Literary News and Criticism.

A College Professor on the Art of Writing Fiction.

THE TECHNIQUE OF THE NOVEL. The Elements of the Art, Their Evolution and Present Use. By Charles F. Horne, Ph. D. 8vo, pp. x, 285. Harper & Brothers.

This book provokes rather amused reflection. The forms of literature will always invite the critical analyst, and he will often discourse upon them in helpful as well as pleasing fashion. Yet it is an open question as to whether he may not easily carry his researches too far. It is the personal element that quickens a literary form into life, and for the man with a weakness for definition this means the existence of a pitfall at every turn. How are you to arrive at a conclusive definition when the practice of one master differs from that of another almost as much as though the two were using different forms? However, there is a type of mind which is irresistibly attracted by what are rather darkly known as problems of literary method, and since we are not infrequently vouchsafed books like Professor Horne's study of "The Technique of the Novel."

It is a little difficult to see just why it has been written, but this author has himself no doubt on the subject. "The aim of this book," he says, "is to make clear the principles that underlie the most popular form of literature, the novel," and he goes on to assume that the general reader "must often desire to establish his opinion of his favorite novelists on some firmer basis than that of mere instinctive admiration, the changing whims of personal enjoyment." The aim and the assumption seem plausible enough. Possibly there are readers who will feel more comfortable on having Professor Horne's word for it that the development of the plot of a novel consists in "the tracing of a single series of events from their causes through their various interactions to their consequences—perhaps we should not be far astray if we said the tracing of trivial and unrecognized causes to their infinite and inevitable results." The reader who will allow this to sink in may perhaps come to feel that his mental processes have been strengthened. Nevertheless, we are not absolutely certain that he will rise from "mere instinctive admiration" to a higher plane of literary enjoyment by following Professor Horne's advice and considering "the novel as a set of steps." If he wants to make the effort here is the professor's recipe:

Perhaps the whole subject will seem clearer if we consider the novel for a moment as a set of steps. As a rule, these mount steadily to the end. There is no long falling action; very rarely can one find emphasized, as in the drama, a middle climax with its line of ascent and descent. Rather, as in life, each effect becomes in its turn a cause, and so there is one long progression. To this the step diagram not inaccurately applies. The incidents form the short perpendicular lines. Each incident, each action, raises the characters, and the reader, to a higher emotional level, to a keener knowledge of one another, and a stronger interest in all. Then for a space the novel moves horizontally through description or comment till the reader has grown familiar with the new level, is at home in and can remember it. Then the story rises again. At the summit of the series the author leads us into his people's heart of hearts, gives such knowledge of them, of ourselves, of life, as it is in him to give, and leaves us to meditate in the sanctum we have reached. Or, perhaps, he pushes us out to drop like a rocket stick back to an ordinary world, and that, if you like, is a high condensement of tragedy's falling action.

Sometimes, to be sure, the steps fail to climb. The weakness of most of the forerunners of the novel, as of not a few works of more recent date, lies exactly here. The novelist, while plodding along his horizontal line of commentary, loses our attention, forgets the altitude he has reached, his line dips, he sends us coasting, as it were, down hill. Hence when his next perpendicular line of incident appears, it does not raise us to the same height as before. His novels reach no climax at all, they lack cumulative interest.

Who is to be aided by talk like this? Will the "general reader" be drawn by it to a fuller and richer appreciation of a great novel? Will it help the budding novelist on his path? We take leave to doubt it.

Professor Horne notes in his introduction that an important field which he has kept in view is that of collegiate study, and he adds that the outlines of his book "have been tested in practical classroom work." It would be discourteous to question the effectiveness of his academic ministrations, but, looking simply to the book as it stands, it is permissible to doubt its value. The truth is that he has overestimated the extent to which the technique of the novel can be considered in and for itself. It is too personal a question. Professor Horne realizes that "there is a power of genius, of mastery over human thought, of fire and poetry and splendor, which far transcends technique," but this has not helped him to see the futility of trying to extract more or less systematized laws of procedure from the great body of fiction. It is one thing to survey the history of the novel and to indicate the characteristics of the different examples touched upon. It is another to superimpose upon such an examination the kind of technical analysis which Professor Horne has attempted. To prove that this or that author worked along certain lines is simple enough—though it does not follow that he was vividly conscious of his technical principles. The trouble is that when you have tabulated the methods of all the masters you have really got no forward; you have got no nearer to a working theory of technique. To borrow an illustration from another art, a painter receives technical instruction, but his technique remains an essentially personal thing, saturated in his individuality. The technique of the novelist is even more part and parcel of his own nature and even more impossible of formulation.

Professor Horne is so painstaking and sincere that he inclines his reader to a sympathetic mood, but with the best will in the world to follow his argument one is still constrained to protest that it hardly carries conviction. One cannot but feel that this author has put his thesis together by main strength; that he has not started with a true conception of what fiction is and a sensitiveness to the delicate issues it involves. There are sayings in his book which inspire wonder as to whether he has really grasped the secrets of his authors. For example, in a chapter on plot, he has this passage: "If there is any possible criticism of the individual novels of Balzac, it is that they attempt to cover too wide a field. There are so many characters, and each is so dwelt upon, so lingered over, that we lose the effect of concentration." He observes that Thackeray "could not whip his multitude of figures into orderly and unified progression," and, bringing in Dickens, Hugo and Dumas, he makes the oracular statement that "these masters, however, worked in what was still a formative period; the technique of the novel was not yet fully understood." If this means anything it means that the writers of fiction have been moving across the years to a standard of technique, and that by a process of evolution we may some day arrive at the construction of a novel as flawless in all its parts and in the arrangement thereof as the solution of a problem in mathematics. Novelists and disinterested readers of novels will take little stock in the prospect.

Mr. Gladstone, in the somewhat incongruous and disengaging character of minor poet, appears in the current number of "The National Review." We find therein the following verses addresssed by him, in 1889, to Miss Margot Tennant, now Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the new Prime Minister:

MARGOT.

I.

When Parliament ceases, and comes the recess,
And we seek, in the country, rest after distress,
As a rule, upon visitors place an embargo,
But make an exception in favor of Margot.

II.

For she brings such a treasure of movement and life,
Fun, spirit, and stir, to folk weary with strife:
Though young and though fair, who can hold such a cargo
Of all the good qualities going, as Margot?

III.

Up hill and down dale, 'tis a capital name
To blossom in friendship, to sparkle in fame:
There's but one objection can light upon Margot,
Its likeness in rhyming, not meaning, to *Argot*.

IV.

Never mind, never mind; we will give it the slip;
'Tis not *Argot* the language, but Argo the Ship:
And, by sea or by land, I will swear you may far go
Before you can hit on a double for Margot.

Mr. F. W. Grey, writing on the race question in that Canadian periodical, "The University Magazine," has something interesting to say concerning the civilization of English speaking Canada. "Our Canadian civilization," he declares, "influenced largely, and in a great measure unconsciously, by the presence in our midst of the descendants of seventeenth century French colonists, and still more appreciably by our proximity to the United States, is ceasing, if it has not already ceased, to be 'Anglo-Saxon' in any sense in which that epithet can justly be applied:

It is departing just as surely, if not so rapidly, as that of our neighbors to the south—wisely or unwisely, for better or for worse—from its British original, and it is only the presence of the French element, strongly attached to the older European ideals, which has retarded, and must continue to retard, the process of development into a new world; that is, into a definitely American civilization. To say so much as this is not, however, to admit that, as a recent visitor appears to fear, such a development must involve a practical alienation from a distant centre of empire, and assimilation with, if not into, that of our "cousins" across the line—which God forefend! But it does mean that, being transplanted to a new soil, and placed in a wholly new environment, it must, if it is to live and grow, develop on lines and under forms widely differing, outwardly, if not essentially, from those of the parent stem. . . . French Quebec has come to be the last stronghold on this continent of ideals and traditions, social and, more especially, educational, which are essentially no less British than French, no less Protestant than they are Catholic; the traditions and ideals of the churchmen of Virginia, of Puritan New England. Essentially, since in their ultimate terms, they may be defined as adherence to two main principles; first, that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"; and, secondly, that any system which attempts to resolve the child's nature into its component elements, spiritual, mental and physical, and neglects the first and most vitally important of the three, is in no true sense education.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's new story, "Vera the Medium," will be brought out in book form in June. It is to be supposed that it holds a surprise—at least this is hinted in the foreshadowed "climax of the final séance."

Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated at Stratford this year in the midst of a mixture of rain and snow. The ceremonies began with the playing of the national anthems of many lands by the town band. Then the British national anthem was sung by the Stratford school children, done up in mufflers. Then, to a royal fanfare of bugles a score of flags, presented by the nations there represented, were flung to the raw breeze. An address was given at the church, and wreaths were laid upon the poet's tomb. The usual performance was given at the theatre in the evening. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was the play.

The Shakespeare memorial committee has finally decided to arrange immediately for a competition for a design of an architectural monument, including a statue, to be erected by 1916, the tercentenary of the poet's death. "Whatever sum," says the committee, "may be subscribed over and above the amount required for the monument will be applied to purposes best calculated to promote the dramatic presentation and literary appreciation of Shakespeare's work." The committee adds:

We need not reproduce here all the arguments for or against a national theatre as the primary form of the proposed Shakespeare memorial. These arguments were fully considered by the special committee. It may, however, be convenient to state that those who were responsible for the decision arrived at were largely influenced by the fact that, although the matter had been under discussion for many years, no workable scheme for a national theatre in the ordinary sense of the term had been accepted by those able to appreciate the difficulties of the problem. The late Sir Henry Irving estimated that a capital of £1,000,000 would be necessary.

The proposal for a national theatre appeared to be fraught with so many elements of controversy that the originators of the Shakespeare memorial movement, who had set first among their aims a permanent memorial to serve as the token of a world-wide homage to Shakespeare, came to the unanimous decision that the memorial should be an architectural and symbolical monument. At the same time, in the special committee's report, the idea of a Shakespeare theatre, "for the furtherance of dramatic art and literature," was singled out from the various proposals for further consideration, as a possible subsidiary project, if the Shakespeare Memorial Fund permitted.

This plan seems to us unwise—a single memorial upon which efforts may be concentrated would seem most interesting to the general contributor.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ART.

FIFTY YEARS OF MODERN PAINTING. Corot to Sargent. By J. E. Phythian. With eight illustrations in color and thirty-two in halftone. 8vo, pp. ix, 391. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

REMBRANDT HARMENSZ VAN RIJN. A Memorial of His Tercentenary, 1606-1906. By Emile Michel, of the Institute of France. With seventy plates. 4to, pp. 118. (John Lane Company.)

Printed in large open type and illustrated with full page photogravures and tinted reproductions of etchings and drawings.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY. Including the Triumphs of Her Last Years, Account of Her Death and Funeral and Comments of the Press. By Ida Husted Harper. In three volumes. Vol. III. Illustrated. 4to, pp. xvii, 522. (Indianapolis: Hollenbeck Press.)

EDWIN DAVIS FRENCH. A Memorial. His life and his art. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii, 95. (Privately printed.)

An appreciation of the work of an American engraver.

FICTION.

THE SPANISH JADE. By Maurice Hewlett. Illustrated and decorated by W. Hyde. 12mo, pp. vii, 242. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A tale of love and adventure in old Spain. The illustrations are in colors.

A COMEDY OF MAMMON. By Ina Garvey. Illustrated by William Fuller Curtis. 12mo, pp. vi, 322. (Boston: Dana Estes & Co.)

A satire on English society.

THE PONIARD'S HILT; OR, KARADENCQ AND RONAN. A Tale of Bagauders and Vagres. By Eugene Sue. Translated from the French by Daniel de Leon. 12mo, pp. 280. (New York Labor News Company.)

A tale of feudal days in France.

R. J'S MOTHER AND SOME OTHER PEOPLE. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. (Harper & Bros.)

A collection of short stories.

COMRADES FOUR. By Edward P. Rich. 12mo, pp. 230. (Neale Publishing Company.)

A Civil War story.

THE RED SKULL. By Fergus Hume. Illustrated by Louise Rogers. 12mo, pp. 319. (Dodge Publishing Company.)

A tale of crime and mystery.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. A Document by a Woman. 12mo, pp. viii, 206. (Stuyvesant Press.)

THE BREAKING IN OF A YACHTSMAN'S WIFE. By Mary Heaton Vorse. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 12mo, pp. vii, 275. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Amusing adventures afloat and ashore. The scenes shift from Long Island Sound to the Mediterranean, from Massachusetts Bay to the lagoons of Venice.

WOLFVILLE FOLKS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi, 321. (D. Appleton & Co.)

NED, NIGGER AN' GENT'MAN. A Story of War and Reconstruction Days. By Norman G. Kittrell. 12mo, pp. 257. (Neale Publishing Company.)

HISTORY.

THE LAW OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. With an Historical Study of Their Principles, a Chronological Table of English Social Legislation and a Comparative Digest of the Constitution of the Forty-six States. By Fredcric Jesup Stimson. 8vo, pp. xxii, 386. (The Boston Book Company.)

A HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. By Charles Oman, M. A. Vol. III. September, 1809, to December, 1810. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii, 568. (Oxford University Press.)

Covering the period from Wellington's arrival at Badajoz to the deadlock at Santarem, which marked the end of Massena's campaign in Portugal.

JUVENILE.

THE ENCHANTED CASTLE. By E. Nesbit. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 127. (Harper & Bros.)

A modern fairy tale.

LITERATURE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Compiled by George Willis Cooke. With photogravure portrait. 8vo, pp. x, 338. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

A handsomely printed edition limited to five hundred and thirty copies.

ESSAYS PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL. In honor of William James. By his Colleagues at Columbia University. 8vo, pp. viii, 610. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

THE TECHNIQUE OF THE NOVEL. The Elements of the Art, Their Evolution and Present Use. By Charles F. Horne, Ph. D. 8vo, pp. x, 285. (Harper & Bros.)

CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by J. E. Spingarn. In three volumes. Vols. I and II. 12mo, pp. cvi, 255; iv, 362. (Oxford University Press.)

TRAGEDY. By Ashley H. Thorndike. 12mo, pp. vii, 388. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

In "The Types of English Literature," a series of monographs treating of the rise and development of all the important literary forms, edited by William Allan Neilson.

THE PLEASANT LAND OF FRANCE. By Rowland E. Prothero. 8vo, pp. vii, 360. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A collection of essays dealing with social, literary and historical subjects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION. By Stuart Daggett, Ph. D. 8vo, pp. x, 400. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Published under the direction of the Department of Economics of Harvard University.

THE DUTY OF BEING BEAUTIFUL. By Sara A. Hubbard. 16mo, pp. 63. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

PEOPLE AND PROBLEMS. A Collection of Addresses and Editorials. By Fabian Franklin. 12mo, pp. vii, 845. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Editorials from "The Baltimore News."

NATURE STUDY.

THE CASE OF THE GOAT. With the Practical Experience of Twenty-four Experts. By "Home Counties." With many photographs of prize goats and goat stables. 12mo, pp. xv, 162. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

MY FRIEND THE PARTRIDGE. Memories of New England Shooting. By S. T. Hammond. Illustrated 16mo, pp. 148. (Forest and Stream Publishing Company.)

POETRY.

IN THE BEND OF THE ESTATAUE; OR, THE INDIAN'S STORY IN THE WHITD MAN'S WORDS. By Samuel Justin Sparks. 12mo, pp. 35. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

RELIGIOUS.

TALKS ON RELIGION. A Collective Inquiry. Recorded by Henry Bedinger Mitchell. 8vo, pp. xl, 325. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

REPRINTS.

OLD TIME WALL PAPERS. An Account of the Pictorial Papers on Our Forefather's Walls. With a Study of the Historical Development of Wallpaper Making and Decoration. By Kate Sanborn. Illustrated. 4to, pp. xiv, 116, lxxxiii. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

THE PRINCIPLES OF BANKING. Being the Second Part, Separately Issued, of "The Principles of Money and Banking." By Charles A. Conant. 8vo, pp. vii, 489. (Harper & Bros.)

THE VICISSITUDES OF EVANGELINE. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo, pp. 286. (Duffield & Co.)

BEYOND THE ROCKS. A Love Story. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo, pp. 326. (Duffield & Co.)

THE DAMSEL AND THE SAGE. A Woman's Whimsies. By Elinor Glyn. 8vo, pp. 80. (Duffield & Co.)

THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo, pp. 310. (Duffield & Co.)

TRAVEL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

FROM PEKING TO SIKKIM. Through the Ordos, the Gobi Desert and Thibet. By Count de Lesdain. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii, 298. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

THE PASSING OF MOROCCO. By Frederick Moore. With illustrations and map. 12mo, pp. 189. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Relating the experiences of a correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette."

MY ALPINE JUBILEE. 1851-1907. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. viii, 142. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

LIGHT ON DARK PLACES AT PANAMA. By an Isthmian Stenographer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

DEDICATION AT THE CITY COLLEGE.

Secretary Straus To Be Among Speakers—Mrs. Cleveland to Take Part.

The new buildings of the College of the City of New York will be dedicated to-morrow. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will bring a message from President Roosevelt, and Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain; President Eliot of Harvard, Joseph H. Choate, Mayor McClellan and President Winthrop of the Board of Education will speak. Governor Hughes found it impossible to attend.

There will be many interesting ceremonies, including the presentation of the city flag by President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, and of the national flag by Edward Lauterbach, as Regent of the University of the State of New York. Another feature will be the sounding of the college bell by Mrs. Grover Cleveland as a signal that the new buildings have been formally opened.

The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock on the plaza at St. Nicholas Terrace, and will be continued in the great hall after a procession about the grounds. After a luncheon for guests and alumni, there will be receptions by professors, student exercises and the dedication of the new chemistry building. In the evening there will be fireworks at the college and a dinner of the associate alumni in the Waldorf.

MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES APPROVED.

Art Commission Passes on Chelsea Improvement, Schools and Fire Stations.

Plans for the Chelsea Improvement, which will cost about $4,500,000, were approved yesterday at a meeting of the Municipal Art Commission, Robert W. de Forest presiding. The structures, known as the Chelsea section piers are to be built of steel framework, covered with metal, on the North River waterfront from Bloomfield street to West 22d street.

Designs for nine school buildings were approved, including one for 111th street and Lexington avenue, to cost $300,000, and others for Brooklyn sites, as follows: Fort Hamilton avenue and 51st street, $250,000; Benson avenue and Bay street, $230,000; St. Nicholas avenue, near Willoughby, $300,000; Fourteenth avenue and 42d street, $350,000; Twenty-first avenue and 83d street, $140,000.

The commission approved the models for six statues for the Brooklyn Institute by Daniel C. French, John Gelert, Miss Janet Scudder and Augustus Lukeman.

Designs for two small bridges over the New York Central Railroad tracks at 171st street and St. Paul's Place, to make a connection between Crotona and Claremont parks, were approved.

The commission approved designs for four fire stations, to cost about $25,000 each, at No. 261 William street; Greenpoint and Manhattan avenue, Queens; De Kalb and Lewis avenues, and in Wythe avenue, Brooklyn.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Seventy-fourth anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless; No. 936 Woody Crest avenue, 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Annual business meeting of the New York Browning Society; Waldorf-Astoria, 2 p. m.

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and Zoological Gardens.

Convention of the National Association of Employing Lithographers; Hotel Astor, 10 a. m.

Meeting of the Emma Willard Association; Hotel Manhattan, 1:30 p. m.

Meeting of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; City Hall, 2 p. m.

Meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; No. 203 Broadway, 3:15 p. m.

Meeting of the Board of Education; Park avenue and 59th street, 4 p. m.

Dinner of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; Hotel Manhattan, evening.

Annual dinner of the Education directors of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York City; Hotel Astor, evening.

Entertainment of the Proprietary Association of America; Hotel Astor, evening.

Dinner of the Civil Service Reform Association; Hotel Astor, 7:45 p. m.

Annual dinner of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor; Tuxedo, Madison avenue and 59th street, 8 p. m.

Commencement exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute; Cooper Union, 8:15 p. m.

Of Interest to Women.

HE KNEW VI'LETS

Small Boy at Flower Show Proudly Points to Lilacs.

The children of Public School 15, at No. 327 East 4th street, are having a great time to-day looking at what they call "roses and daisies." The regular spring flower show of the Public Education Association, the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild and the natural science committee of Normal College is being held in the playgrounds of Public School 15 this year. The varieties shown are many, but to most East Side children all flowers are either "roses" or "daisies." There is one small boy at Public School 15 whose flower vocabulary is larger. While the exhibit was being arranged he led Miss Margaret Knox, the principal, to a big bunch of lilacs.

"I know what they are," he said proudly. "They're vi'lets."

Before the exhibit is ended the children will be better acquainted with the flowers and plants. All through to-day and to-morrow the thirty-two hundred boys and girls of that big school will be going down in relays to see the exhibit and hear something about the different plants from the teachers in charge. The exhibit of trees, or rather of branches of trees, is especially complete. There are over thirty varieties, all gathered in this locality. There is the lovely dull red of the copper beech and there are the white maple, the silver maple—more kinds, in fact, than most older people know. One table holds great masses of violets, anemones and bluets—all the dainty spring wild flowers. Another table holds ferns and mosses. Besides these, there is a collection of magnificent hothouse flowers from the Constable gardens in Mamaroneck. One of these, a feathery pink blossom called the spiræa, is said to be a new variety, shown for the first time this year.

How precious these flowers are to the children was shown by one little boy who came to Miss Knox with two flowers, one a single apple blossom and one a small bit of a bunch of lilacs.

"I found 'em on the floor," he said. "Please, may I keep 'em?"

This is the twenty-third public school flower show. There is always a spring show, there is an autumn show, and in midwinter there is an exhibit of evergreens, hollies, deserted bird's nests—everything in the way of nature material to be found at that season. The present show will last two days. For several weeks those in charge of the plan have been preparing for it, writing to friends in the country and asking for contributions. Mrs. Alice Northrup, of the nature material committee of the Public Education Association, is in charge of the details of the show.

TO PESTER CANDIDATES.

Plans of Self-Supporting Women for Fall Election.

The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women opened headquarters on the thirteenth floor of the Reliance Building, No. 32 Union Square, yesterday, and is preparing to make life miserable for every man who tries to get himself elected to the Senate or Assembly this fall. Each district will be organized under a captain, and it will be the duty of each captain to harass the candidates in her district. A list of questions to be propounded to these unfortunate men is being prepared, the chief of which will be: Would you, if elected, vote for the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the people? The captain will also see that any influential men in the district who favor woman suffrage bring pressure to bear upon the candidates.

In this part of the work the assistance of the trade unions is counted upon, and they will be asked to affiliate with the league, as some have already done, and send delegates to its executive council. Almost every night some union is visited with that end in view.

"Our reception by the unions is quite picturesque," said Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Equality League, when seen at headquarters yesterday. "They send out a marshal to receive us. Then the men rise and remove their hats as we enter and remain standing till we are seated. When we leave they rise again. The other night at the printers' union we were kept waiting in the anteroom while they aired out, as they said the air was too thick for us to breathe. Then as we went down the corridor afterward we were followed by a chorus of striking matches."

While this work is going on in the city the state will not be neglected. In July those members of the league who have their vacations at that time will charter a canalboat and combine business with pleasure. Starting from Albany, they will go through the Erie Canal, with the yellow banner flying, and proclaim the gospel of woman suffrage along the way. Previous to this there is to be a trolley car expedition in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls. An interesting feature of the trolley car expedition is that its reception in Halvey, a manufacturing centre near Syracuse, is being organized by Mrs. Frederick Hazard, cousin-in-law of Mrs. Barclay Hazard, the well known anti-suffrage leader.

The city headquarters will be open every day from 10 until 3 o'clock and on Saturday evenings until after the election.

EASTERN ART TEACHERS.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Art Teachers' Association will be held in New York City on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Denman Ross will give the opening address at 4 o'clock on Thursday, and in the evening there will be an address on "Art as a Public Necessity," by Hamilton Wright Mabie. In connection with this meeting there will be an exhibition of drawing and art teaching, the material having been collected from the elementary and secondary schools throughout the United States, and is destined for the third international congress for the advancement of drawing and art teaching to be held in London the first week in August. The Prince of Wales is the patron of this congress, and many governments and organizations have appointed delegates to it. Arrangements have been made whereby delegates can obtain tickets to London at reduced rates, and several parties are being organized for European trips that will include the congress.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The girls' branch of the Public Schools Athletic League had an interclass athletic meet yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of Stuyvesant High School, East 15th street and Second avenue. Three schools were represented—Public Schools 13, 15 and 104. In all the exercises the girls were mixed, however, so that at no time was it a contest between schools.

There were an exciting "ball throw," a "pass ball," a "shuttle relay," a "potato relay" and an "all up" relay, in each of which three classes took part. The dancing was done by schools. Forty girls in white dresses, with red bands across their shoulders, danced a Hungarian dance, the "Czardas." Twenty girls, in sensible blue bloomers, danced the "Highland Fling." Then all three classes joined in the Swedish "Oxdons."

Among those present were Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Catharine S. Leverich and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, directors of the girls' branch; General George W. Wingate, president of the league; Miss Wingate and Dr. Gulick, secretary of the league. Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, inspector of athletics, led the games. In the contests the girls, as divided, were distinguished by colors—red, white and blue—and the score stood 20 for the white, 18 for the blue and 16 for the red.

RECEPTION TO MRS. STORY.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will give a reception to the newly elected State Regent, Mrs. William Cumming Story, on Friday afternoon, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Story will install the incoming officers of the chapter, who are: Regent, Mrs. William Robert Stewart; vice-regents, Mrs. Charles E. Taft and Mrs. Charles F. Terhune; treasurer, Mrs. L. Curtis Brackett; recording secretary, Mrs. Samuel Hard; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Osborne; register, Miss Helen M. Fisher, and historian, Mrs N. Taylor Phillips.

Books and Publications. | Books and Publications.

NOW READY

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S New Novel

Mr. Crewe's Career

By the author of "Richard Carvel," "Coniston," "The Crisis," etc.

"To have written so fine a novel as 'Coniston' and then in a directly following work to have gone still further, with finer effect—that is something! It is Winston Churchill's accomplishment in . . . a splendid book of American realism, American romance and American doctrine, all overtraced by the kindliest, most appealing American humor."
—*N. Y. World.*

"In his latest novel, 'Mr. Crewe's Career,' Mr. Churchill rises to a level he has never known before, and gives us one of the best stories of American life ever written. . . . It is written out of a sympathy that goes deep. . . . We go on to the end with growing appreciation. . . . It is good to have such a book."
—*The New York Tribune.*

Mr. Crewe's Career

By WINSTON CHURCHILL *Now Ready*

Cloth, Illustrated, $1.50.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 5th Ave., New York

WOMEN NAME OFFICERS

Welfare Committee Changes Name—Mrs. McCormick President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation effected its permanent organization at the last meeting of the session this afternoon, and closed one of the most notable and important conferences recently held in the national capital. The executive session this morning presented much the appearance of a fashionable reception. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the President's daughter, and his sister, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Philip McMillan, Mrs. John R. McLean, Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. Murray Crane and others took part in the meeting. The name of the organization was changed from the Welfare Committee to the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, and the following officers were elected:

Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago; vice-chairmen, Miss Anne Morgan, New York; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Philadelphia; Mrs. John K. Outey, Georgia; Mrs. Henry Lee Higginson, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, California; treasurer, Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard, Louisville; secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks, New York.

Executive committee: Mrs. Horace Brook, Philadelphia; Mrs. Eva McDonald, Valesh, Washington; Mrs. Cyrus H. Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, Denver; Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Roslyn, Long Island; Mrs. Philip McMillan, Detroit; Mrs. Ogden Armour, Chicago; Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A.; Mrs. Bowman S. McCalla, U. S. N.; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.; Mrs. John R. McLean, Washington; Mrs. Arthur Lee, Elkins, W. Va.; Mrs. George Westinghouse, Pittsburg; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, New York; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Boston; Mrs. Proctor, Cincinnati; Mrs. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Mrs. Meyerhausen; Mrs. Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; Mrs. Edwin Farnham Green, Boston; Mrs. John Newbold Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., New York; Mrs. Edmund Leighton Tyler, Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, New York; Mrs. Ellen Mason, Boston, and Mrs. Murray Crane, Boston.

Secretary Cortelyou of the Treasury Department addressed the women upon "The Condition of Employes in the Treasury Department." Other speakers of the morning and afternoon session were: Representative Gillett, on "Pensions for Governmental Employes"; Commissioner of Labor Neil, on "Employers' Liability for Government Employes"; Timothy Healy, president of the International Association of Stationary Firemen, on "The Needs of Stationary Firemen in Government Employ"; Congressman Bennet, on "Recent Legislation for Government Employes."

Charles A. Moore, chairman of the welfare department of the federation, spoke on welfare work in his six factories in five different states, beginning with his early experiences and including the modern improvement. C. U. Carpenter, of New York, spoke on "Justice the Basis of Welfare Work"; B. J. Greenhut, of New York, on "Welfare Work in Department Stores"; General George H. Harries, on "Welfare Work for Street Railway Employes"; Edgar E. Adams, chairman of the Industrial Committee, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, on "Welfare Work in Cleveland."

The late afternoon was filled with the goodbys of homeward bound members. Many of them came from California, South Dakota and far Southern states, as well as from the central and eastern part of the country.

OLDEST CLUB OF WOMEN MUSICIANS.

Portland (Me.) Has Unique Distinction in Its Rossini Club.

Almost forty years old is the Rossini Club, of Portland, Me., pioneer among organizations of amateur women musicians. The first meeting dates back to 1869, and the club was incorporated February 18, 1870. As to the choice of name it was found that "Rossini" and "St. Cecilia" were the two names most in favor, but as St. Cecilia was thought to be the patroness of sacred music only the ultimate decision was for Rossini.

The club led a quiet, growthful existence, quite unaware of its seniority among such organizations until at the Chicago exposition, in 1893, Mrs. Theodore Thomas established the fact while making arrangements for the convention of women's amateur musical clubs. After the visit of delegates to this convention the modern ideas there received brought about changes in the Rossini Club arrangements—changes which, continued from time to time, have kept the club a thoroughly alert, up-to-date body of women. The club meets regularly throughout the season—and winters are long in Maine—for a Thursday morning one-hour concert programme, given by club members. There are always invited guests at these concerts, which form a distinctive feature in the social life of this wideawake city. Associate and student members also are admitted yearly to membership; the definite attitude of the club in fostering music cultivation is aptly expressed in a recent address of its lifelong president, Mrs. Emily Kelley Rand, who said: "If we would lift the world upward and onward it must be by encouragement rather than by criticism."

NEW CHILD LABOR SOCIETY.

A National Child Labor Association of clubwomen was organized yesterday at the home of Mrs. Esther Herrman, No. 59 West 56th street. The society is the outgrowth of the Clubwoman's Auxiliary to the national child labor committee, and is quite independent of any other organization. Ninety-six clubs in New York and the vicinity have already affiliated and others all over the country are expected to come in. The chief object of the organization is to work for a children's bureau in Washington. The officers are Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, president; Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, Mrs. Esther Herrman and Mme. Evans von Klenner, vice-presidents; Mrs. Thomas Vivian, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma E. Hahn, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John Lovell, assistant corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Mortimer Menken, treasurer. Steps have already been taken to have the society incorporated.

Auction Sales.

Lienor's Sale

Oriental Rugs

Valuation $50,000.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL

TO-DAY (WED. MAY 13TH) AT 2:30 P. M.

and the following days, on the premises,

NO. 1 EAST 27TH STREET,

CORNER FIFTH AVE.,

the entire stock of

THE ORIENTAL ROOMS,

consisting of choice Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

BY ORDER OF A PROMINENT IMPORTER

for account of liens and advances made.

Sale absolute and unrestricted.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

Auctioneer's Note to the Public.

This collection consists of rare and choice pieces, having been collected for Fifth Ave. trade. This is unquestionably the best opportunity of the season to get valuable floor coverings.

Catalogues and exhibition Monday, May 11th, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

The blouse that is slightly open at the throat is always an ideally comfortable one for warm weather, and it is so pretty and charming whenever becoming that it is quite easy to understand its popularity. This one is absolutely simple, yet chic and graceful, while it can be made either with the V-shaped neck or a high one, as may be found most becoming. In this instance the material is one of the pretty cotton veilings, with trimming of filet banding, and the waist is unlined, but it can be utilized for silk and chiffon, for almost every seasonable material, and can be lined whenever found desirable.

NO. 5,993—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF POINTED YOKE BLOUSE FOR 10 CENTS.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3⅝ yards 21 or 24, 2⅞ yards 32, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of banding; or ¾ yard of allover lace for the yoke and cuffs, 4½ yards of edging for the frills, to make as illustrated; 1⅝ yards of material 18 inches wide for the yoke and cuffs if high neck and long sleeves are used.

The pattern No. 5,993 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address on receipts of 10 cents.

Please give number of pattern and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern send an extra 2-cent stamp and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

Bad-Nauheim (GERMANY) | REQUIRING NO CARRIAGE TO THE BATH-HOUSES, BEING DIRECTLY OPPOSITE:—

THE KAISERHOF

FIRST, LEADING, AND LARGEST HOTEL. |