# THAT RUSSIAN PRINCE

## *Prince Alexander Romanoffsky Heir to Two Thrones.*

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Much nonsense is being printed just at present concerning the alleged infatuation of Prince Alexander Romanoffsky, who is to visit New York this winter, for Miss Marjorie Gould, and as to the probability of a matrimonial alliance between him and the eldest daughter of George J. Gould. Not only is a match of this kindly wildly improbable, but it is also impossible in existing circumstances. For Prince Alexander, now near thirty years old, ranks as a prince of the blood in Russia, is in the line of succession to the throne and is entitled to the prefix and status of an "imperial highness." This being the case, he could not, according to the laws governing the sovereign house of Romanoff, which are known under the name of "family statutes," marry Miss Marjorie Gould in any other way than morganatically, in which event she, as well as any children born to the union, would be debarred from any share whatsoever in his titles, honors and entailed property.

In ordinary circumstances, as a morganatic wife, she would be barred from the Russian court, and if she were by a special act of grace permitted to attend state functions there she would be kept out of the room in which her husband would have his allotted place with the other members of the imperial family, and would be relegated to another apartment, along with the ordinary guests. Possibly the Czar might bestow on her, as a morganatic wife, the title of countess, but that would not improve her position. She would still remain a morganatic or left handed consort, and the only advantage which she would derive from the title would be that it would show the marriage had received the sanction of the Czar.

This sanction is indispensable to its legality, not only in Russia, but also abroad. Any marriage contracted by Prince Alexander without the consent of the Emperor would be ipse facto invalid, and the prince's bride would in that event find herself in the equivocal position of one who is not even a morganatic wife, and therefore socially boycotted. Both she and he would likewise be exiled from Russia.

It is possible, but not probable, that the Emperor might give his permission for a marriage on a footing of equality if the prince made a complete and official abandonment of his imperial rank and prerogatives, as well as of his place in the line of succession to the crown, surrendering his Order of St. Andrew and descending to the ranks of the ordinary nobility. But this would be too great a sacrifice for young Alexander Romanoffsky. It was all very well for Dom Miguel of Braganza to abandon his royal rank and to become a mere noble as Duke of Vizeu in order to wed Miss Anita Stewart otherwise than morganatically; for his royalty was, to say the least, of a shadowy character and his social standing was extremely questionable, since he has not even an honorary commission in the army of Austria, the country in which he was born and to which alone he belongs. The sacrifice which Prince Alexander would have to make would be of a far more serious and extensive character, since the advantages enjoyed by a member of the reigning house of Russia socially, officially, financially and legally, both in the Czar's dominions and abroad, are immense.

### ORIGIN OF THE ROMANOFFSKYS.

I should add that Prince Alexander is also in the line of succession to the throne of Bavaria, a fact not generaly known and which the Almanach de Gotha refrains from mentioning. In order to explain this it is necessary to tell just who the prince is. It may be recalled that Empress Josephine at the time of her union to Empefor Napoleon had two children by her former marriage, to the Vicomte de Beauharnais, who, being a Royalist, lost his life by the guillotine. Napoleon adopted these two children, the girl, Hortense, becoming the wife of his brother, King Louis of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III and of the late Duc de Morny, while the son, Eugene, was endowed with the title of prince, the rank of highness, was appointed Viceroy of Italy by the Emperor and on his marriage to Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the first King of Bavaria, was invested by the latter with the dignity of Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichstädt, as well as with the predicate of royal highness. It was likewise decreed by the King of Bavaria, with the sanction of all the agnates of his house, that Prince Eugene and his children should rank immediately after the reigning family, and that in the event of the extinction of the reigning dynasty of Wittelsbach in the male line the descendants of Prince Eugene and of his consort, Princess Augusta, should be regarded as the next heirs to the crown of Bavaria. As the Wittelsbachs are numerous, there is little likelihood of the descendants of Prince Eugene, among whom is Prince Alexander Romanoffsky, ever being called on to ascend the throne now being occupied in name only by the demented King Otto.

Prince Eugene's eldest son, Maximilian, managed, through his extraordinary good looks, to secure the hand of Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, the favorite daughter of Czar Nicholas I, who, on the occasion of the marriage at St. Petersburg, promoted Maximilian to be an imperial highness and furnished him with the title of Prince Romanoffsky. The youngest son of this marriage is Prince George Romanoffsky, the head of the Romanoffsky-Beauharnais branch of the imperial house of Russia and the father of Prince Alexander.

Prince George, who is fifth Duke of Leuchtenberg (the third and fourth dukes having been his elder brothers, who left only morganatic issue), is a good looking but stupid and rather sorry individual; so much so that his second wife, Princess Stana of Montenegro, sister of the Queen of Italy, found no difficulty in obtaining a decree of divorce from him on the part of the Holy Synod of Russia three years ago, and has since become the wife of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch. Prince Alexander is not a son of this judicially dissolved union, but of a previous marriage, his mother having been Princess Theresa of Oldenburg.

### JOSEPHINE'S DESCENDANTS ON THRONES.

Emperor Napoleon got rid of Josephine and married Archduchess Marie Louise in order to secure for his name a place among the reigning houses of Europe. But it is a curious fact that whereas Empress Marie Louise's grandchildren are to-day mere nobles, and include the Counts of Bombelles and the Princes Montenuovo, we find among Josephine's descendants the present King of Sweden and his two predecessors on the throne at Stockholm, the Queen of Denmark, the King of Norway, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and at least a score of other royal and imperial personages, added to which the descendants of Josephine's only son, Prince Eugene, are, as I have pointed out, in the line of succession to the crowns of Russia and Bavaria.

Prince Alexander Romanoff's father, George, has two sisters, one of whom, Marie, is the widow of Prince William of Baden and mother of the heir apparent to the throne of Baden, while the other, Eugenie, is married to Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, and her son, Duke Peter, has as consort the youngest sister of the Czar.

With regard to the morganatic marriages of Prince George's elder brothers, the late Prince Eugene married, first of all, Daria Opotchine, by whom he had a daughter, now the wife of Prince Leon Kotchubey. After Daria's death he married Zenaide Skobeloff, the beautiful sister of the famous "White General" of the war of 1877. There was no issue of this marriage. A romantic attachment existed between her and Grand Duke Alexis, and at her death she left all her superb jewels, constituting her only fortune, to his natural son, Count Bolevskoi, by Alexandra Jourowski. The other brother, Nicholas, eloped from St. Petersburg with the wife of Colonel Akinfoff, sister of the famous General Annenkoff, creator of the Transcaspian Railroad. As soon as a divorce could be arranged Nicholas married her morganatically, and left by her two sons, who have received from the late Czar the titles of Russian Dukes of Leuchtenberg, but as mere nobles, without the rank of imperial highness, without any place among the imperial family, and of course with no place in the line of succession to the throne.

### LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

Sir John Knill, who has just been elected Lord Mayor of London for the twelve months beginning on November 9 next, is a Roman Catholic, and in consequence thereof was subjected to some heckling on the part of strict Protestants while the election was in progress. Thus he was asked whether he would appoint a Church of England clergyman as his official chaplain to figure as such in all ceremonials, and agreed to do so, intimating, however, that he would have in addition thereto a private chaplain of his own denomination. Sir John was asked if he would attend certain religious services in St. Paul's Cathedral and in other city churches, in compliance with ancient custom and tradition, and to this he replied that he would only be present at these services in person when in actual attendance on the sovereign, but that on other occasions he would delegate one of the aldermen to represent him.

Finally, he was asked not to put the Pope before the King, and gave the requisite pledge as far as all questions of public toasts were concerned. The reason for this question was that when his father, the late Sir Stuart Knill, was Lord Mayor of London, in 1892, he gave considerable offence to strict Protestants by proposing as the first toast at a banquet which he gave at the Guildhall to Cardinal Vaughan and the Roman Catholic Episcopacy of the United Kingdam, not "the Queen," but "the Holy Father and the Queen." Called on for an explanation, he declared that it was the Catholic equivalent for the ancient time honored English toast of "Church and King," or "Church and Queen," and that neither the government nor the sovereign took any exception to his action is best shown by the fact that three weeks later the Prime Minister, W. E. Gladstone, informed him that Queen Victoria had bestowed on him the honor of a baronetcy.

At the time of his election, in 1892, the two names submitted as candidates were his own—namely, that of a Catholic—and that of Sir George Faudel Phillips, a professing Jew. Sir Stuart Knill carried the day, and was succeeded at the end of his term by Sir George Faudel Phillips.

Sir John, unlike many of his predecessors in office, is an exceedingly well read and well bred man, possessed of much culture, and received his education at Beaumont College, near Windsor, whence so many foreign royal personages and English Catholics of note have been graduated, subsequently completing his studies at the great Jesuit college of Feldkirk, in Austria. He derives his considerable wealth from the ownership of a number of wharves on the banks of the Thames.

The election of the Lord Mayor of London was formerly held on the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward, October 13, but it was altered to Michaelmas Day—that is to say, to September 29, by an act of the Common Council, dating from the reign of King Henry VIII. The Lord Mayor is elected on that day from among the twenty-six aldermen of the City of London by a body known as the Common Hall, consisting of the aldermen and liverymen—that is to say, the members of the various city guilds and companies—the Lord Mayor acting as president and the sheriffs performing the duties of returning officers. The powers of the Common Hall are confined to the election of the Lord Mayor and of the sheriffs, who each hold their office for a year, like the Mayor and the Chamberlain. The aldermen are elected for life by the various city guilds, and if they refuse to serve are obliged to pay a fine of $2,500, which can likewise be imposed on any of their number who refuses to put in a term as Lord Mayor. I may add that the Board of Aldermen, in the bench of magistrates for the city of London, superintends the administration of justice and police, and licenses brokers at the cost to the latter of $25 yearly, none being allowed to do business as brokers save those who have been duly licensed and sworn as such by the Lord Mayor and the aldermen.

Although elected on Michaelmas Day, it is not until November 8 that the Lord Mayor is sworn into office by the Lord High Chancellor, and on the following day he proceeds in state to the Courts of Law, to be formally presented to the Lord Chief Justice and to the Barons of the Exchequer, this completing his induction into office. Inasmuch as this is made the subject of a great pageant and of a city holiday, the new Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet taking place on the same evening at the old Guildhall, where he entertains the Cabinet ministers, the judges and the foreign envoys, November 9 has come to be known as Lord Mayor's Day.

This year the procession on November 9 will be shorn of many of its familiar features. The floats, the men in mediæval costume and all the other mimicry of historic events and of the ancient history of the city have been abandoned, as detracting from the dignity of the occasion, and the procession, in lieu of a civic pageant, will take the form of a great military parade, in which the London contingents of the new Territorial Army will all take part.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

## SALE AT FIFTH AVENUE GALLERIES.

The second sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this fall will take place to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. The lots consist of statuary, bronzes, oil paintings, tapestry, foreign porcelains and art furnishings which were the property of Hugo Baring and H. H. Garner. The paintings will be sold on Friday evening. The entire contents of the store of E. G. Potter, Fifth avenue and 41st street, will be sold by Mr. Silo this week on the premises.

## BRADY TO PRESENT "MATT" HENSON.

William A. Brady has signed a contract with "Matt" Henson, the negro who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole, for a tour of the United States. Many of the cities visited will be those in which Dr. Cook has already lectured. The first appearance of Henson will be at the Hippodrome next Sunday. He will then visit Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and all the principal cities of the country.

## WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

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

Meeting of the New York Browning Society, Waldorf-Astoria, 2:30 p. m.

Annual meeting and election of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, No. 203 Broadway, 3 p. m.

Meeting of the Board of Education, No. 500 Park avenue, 4 p. m.

Professor Harold Jacoby on "The North Polar Astronomy," Columbia University, 4:10 p. m.

Dinner for the commercial commissioners of Japan visiting the United States, Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue, "Life Aggressive—Utilizing the Environment," Benjamin C. Gruenberg; Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue, "The Life and Art of the Greeks at the Time of Pericles," Dr. Adelbert G. Fradenburgh; East Side House Settlement, 76th street and East River, "France in the Nineteenth Century," Edward M. Salt; Public Library, No. 66 Leroy street, "Shock, Wounds, Bleeding, Burns, Exposure," Dr. Bryan D. Sheedy; Public Library, No. 931 East 10th street, "Shock, Wounds, Bleeding, Burns and Exposure," Dr. Charles E. S. Webster; St. Bartholomew's Hall, No. 205 East 42d street, "Macbeth," William H. Fleming; Sunshine Chapel, No. 550 West 40th street, "Shock, Wounds, Bleeding, Burns and Exposure," Dr. Francis A. Scratchley; Young Men's Christian Association Hall, No. 5 West 125th street, "The Sun a Source of Heat and Light," Professor Robert W. Prentiss; Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, 92d street and Lexington avenue, "Dvorak," Daniel Gregory Mason.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.**—Washington, Oct. 12.—Since the tropical storm passed into the Atlantic off the Florida coast last night it has not been possible to definitely locate its position, but it is probably moving in a northeasterly direction toward the Bermudas. The storm centred in the Great Lakes region is losing some of its energy, but it is still causing gales in the north central states and snow squalls in the western and central portions of the lake region. Unseasonably low temperatures have continued in western and central districts, and the influence of the cool wave is already felt in the Atlantic states. Temperatures far below freezing prevail in the Northwest.

Snow flurries will continue in the Great Lakes region on Wednesday and showers will prevail in extreme Northern New England in connection with the lake storm. It is probable, moreover, that another disturbance will develop in the Far West, causing increasing cloudiness in the Rocky Mountain region on the eastern slope, but the weather in interior, Southern and Eastern sections will be mostly fair. Temperatures will be comparatively low in the Atlantic states during the next two days, but will moderate west of the Mississippi Wednesday and quite generally in the central valleys on Thursday.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate to brisk westerly, shifting to southwest, with partly cloudy weather, to the Grand Banks.

**Forecast for Special Localities.**—For New England, generally fair to-day and Thursday; showers in northern portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; cooler to-day; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

For Eastern New York and New Jersey, fair to-day and Thursday; cooler to-day; moderate to brisk west to southwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Thursday; cooler in southeastern portion to-day; moderate to brisk west winds.

For Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair and continued cooler to-day and Thursday; moderate west winds becoming variable.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Thursday, except cloudy near the lakes; continued cool; diminishing west winds.

**Local Official Record.**—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

| | 1908. | 1909. | | 1908. | 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 a. m. | 48 | 59 | 6 p. m. | 56 | 61 |
| 6 a. m. | 44 | 59 | 9 p. m. | 52 | 54 |
| 9 a. m. | 47 | 61 | 11 p. m. | 51 | 51 |
| 12 m. | 52 | 64 | 12 p. m. | 50 | — |
| 4 p. m. | 56 | 65 | | | |

Highest temperature yesterday, 65 (at 4 p. m.); lowest, 51 (at 11 p. m.); average, 57; average for corresponding date last year, 51; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 57.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day and Thursday; colder to-day; moderate to brisk west to southwest winds.

# KING SEEKING PEACE

## *TALK OF REFERENDUM.*

## *Further Efforts to Avoid Clash of British Houses.*

[By French Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 12.—The King's efforts to forestall the crisis in the relations of the two houses have not been relaxed since his return from Scotland. He had short and long conferences with the Prime Minister to-day, and between them received A. J. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne in special audience before his departure for Newmarket. These unusual consultations with the chiefs of the two main parties are explained plausibly as being requisite for the King's mastery of the complex and delicate situation, but there is little doubt that he is seeking through his own initiative, as Queen Victoria did on a memorable occasion, to find a way out of the impasse into which the two houses are drifting. As there has been no Cabinet meeting this week, it is not likely that the Prime Minister has consented to consider any alternative course for sending the budget to the Lords with the usual implication that the decision of the representative chamber will be registered as a matter of course. The audiences of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne may have been commanded for the sake of ascertaining whether Lord James of Hereford is right in holding that the Lords have no legal power to reject the budget. His view is not shared by jurists, who have already been consulted by Unionist leaders.

It is doubtful whether the majority in the Lords can be controlled even by the royal peacemaker. David Lloyd-George's Newcastle speech has embittered them, and they are bent upon holding up the budget until it can have the direct sanction of the electorate. The appearance at this crisis of the elaborate proposal for a special referendum on the budget is explained as a detail of the peace negotiation. It is an ingenious device for saving everybody's face and enabling the country to pass a yea or nay vote on the budget without a general election of Parliament. This referendum would require special legislation after a rejection of the budget, but this might be rapidly accomplished.

The ministers would naturally consider the chances of success on a direct referendum of the Swiss kind better than those in a general election, since the Labor and Liberal vote would be massed and not divided.

Success in appeal of this sort would obviate financial difficulties, but it would not settle the question of the veto power of the Lords. While the Lords could not be said to dictate the time and the issue for a general election, the government might be reproached for compromising the exclusive privileges of the Commons regarding financial legislation. The referendum may become in time a method of deciding the questions at issue between the two houses, but its adoption in the present instance is a hazardous experiment when the country wants to vote, not on an abstract question, but for a deliberate choice between the parties. If either the ministers or the Lords have wanted to sound public opinion before committing themselves to a referendum as a peace measure, the earliest reception of the disclosure is not encouraging.

I. N. F.

[By The Associated Press.]

London, Oct. 12.—Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George have both quitted the political arena for the remainder of the week, the former taking a holiday at Sandwich and the latter making a motor trip to Normandy. The King also has left London to attend the Newmarket race meeting, so that it is not likely that there will be any development in the budget crisis until next week.

The suggestion of recourse to a referendum, appearing in "The Times," meets the sympathy of neither party, and the government papers are emphatic in the assertion that the ministers never intended to adopt such a plan. They contend that the budget is such a complex matter, involving so many different principles, that it would be quite impossible to submit it to the country's judgment by a referendum, which is suitable only to decide simple and well defined principles.

It is reported that Premier Asquith, having communicated to the King the Cabinet's decision, will insist that the House of Lords accept the budget without amendment. It is also reported that the Premier advised the King to consult with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, the leaders of the Opposition respectively in the two houses, and that this explains the audiences of to-day.

Nothing authentic, however, has been learned. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, in a political speech to-night said that the only thing certain in the situation was that the country is on the eve of a general election.

"The Daily News's" parliamentary lobbyist assumes that Premier Asquith obtained the King's written consent to the creation of a sufficient number of new peers to assure the passage of the budget through the House of Lords, and suggests that this document was shown to Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour yesterday.

Although "the Daily News" is a Liberal organ, this solution of the crisis is considered hardly probable.

## CONFESSION OF MURDER IN CANADA.

### Man's Description and Date Which He Gives Do Not Tally with Records.

London, Oct. 12.—Edward William Bedfort, a Canadian, was charged to-day in the Bow street court, on his own confession, with the murder of Ethel Kinrade at Hamilton, Ont., and was remanded for a week to allow inquiries to be made into peculiar features of the case. Bedfort gave himself up yesterday. His signed confession says that he murdered the Kinrade woman in 1908. The murder occurred in 1909. The confession alleges that Bedfort met a man in Toronto, whose name he did not know, and went with him to Hamilton, where his companion helped him to find the house and gave him $500 to shoot Ethel Kinrade. A description of the murderer possessed by the Scotland Yard officials does not tally with Bedfort.

## CHANGES IN GRAND TRUNK LINE.

### C. M. Hays Will Succeed Sir Charles Rivers Wilson as President.

London, Oct. 12.—It was announced to-day that at the end of the present year Sir Charles Rivers Wilson would retire from the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that C. M. Hays, the general manager in Canada, would succeed him. The board of directors will continue the same, and the control and administration of the company will be as heretofore. Vice-President A. W. Smithers will be the first chairman of the board.

## CANADA MAY REDUCE CEMENT DUTY.

Halifax, Oct. 12.—The recent increase in the price of cement in Canada has prompted the Union of Canadian Municipalities to investigate the cause and urge a reduction of duty on foreign cement. A merger of the various cement concerns in Canada recently was completed.

## NAVAL SANATORIUM AT BAGUIO.

Manila, Oct. 12.—Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber has selected for the site for the new naval sanatorium the town of Baguio, the mountain capital of Benguet Province, in the island of Luzon. The naval hospital at Yokohama will probably be abandoned.

## DECORATION FOR AMERICAN ARTIST.

Brussels, Oct. 12.—King Leopold has decorated Walter McEwan, the American artist, with the Order of Leopold II.

# NO HOPE FOR FERRER

## *CABINET DECIDES CASE.*

## *Clemency Reported Refused—Italy and France Excited.*

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The Cabinet has completed its examination of the papers in the case of Francisco Ferrer, the revolutionary leader, who has been condemned to be shot at Barcelona tomorrow, but its decision has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that the death sentence has been confirmed, and that the government has refused all clemency.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Demonstrations were made to-day in Rome and the leading towns of Italy in protest against the condemnation of Ferrer. Twenty thousand workmen gathered in this city, and after violently denouncing Spain and the action of the Spanish government against Ferrer, directed their attention to the Spanish embassies. An immense crowd of the workmen attempted to make demonstrations before the buildings, but troops and police closed the bridges. Later they were compelled to charge the crowd, some persons on both sides being slightly wounded. A large number of arrests were made.

A body of the rioters succeeded in approaching the centre of the town, but here, too, they were checked by strong detachments of troops.

It is reported that the Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, are greatly interested in conditions in Spain and have decided to ascertain if through the intervention of the Vatican it would be possible to obtain from King Alfonso a pardon for Ferrer.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The daughter of Professor Ferrer sent a touching message by telegraph to-day to King Alfonso appealing to the monarch's generosity and chivalry to save the life of her father.

The Socialists held a large meeting here last night as a demonstration of sympathy for Ferrer. M. Jaurès, Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, and other Deputies violently denounced the conduct of the alleged revolutionist's trial as a judicial comedy.

The French Bar Association adopted resolutions condemning the trial of Professor Farrer at Barcelona as a travesty on justice, and protesting against the arrest of his counsel, Galceran.

A dispatch to the "Temps" from Madrid says that the censorship at that city has been made doubly strict in order to prevent a leak regarding the fate of Ferrer. The correspondent adds that King Alfonso has received many threatening letters saying that the King's head will be demanded if he does not spare Ferrer's life.

Cerbère, France, Oct. 12.—Captain Galceran, who defended Señor Ferrer, did not receive a copy of the charges, it is said, until the day before the trial was opened. Nevertheless, he warmly defended the educator and protested vehemently against the refusal of the court to allow him to present evidence in rebuttal. Later Galceran was placed under arrest.

Immediately after the trial Ferrer smuggled a note to his friends, which read: "I hope for acquittal, in spite of the coalition of reactionaries and the few treacherous Republicans who are leagued against me."

## NEWARK MAN'S BODY IN THAMES.

London, Oct. 12.—The body of Ernest Trotman, of Newark, N. J., was taken from the Thames today. In the clothing was found a ticket for passage to the United States on the steamer Adriatic. Trotman is reported to have been depressed of late, owing to heavy financial losses.

Edward F. Trotman lived at No. 80 West Kinney street, Newark, and had been in the employ of the Fidelity Trust Company for three years as a title searcher. He had charge of all the searches made on properties outside of Essex County.

Three weeks ago Mr. Trotman obtained a month's leave of absence in order that he might take a relative, who lived with him, to her parents in England. She had been ill for some time, and desired to return home.

The last heard of Trotman by officers of the company was on Saturday, when word was received from him that he was about to return to Newark. He was expected back this week.

## DYNAMITE STOLEN AT STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, Oct. 12.—A large quantity of dynamite was stolen last night from a storehouse used by rock blasters. Anarchists are believed to be the thieves. The perpetrator of the bomb outrage against Ion Hammer has been traced to Berlin. Detectives have gone to that city.

## DOMINICAN REVOLT NOT SERIOUS.

Santo Domingo, Oct. 12.—A disturbance of minor importance has taken place in the district of Monte Cristi, but it has given the government little concern. Measures have been taken to restore order. The rest of the republic is reported quiet.

## W. G. MOSELEY OUT ON BAIL.

Paris, Oct. 12.—W. Gray Moseley, of Richmond, Va., who was arrested a week ago in a billiard café, charged with striking a Frenchman named Desotro with a billiard ball and fracturing his skull, was released to-day on bail, the preliminary evidence showing that he acted in self-defence.

## DIRIGIBLE'S TRIP OVER ROME.

Rome, Oct. 12.—The Italian military dirigible balloon One Bis came from its sned on Lake Bracciano, twenty-five miles distant, to-day, and hovered above the city. The squares were crowded with eager spectators.

## *OBITUARY.*

### THE REV. JOHN BAILEY JONES.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—The Rev. John Bailey Jones, who was one of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral of President Abraham Lincoln, died tonight, following a stroke of paralysis suffered last Thursday. He was seventy-six years old. He was pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church at Brooklyn, a southern suburb of this city, and was one of the oldest active members of the Maryland Annual Conference.

### D. B. MARTIN.

Atlantic City, Oct. 12.—D. B. Martin, of Baltimore, passenger traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, died here to-night at the Hotel Dennis. Mr. Martin, who came here last week, was taken seriously ill on Sunday. His condition improved slightly early to-day, but late tonight he had a sinking spell, from which he failed to rally.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

W. J. Locke's play called "Idols" is now being rehearsed. The leading parts will be taken by Mabel Roebuck, Leonore Harris, Orlando Daly, Henry J. Carvill, Sheldon Lewis and others.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who is playing "The Awakening of Helena Richie" at the Savoy Theatre, will remain there during the greater part of the winter.

"Billy," the football farce, will be played at the Metropolis Theatre next week.

The New Theatre will keep all its records in a fireproof vault. These "records" will include manuscripts and prompt books of plays, photographs of the players, models of scenes and costume plates. Thus any production can be exactly reproduced after an interval of many years. The biographies of all the actors and actresses connected with the institution will be similarly preserved, as also will be the history and principal criticisms of the plays in which they were cast.

"Springtime," the Tarkington-Wilson play in which Nell (Miss Mabel Taliaferro) is starring, will be at the Liberty Theatre, beginning next Monday night.

Texas Guinan will appear here soon in Julian Edwards's comic opera called "The Gay Musician." She played to large audiences in Detroit last week.

# THE DRAMA

## "THE DEBTORS" AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.

### Digby Bell and Adulterated Dickens.

The first act of last night's play was a success, the second act hung in the balance and the third fell in a heap of folly. The play was called "The Debtors," and was adapted from a German piece which had been founded on "Little Dorritt." The programme frankly acknowledges that "The Debtors" is not a dramatization of Dickens's story. Some of the Marshalsea business has been borrowed, or built upon, and the names of the characters have been "lifted." No one pretends to tell, though, why Arthur Clenham is "Sir" on the programme and "Mr." in the play. But that is not the only uncertainty. Mr. Digby Bell, skilful actor though he is, could not seem to know how the part of Old Dorritt should be played, whether as a gentleman, or a curdmudgeon, a hypocrite, a cad or a fool, and sometimes he plays all five ways, to the infinite consternation of the spectators. Miss Kathleen Clifford plays Amy, that is to say, Little Dorritt, but it is quite impossible to guess why she does so, or tries to do so. It may be because she is little. But that is her only qualification for the part which she plays like a shrewish elf, without any sweetness, daintiness or sentiment. And what is a Little Dorritt without all these? Sometimes Miss Clifford seemed to think she was acting a shallow soubrette part in a Cohan musical piece. Digby Bell was fearfully hampered by the author, Miss Margaret Mayo, who, as the text showed, didn't know her own mind in the matter for five minutes in succession after the first act. Much of Mr. Bell's uncertainty was due to this, for the author makes Dorritt the most inconsistent character that even a dramatist can conceive. Old Dorritt is, in this play, every sort of man by turns, and nothing long. Why drag in Dickens? As for that matter, why have gone to the German? Why not have made a new story out of hand? So far as this curious hotch-potch is Dickens at all, it is Dickens and water.

The first act opens in old Dorritt's quarters in the Marshalsea prison. It is a long act, but an interesting one, and well done, excepting for the soubrette affectations of Little Dorritt. In the second act Clenham effects old Dorritt's release from prison, after eighteen years' of existence there, and restores to this very odd old person his estate and fortune, whereupon old Dorritt immediately proceeds to behave like a cad, and, in the third act, becomes a buffoon. All very wonderful, but the greater wonder is why it is done at all. It would be easy to make this play consistent and successful. Apart from the exception already mentioned, and an unprincely Prince Henry Edward, the acting is good. Mr. Bell would be capital if he would decide how the part should be played, and play it that way.

Digby Bell ought to succeed with this part. He could do so beyond question if he would pull it together. And the play would succeed if it were pulled together, and if there were a Little Dorrit of sweetness, simplicity, charm and understanding. But the play as it stands is a queer concoction.

The absurd practice of hailing a theatrical production as a success before the last act is responsible for putting actors in very ridiculous positions. Digby Bell had to deliver a speech last night, because the audience insisted on it for no reason at all. If New York audiences would reserve their judgments till the end of a play there would be an immense reduction in the number of footlight speeches. What gratification do audiences derive from actors' speeches? Will any popular actor be sensible enough, and courageous enough, to decline these silly invitations to utter lines which are not set down in his part?

CAST OF "THE DEBTORS."

| | |
|---|---|
| William Dorritt | Digby Bell |
| Amy | Kathleen Clifford |
| Fanny | Della Knight |
| Tip | Francis Fay |
| Prince Henry Edward | Percy Waram |
| Sir Arthur Clenham | Courtenay Foote |
| Lord Kilgour / Nandy | Paul Scardon |
| Chivery | St. Clair Bayfield |
| John Chivery | Edward H. Kelly |
| Forsby | F. Percival Stevens |
| Fledgling | Arthur de Breanski |
| Dr. Crossley | W. George Bennett |
| Bobbie | Glen Thomas |
| Dick | Willie Ross |
| Mary | Frances Ross |
| Tite | Frederick Powell |
| Joseph, a servant | George Arthur |

## HARRY LAUDER.

### At the Plaza Music Hall.

Harry Lauder is singing his Scotch songs and telling his Scotch stories at the Plaza Music Hall. Last night he sang his "Queen Among the Heather," "Bonnie Leezie Lindsay," "She's Ma Daisy," "Foo the Noo" and "The Wedding of Sandy McNab" as only auld Harry Lauder can. His winks and his smiles, his jokes and his grimaces, his odd steps and his burrs never failed to raise laughter.

The audience, which more than filled every seat in the house, clapped and stamped, laughed and cheered during the full hour that his act was on. And when he had finished the crowd cried for more. But Harry Lauder said that he had done enough and that something must be left for "anither nicht." He reminded the audience of what his mother—this time it was his mother—told him when he was a boy.

"Harry," she said, "when you go to visit your friends don't stay too long; then they will be glad to see you again another time."

It is not hard to analyze the charm of this popular man. He is a great actor. He is peculiarly Scotch, yet he is universal. He is great enough to carry everybody with him. He is convincing, and he convinces by being true to the types which he represents. His costumes are admirable. He knows that the American has a warm place in his heart for Scotch plaids and kilts. He has not a musical voice, yet by some magic he sings well. A remarkable thing is that he is understood, although he sings in dialect. His enunciation is perfect. His versatility seems limitless. His personality is strong—stronger than that of his audiences—otherwise he would not be able to dominate them. His facial expression changes with every thought and mood. His gestures are not varied, yet are very expressive. He can stand still and say nothing and yet be very funny. He is—well, he is Harry Lauder. There is nobody else like him.

## ENGLISH OPERA AT THE MANHATTAN.

The Manhattan Opera House will have on Wednesday evening of next week, for the first time in the history of the house, an opera given in the English language. Mr. Hammerstein has selected for this event Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," which will be sung with Mlle. Lalla Miranda in the title role. Mr. Russo will be Thaddeus, Mme. Duchene, the gypsy queen; Mr. Scott, Count Arnheim, and Mr. Dunsmore, Devilshoof. Mr. Nicosia will conduct.

The double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be given on Monday night and "The Tales of Hoffmann" on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. On Thursday evening "Carmen" will be repeated, and "Aïda" will be sung on Friday.

## "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER" TO MOVE.

"The Chocolate Soldier" will break camp at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday night of next week, and on the following Monday will bivouac for an indefinite period at the Herald Square Theatre. The journey was made necessary by the fact that William Faversham had a contract to produce his play "Herod" at the Lyric on October 25 and had his scenery built for the theatre. He sent F. C. Whitney a letter in which he said that he regretted being compelled to take the theatre and stating the circumstances. The production at the Herald Square wil be the same as at the Lyric, including the orchestra of forty-six pieces under De Novellis, said to be the largest that ever interpreted comic opera in this country.

## DAVID BELASCO IMPROVED.

Mrs. Belasco said last night that Dr. Hubert Constable, who has been in attendance on David Belasco, who has been ill with pneumonia at his apartments, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, declared his condition was much improved, that he had rested comfortably all day and that there was now little doubt of his recovery.

## GENERAL BATES STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

Major General Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A. (retired), who was stricken with apoplexy Sunday, was still unconscious last night, and no hope is offered of his recovery. His physician, Dr. Harry R. Purdy, said, however, that there had been no change in his condition. General Bates is sixty-nine years old.

## *Married.*

**Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.**

CHASE—DARLING—On Tuesday, October 12, 1909, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. James E. Holmes, Mrs. Lilian E. Darling, to William H. Crane, of New York.

HENRY—BROWN—On Monday, October 11, at the Adams Chapel of Union Theological Seminary, by the Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Natalie de Froldeville Brown, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to the Rev. James McClure Henry.

NORRIS—LEONARD—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, October 11, 1909, by the Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., Florence Isabel, daughter of Charles Henry Leonard, to Elmer Looker Norris, of Elizabeth.

ROBERTS—HENRY—On Tuesday, October 12, at the First Presbyterian Church in Germantown, by the Rev. W. Beatty Jennings, D. D., Caroline, daughter of Bayard Henry, to Isaac Warner Roberts.

SHELTON—PATTERSON—On October 12, 1909, at the First Congregational Church, Flushing, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles W. Shelton, D. D., assisted by the Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, Mary Iva, daughter of Mrs. Emily Patterson, of Corry, Penn., to William Brewster Shelton.

**Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.**

## *Died.*

**Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.**

Allen, Grace T.
Allen, Margaretta.
Alvord, Almira B.
Baker, Emma M.
Campbell, Mary A.
Gardner, Melissa.
Hoppel, George.
Kniffin, Abigail.
Martin, Kathrine H.
Shields, Annie E.
Weed, Edward H.

ALLEN—On Monday, October 11, 1909, at her home, Summit, N. J., Grace Tomes, beloved wife of Edward Warner Allen and daughter of the late A. Fuller Tomes. Funeral services in Chapel of Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, at 2 p. m., on Wednesday, October 13.

ALLEN—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Monday, October 11, 1909, Margaretta, daughter of the late Richard and Phebe Allen, in the 76th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, on Wednesday, October 13, at 2 p. m. Carriages in waiting at Manhasset depot on arrival of train leaving East 34th st., New York, at 1 o'clock.

ALVORD—Almira Burtis, widow of Charles Alvord, aged 79, on Tuesday, October 12, 1909, at 6:45 a. m., at her home in Torrington, Conn. Funeral services at No. 97 Church st., Torrington, Conn., on Thursday, October 14, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment private at Hillside Cemetery, Torrington, Conn.

BAKER—At her residence, No. 3609 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, October 11, 1909, Emma