on the front."

In the full following the capture of Fort Vaux the Germans put the repulse to good use. They brought up fresh effectives, reformed their lines and advanced their artillery to positions from which they began a methodical pounding of the main French defenses, especially the powerful batteries at Tavannes and Fort Souville.

At the same time the French advanced line, which was plastered with shells all day Sunday, was subjected to a series of fierce onslaughts at Thiaumont farm, the position on which the line pivots.

The French on their part have not been idle during the past few days. Thiaumont farm bristles with well placed machine guns, and the German masses, toiling up the slope which leads to the French positions, have been driven back again and again, while their reserves have been kept copiously showered by sprays of shells from the French batteries at the rear and on the other side of the river.

The fighting continues as desperately as ever, but the general situation on both sides remains unmodified so far.

The fighting is characterized by eye witnesses as "infernal." It is estimated that the Germans used up thirty thousand infantry in assaults on the trenches west of Fort Vaux and at Thiaumont. The attacks followed each other in such close succession as practically to merge one in the other.

LAST VILLA BAND IN CHIHUAHUA IS PUT TO ROUT

FIELD HEADQUARTERS GEN. PERSHING, June 13, via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 13.—The finishing blow was given the largest surviving band of Villa followers in Chihuahua at daylight, June 9, by twenty men of the Thirteenth Cavalry, under Capt. Otto W. Retzsch, in a dash canyon fight twenty miles north of Santa Clara, near here. The Americans were unhurt.

The Americans routed twenty-five bandits, killing three, wounding several and capturing all their horses and saddles, some rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition. The band was completely crippled.

A night ride brought the Americans into the canyon. At a gallop they rounded a canyon turn within two hundred yards of the bandits, who were encamped in a grove of pines. It was a complete surprise. There was a headlong rush among the Villa followers, who, half clad, grasped rifles and fought from behind trees.

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