

BEFORE THE NOON LIGHTS



MARION P. JOHNSON. In "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Grand to-morrow.



CHERRY BEVAN. In the "Feast of Belshazzar," at Dreamland.



AMELIA STONE. With Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," at the Herald Square.



MARION FAIRFAX. In "The Builders," at the Astor.



MARGARET WYCHERLY. At the Colonial to-morrow.



CECIL SPOONER. In "The Dancer and the King," at the Lincoln Square to-morrow.



MARIE DE ROHAN. At a New Yorker now singing in grand opera in Italy. (Copyright by Alms Dupont.)

SUMMER SHOWS BEGIN.

Jardin de Paris First of the Roof Gardens to Open.

Florenz F. Ziegfeld, jr., will be the first this year of the amusement managers to offer a summer attraction on the rooftop. Mr. Ziegfeld has established a Parisian garden on the New York and Criterion theatres, calling it the Jardin de Paris. He announces that he has features that will prove an innovation in this form of amusement. The Jardin de Paris will throw open its gates to-morrow night. Mr. Ziegfeld will not have the field alone more than a week, for next week Mr. Himmstein will open his Paradise Roof Garden, and across from it George M. Cohan and a company will open the Aerial Gardens on top of the New Amsterdam Theatre, introducing "The Honey-mooners." The Jardin de Paris, it is announced, is a reproduction of a famous Parisian resort. The principal feature will be the much heralded "Empire Pictures," brought over from London last week.

The original models of the Empire series, thirty-three men and women, with a staff of mechanical and electrical experts, arrived last Wednesday. These living pictures are not in the flat, it is announced, but built up like solid theatre sets, lighted with care and posed with models who bear a likeness to the originals employed by the painters. In addition to marbles and bronzes, there are the color paintings to be seen in the Tate Gallery and other famous London and Paris galleries. Other pictures are "The Death of Amy Robsart," "The Lost Chord," "Knight Errant" and several of the famous stolen paintings, such as "The Duchess of Devonshire" and "Mrs. Siddons." The vaudeville features will include the Four Mortons, Empire City Quartette, George Evans, Staley's Transformation, W. E. Fields, eccentric juggler; Clemens Brothers, musical grotesques; Green and Werner, "In the Jungle," and the Florenz troupe of acrobats. Fred Solomon will be the musical director of the Jardin de Paris. E. D. Price is the general manager for Mr. Ziegfeld.

Miss Cecil Spooner comes to the Lincoln Square Theatre to-morrow night in a new romantic drama, called "The Dancer and the King," by Charles E. Blaney and J. Searle Dawley. Miss Spooner is remembered for her Lady Peggy in "Lady Peggy Comes to Town," which had a run at Daly's. In the cast of "The Dancer and the King" are W. H. Turner, Leon Hascall, Ella Cameron, George Palmer Moore, Homer Barton, Dick Thompson, Florence Elliott, Charles Gibson and others. There will be a special "marginal matinee" on Thursday, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings a lace embroidered opera fan will be presented to every woman patron.

Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue company will appear this week in "Zira," the play in which Mr. Miller and Miss Margaret Anglin appeared at the Princess last season. Miss Edna May Spooner will appear in the principal part. There will be the usual Sunday concert. There are the usual offerings at the other houses of this firm. Robert Hilliard will head the bill at the Union Square Theatre in a playlet called "The Man Who Won the Town." It was at this theatre that Mr. Hilliard made his entrance into vaudeville nearly ten years ago. At the 125th street house William J. Kelley and company will begin their fifth week in a playlet called "The Threshold." Mr. Kelley offers something new every week. Nat M. Wills heads the bill at the 23d street house, and at the 58th street house Jules M. Cressy is the headliner. This is the last week for all-star vaudeville at this house. The stock company at the Harlem Opera House will offer this week "Winchester," the Civil War drama by Robert McWade.

At the Percy Williams theatres, the Colonial and the Alhambra, there are the usual big vaudeville bills. Mr. Williams has succeeded in keeping Miss Vesta Victoria another week at the Colonial. Miss Wycherly, who was last seen in "The Primrose Path" at the Majestic, has signed for a short season of vaudeville, and will appear at this house in a new sketch, "George H. Primrose, the minstrel, and a group of associates head the bill at the Alhambra. The attraction in vaudeville at this house, "The Friends," will also be seen at this house.

Miss George closes her season at Wallack's on Thursday night. Two farewell matinees are announced, one for Wednesday, the other for Memorial Day. Next Saturday Miss George will call for London, where Mr. Brady has arranged a short season for her at the Duke of York's Theatre. When she returns here she will offer "Dvorak's" again and "The Lady from the Sea."

"The Man of the Hour" continues to draw crowds to the Savoy. It will run for some weeks yet. There will be a special matinee on Memorial Day.

"The Road to Yesterday," with Miss Minnie Dupree, is still entertaining big audiences at the Lyric. On June 25 will occur the 250th performance of this play.

L. S. Sire announces that he has engaged the services of David Proctor, supporting Miss May Robson in the production "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

The Harkins-Barbour dramatization of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has succeeded so well at the Majestic Theatre that its second week is expected to bring bigger crowds. In the cast are John Southerland, Fred C. Stein, Lucille La Verne, George Clark, Fred Brown, Herbert Bostwick, Frank E. Jamison, E. L. Walton, W. A. Flaxter, Ethel Hodgson, Paul Brown, Charlotte Lambert, Logan Paul and Mary Hampton.

Miss Frances Starr, in "The Rose of the Rancho," continues to draw appreciative audiences to the Belasco. A special matinee is announced for Memorial Day.

Mme. Nazimova begins her eighth week in "Comtesse Coquette" at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. This season's engagement of the Russian actress in the Bracco comedy is

to continue until June 15, at least. It is announced. There will be an extra matinee next Thursday.

With this week's performance William Collier will round out a half year at the Garrick in "Caught in the Rain." There will be matinees this week on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For the fourth week of the Van den Berg opera season, at the West End, "The Chimera of Normandy" has been selected. Alexander Clark returns to the cast as Gaspard and Louise Beaudet has been engaged for the part of Serpolette. The rest of the cast will include Alice Craft Benson, Mae Calder, Harry Luckstone, Vernon Styles, Tom Springer and W. J. Welsh.

The "Boys of Company B," with Mr. Barrymore at their head, have settled down for their summer encampment at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Jennie E. Eustace has returned to the part of Mrs. MacLane and Mr. Barrymore gives a pleasant surprise every night as Tony Allen, the character created by Mr. Daly.

There are no less than ten catchy airs in "Fascinating Flora," which begins the second week at the Casino to-morrow night, with Miss Ritchie as the "fascinating" girl. Among these may be mentioned "The Subway Express," a duo by Miss Ritchie and Mr. Harrison; "Romance and Reality," sung by Mr. Harrison; "Frolic," by Miss Ella Snyder, and "Ballroom-ink," by Miss Ritchie.

Miss Anna Held, in "The Parisian Model," continues her long run at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Bigelow, the comedian of Miss Held's company, will figure in a new Gibson girl travesty to be introduced this week. There will be a matinee on Memorial Day.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties this week another interesting bill has been arranged, headed by Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan, of George Cohan's "Little Tommy Jones" company, presenting a new sketch called "The Hold-Up Men"; Ernest Horan, the Ellmore sisters, Gallagher and Barratt, in "The Battle of Two Soons"; Yamamoto brothers, Japanese artists; Lester and Quinn, singers and dancers, and new vaudeville views are also on the bill. There will be the usual Sunday concert this afternoon and evening.

Tony Pastor begins his summer season this week with an unusual bill of "celebrities" in the vaudeville field. Bunt and Rudd, eccentrics extraordinary, direct from England, head the bill. Others in the entertainment are Miss Lydia Yeamans Titus and Johnston and Cooke.

St. Nicholas Rink, 66th street, between Columbus avenue and Central Park West, is to be known as the St. Nicholas Gardens. Arrangements have been made between the St. Nicholas Concert Company and Franz Kaltenborn for a season of midsummer music, beginning Thursday evening, June 6.

Menfee Johnstone, who was leading man with John Drew and Kyrie Bellew, will make his reappearance in vaudeville, playing the Keith-Proctor circuit in a one act sketch by Charles Arthur Kenyon called "The Operator."

Klaw & Erlanger have entered into an arrangement with E. G. Gilmore, manager of the Academy of Music, to play advanced vaudeville at this theatre every Sunday afternoon and evening, beginning the middle of September.

"Beachy," the aeronaut, who sailed in his airship last year from Luna Park, Washington, to the Capitol, has been engaged from June 29 to 30 to make two ascensions daily at Happyland, Staten Island.

Ernest Lampon will replace Theodore Morris as Skinnay in "The Builders," at the Astor Theatre, to-night. Mr. Morris retires temporarily from the cast on account of private business, but will resume the part later in the season.

A realistic wax figure of "Abel" Hummel in cell 23 is on exhibition at the Eden Musée. This figure is considered to be a striking likeness of the little lawyer in his new surroundings.

Two concerts will be given at the Lincoln Square Theatre to-day. On the bill are Julia Mackey, Loney Haskell, Martin Healy and Beatrice Vance, Mildred Stoller, the Four Ellsworths, the Singing Four, Marion and Pearl, Wise and Milton and the Peerless moving pictures.

Terrace Garden, in East 58th street, was opened last night for the summer months. Spensked and Rehfoldt promise a season of orchestral concerts for the warm weather. An orchestra, the "Marguerite," composed of men and women, will be the attraction, and Miss Helen Garmen and T. Arthur Baker will sing.

Golden City, the newest amusement place, was formally opened yesterday. Golden City is at Canarsie, on Jamaica Bay, and can be reached for one fare by way of any of the bridges spanning the East River. The management has spent \$1,000,000 in the enterprise. There are scores of attractions under the "gilded domes" glittering in the sunlight, and glow by night with hundreds of thousands of electric lights.

At the Grand Opera House to-morrow night Henry B. Harris will present Charles Klein's play, "The Lion and the Mouse." The original Lyceum Theatre cast and production will be seen. Miss Grace Elliston and Oliver Doud Byron will appear in the leading parts. The company comes to the Grand Opera House after playing in the principal cities of Canada and New England. There will be the usual Sunday concert to-night.

CONEY ISLAND'S DREAMLANDS. The great "day dreams" at Dreamland and the numerous "illusions" at Luna Park are in full swing now, and the thousands who went down last week to take a "first night" view, as it were, showed that Coney Island is still close to the heart of New York. Those who have seen some of the new attractions say they surpass all that has been heretofore attempted. To-day Dreamland draws another one of its new attractions—"The Yellow-Rose Mountain Ride." This is said to be the longest ride feature at Coney Island. The high peaks are crossed in motor cars which swing about a volcano set in the centre of the mountain, the highest point of which is 20 feet. At night this



A TIGER TAMER AT BOSTOCK'S. Lieutenant R. H. Staines in his daily exhibition of daring at the Coney Island arena.

reached the arrested stage in pulmonary tuberculosis, can no longer remain in institutions for incipient cases. It is desirable that this class of patients, who have nearly recovered, but who are advised to spend an extra six months or more in the Adirondacks, should not be obliged to return to their homes to support themselves. To that end, light employment along the lines of intensive gardening of vegetables and flowers, raising poultry and other industrial work, carried on out of doors, is to be undertaken. A ready market is assured for all products. Such practical training in agriculture and handicrafts will make permanent means of support possible to many whose strength will not stand the strain of close confinement. There will also be comfortable lodging and wholesome board provided at moderate cost, for a limited number, in the superintendent's house. A desirably located dwelling, with five acres of arable land, all appliances for poultry raising, and

Down at Luna Park, where "the dime is as big as a dollar," the crowds have taken to Sousa's new Luna song, and at all the attractions, new and continued, one can hear them hum this airy dream of the summer girl. The newest feature, "Night and Morning," was the point of interest to visitors in the last week. As already reported in these columns, the management has expended \$20,000 on this show. It occupies a building half

of the cocaine, both black and white, showed evidences of cocaine or morphine poisoning—"the clear eyes, the unsteady nerves."

"What's the trouble here?" asked the judge. "Coke," said the officer.

"Ten-seventy-five," said the judge, naming the amount of the fine.

"They put the 'coke' in the form of a powder and snuff it up the nose. A certain patent catarrh medicine which is nearly all cocaine is sometimes used; ten cents will purchase enough to make a man wholly irresponsible for his acts, and capable of any crime. The cocaine habit, which seems to be spreading, for there are always druggists who will break the law, has been a curse to the negro and has resulted, directly, as the police told me, in much crime. I was told of two cases in particular, of offences against women, in which the negro was a victim of the drug habit."

So society, in pursuit of wealth, South and North, preys upon the ignorant and weak—and then wonders why crime is prevalent.

One has only to visit police courts in the South to see in how many curious ways the contact of the races generates crime. For instance, a certain

"What's the trouble here?" inquires the judge. The white complainant—a boy—says:

"This nigger insulted me," and he tells the epithet the negro applied.

"No, sah; I never called him no such name."

"Three-seventy-five—you mustn't insult white people."

The very suspicion and fear that exist give rise to many difficulties. One humiliating case came up that morning. A strapping negro man was brought before the judge. He showed no marks of dissipation and was respectfully dressed. Confronting him were two plain clothes policemen, one with his neck wrapped up, one with a bandage around his arm. Both said they had been stabbed by the negro with a jackknife. The negro said he was a hotel porter, and he had the white manager of the hotel in court, to testify to his good character, sobriety and industry. It seems that he was going home from work at 9 o'clock in the evening, and it was dark. He said he was afraid, and had been arrested since they stood in front of the judge's officers were "jes plain white men" who were going to attack him. When he started to run the officers tried to arrest him, and he drew his jackknife and began to fight. And here he was in court. The judge said: "You mustn't attack officers," and bound him over to trial in the higher court in Atlanta.

Another case shows one of the strange relationships which grow out of Southern conditions. An old white man, much addicted to his good character, brought before the judge. With him came a much younger, cleanly appearing woman. Both were well dressed and looked respectable; so much so, indeed, that there was a stir of interest and curiosity among the spectators. Why had they been arrested? As they stood in front of the judge's desk the old man hung his head, but the woman looked up with such an expression, fearless and brave, as if she had no fear to see again.

"What's the charge?" asked the judge. "Adultery," said the officer.

The woman winced, and the old man did not look up. The judge glanced from one to the other in surprise. "Why don't you get married?" he asked.

"The woman," said the officer, "is a nigger." She was white as I am, probably an octagon; I could not have mistaken her from a white person, and she deceived even the experienced eyes of the judge."

"Is that so?" asked the judge. The man continued to hang his head; the woman looked up, neither said a word. It then came out that they had lived together a man and wife for many years, and that they had children nearly grown up. She was a student in the Atlanta Normal, a negro college, where she was supported by her father, who was a white man, a telegraph operator. Some neighbor had complained, and the man and woman were arrested.

"Is this all true?" asked the judge. "Neither said a word."

"You can't marry under the Georgia law," said the judge. "I'll have to bind you over for trial in the County Court."

They were led back to the prisoners' rooms. One thing impressed me especially: not only in negro brought in for drunkenness, for example, was punished much more severely than white man arrested for the same offence. The injustice which the weak everywhere suffer—North and South—is in the South visited upon the negro. The white man sometimes escaped with a reprimand, especially if he had no white man to interfere for him, was usually punished with a \$10 or \$15 fine, which often meant that he must go to the chain

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

To Protect Himself, He Must Educate the Negro.

By Ray Stannard Baker.

Soon after my arrival in Atlanta, and when I had begun to understand some of the more apparent ramifications of the color line, I asked several Southern men whose acquaintance I had made where I could best see the poorer or criminal class of negroes. So much has been said of the danger arising from this element of Southern population, and it plays such a part in every discussion of the race question, that I was anxious to learn all I could about it.

"Go down any morning to Judge Broyles' court," they said to me, "and you'll see the lowest of the low."

So I went down. I chose a Monday morning that I might see to the best advantage the accumulation of the arrests of Saturday and Sunday.

Besides the police, lawyers, court officers and white witnesses, at least one hundred and fifty spectators filled the seats behind the rail, nearly all of them negroes. The ordinary negro loves nothing better than to sit and watch the proceedings of a court.

A very large proportion of the arrests that Monday morning were negroes, with a surprising proportion of women and of mere children. Last year 3,194 negro women were arrested in Atlanta. It was altogether a pitiful and disheartening exhibition, a spectacle of sordid ignorance, reckless waste, and dissipation. Most of the cases, revealed out, led back to the saloons.

"Where's your home?" the judge would ask, and in a number of cases the answer was:

"Ah come here fum de country."

Over and over again it was the story of the country negro, or the negro who had been working on the railroad, in the cotton fields or in the sawmills, who had entered upon the more complex life of the city.

A few of the cases, both black and white, showed evidences of cocaine or morphine poisoning—"the clear eyes, the unsteady nerves."

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SCENE FROM "FASCINATING FLORA." Frederick Bond (at the left), Adelaide Ritchie and Louis Harrison, at the Casino.

block long and 200 feet wide. "The Great Shipwreck" and "The Days of '49" are new features this year. The latter is a realistic portrayal of the "days of '49." There is an unusually big cast in this production.

"Whoever goes to Dreamland never passes Book-tock," is a saying among seasoned showgoers. Book-tock Arena has a show for man, woman and child. A novel feature this year is a boy elephant trainer who amuses the youngsters. He is the smallest of trainers, and his elephant is one of the biggest of its species. A new number on the bill to-day will be the Mount Indian snake dance. Since the opening last Sunday Mlle. de Soukas, Mme. Morelli, Miss Ora Cecil, Isa Pevrari, Julius Stakes, with their different wild animal groups, snakes, dogs and monkey acts, have been running the gamut of sensations.

SARANAC INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT. The Saranac Lake Industrial Settlement has been formed to give employment to persons who, having



ADOBEE VILLAGE SCENE IN "THE DAYS OF '49" AT LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND.

hired out to private contractors or worked on the public roads. Last year the net profit to Georgia from its chain gangs, to which the prison commission refers with respect, reached the sum of \$30,000.

Of course, a very large proportion of the prisoners are negroes. The demand for convict labor by rich sawmill operators, owners of brickyards, large farmers and others is far in advance of the supply. The national tendency is to convict as many men as possible—it furnishes steady, cheap labor to the contractors and a profit to the state. Undoubtedly this explains in some degree the very large number of criminals, especially negroes, in Georgia.

One of the leading political forces in Atlanta is a very prominent banker who is a dominant member of the city police board. He is also the owner of extensive brickyards near Atlanta, where many convicts are employed. Some of the large fortunes in Atlanta have come chiefly from the labor in chain gangs of convicts leased from the state.

One of the reasons for the strong interest in visiting Judge Broyles' court and others like it was the astonishing number of children, especially negroes, arrested there. Some of the young and often exceedingly bright looking. From the records I find that last year one boy six years old, seven of seven years, thirty-three of eight years, sixty-nine of nine years, 107 of ten years, 142 of eleven years, and 219 of twelve years were arrested and brought into court wearing the same iron bands and girls, mostly negroes, under twelve years of age.

"I should think," I said to a police officer, "you would have trouble in taking care of all these children in your reformatories."

"Reformatory," he said, "there aren't any."

"What do you do with them?"

"Well, if they're bad we put 'em in the stocks or the chain gang, otherwise they're sent to the workhouse. Without proper reformatories or asylums, with small advantage of the probation system, hundreds of thousands of the great number of idle or part-time every day—shooting craps, stealing, learning to drink. A few, shut up in the stocks or in chain gangs, without any other training, are sent back to their homes, and finally commit some frightful crime and get back into the chain gang for life—where they make a profit for the state."

Every child, white or colored, is getting an education somewhere. If that education is not in the proper reformatory, or in the streets of the city, it is in the stocks or the chain gang.

In chain gangs I must speak of the subject of vagrancy. Many white men have told me with indignation that the negroes are the cause of the trouble. The negroes—idle while every industry and most of the remaining children of Georgia are crying for labor. And from many of these white men I should say that there were a good many idle or part-time every day—shooting craps, stealing, learning to drink. A few, shut up in the stocks or in chain gangs, without any other training, are sent back to their homes, and finally commit some frightful crime and get back into the chain gang for life—where they make a profit for the state."

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