LEGATE OF THE POPE

Cardinal Vannutelli, Now Here, Tallest of Sacred College.

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Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli will to-day be the most commanding and impressive figure at the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York. This is not alone by reason of his being one of the only six cardinal bishops of the Sacred College, all the other members of the latter being cardinal priests or cardinal deacons, but it is also because of his imposing stature of 6 feet 5 inches and his rank as legate of the Pontiff. The office of Legate a Latere is the highest among all those representing the Holy See abroad, is armed with its fullest authority and is restricted to members of the Sacred College—usually to cardinal bishops. In fact, a legate holds his plenipotentiary powers direct from the Pope, instead of from the Secretary of State, and so great is his authority that William the Conqueror established the rule that no papal legate should be admitted to England without the sanction of the British government, fearing that the legate might make use of his vast spiritual authority to deprive him of his crown.

In spite of this rule Cardinal Pandulf visited England at the beginning of the thirteenth century to receive as legate the crown of England from King John, which he thereupon handed back to that monarch in the name of the Pope as a fief. Then there was Cardinal Campeggio, who came to London in the reign of Henry VIII as legate to preside over the proceedings for the annulment of the marriage of the King to Queen Catherine of Aragon. It was this prelate's refusal to defer to the Bluebeard monarch's wishes in the matter that brought about the quarrel between that ruler and the Papacy.

Not until four hundred years later did another papal legate visit England, namely, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, now in this country. The first legate sent by the Holy See to England since the days of the Reformation, he visited Great Britain for the purpose of presiding, in the name of the Holy Father, over the great Eucharistic Congress held in the British metropolis about three years ago. Cardinal Vannutelli has also represented the Pope as legate at the Eucharistic congresses held at Cologne and Brussels, and his presence in this country is due to the fact that he has recently been presiding over the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal.

It is owing to his diplomatic training, to his rare knowledge of foreign life and conditions, and to his imposing and gracious presence that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli has so often been selected to represent the Pope on great occasions abroad. He was papal envoy at the coronation of Alexander II. at Moscow, and has probably attended more great royal and imperial solemnities abroad on behalf of the papacy than any other member of the Sacred College. Two years of his life were spent in Constantinople, as apostolic delegate. It was in the early days of the reign of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid; and afterward he was internuncio to Brazil and nuncio in Portugal, where he remained for nearly a decade. Few princes of the Church are in closer touch or in stronger sympathy with the United States than this particular Cardinal, who is persona gratissima not only at Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid and Lisbon, but also at Berlin, standing particularly high in the regard and friendship of the Kaiser.

He is a grandson of old Count Vannutelli, who was grand master of the household, first of all to Napoleon's lovely sister, Princess Pauline Borghese, and afterward to her mother, that wonderful old Letitia Bonaparte, who always refused to take the Napoleonic era or its monarchies au serieux, and who used to be known as "Mme. Mere." Cardinal Vannutelli has another brother, Seraphim Vannutelli, like himself a Cardinal Bishop and grand penitencier of the Catholic Church. There was yet another brother, Count Vannutelli, the owner of the family estates, whose son is now in this country as one of the gentlemen in attendance on his uncle. The sister of the two cardinals was Countess Kanzler, widow of the papal generalissimo, and who during her lifetime used generally to do the honors of the entertainments which they gave at Rome.

Emperor Creates a Prince.

Of all Emperor Francis Joseph's non-Royal relatives, the one whom he seems to like best is that young and almost penniless Protestant Bavarian infantry lieutenant who created so great a sensation seventeen years ago by a runaway marriage with the old monarch's eldest grandchild, Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. There is no end to the marks of good will and favor which he has bestowed upon this by no means good looking hero of a royal romance, and after raising him from the dignity of a Bavarian baron to that of an Austrian count he has now bestowed upon him the title of Prince Seefried von Bettenheim.

The name of this grandchild of his by marriage was Otto von Seefried, and he was a subaltern of one of the regiments forming part of the garrison of Munich when he made the acquaintance and won the heart of Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the eldest child of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and of Archduchess Gisela, the latter a daughter of the Austrian Emperor. As soon as her parents discovered the infatuation they secured the transfer of the lieutenant to Metz, hoping that time and separation would serve to obliterate it, and a couple of years later the lieutenant was ordered back to military duty in Bavaria, though not at Munich.

A month or so afterward the princess, whose father is the younger son of the regent, was found to have vanished from Munich, and a week later it was discovered that she had left with Lieutenant von Seefried, and that they had travelled by rail straight to Genoa, where they had been married by a Roman Catholic priest. After a brief honeymoon in Italy they turned their steps, not to Bavaria, where Von Seefried would have been immediately arrested by the military authorities for absenting himself without leave, as a deserter, and by the criminal authorities for eloping with a princess of the reigning house, but to Vienna. On their arrival there the princess took a cab, drove to the palace and threw herself at the feet of the Emperor, of whom, as his eldest grandchild, she had always been a particular favorite.

What passed between them can of course only be surmised. But she went away happy, and on the following day young Seefried was received by the Emperor, first alone, and then with the princess. The Emperor, who but a couple of years previously had lost his only son, the victim of an unhappy marriage, promised to look after their welfare. He began by securing the transfer of Seefried from the Bavarian to the Austrian army, granting him a commission as captain in the 99th infantry regiment, stationed at Troppau.

There the young couple spent several years, quietly and unobtrusively, the princess making no pretensions to royalty, but contenting herself with the life of the wife of a subordinate officer in an infantry regiment. So pleased was the Emperor with them that he presented them with a large estate and chateau at Znaim and also with a place in Hungary, the revenues of which put them in easy circumstances. He relieved Seefried from regimental duty by placing him on the reserve list of the army with the rank of major of cavalry, frequently visited the young couple in their various homes, delighting in his great-grandchildren, and found so much satisfaction in Seefried's company that he insisted on having him with him on all his shooting expeditions, treating him as a near and dear kinsman. Then he bestowed upon him the rank of chamberlain, so as to give him the definite entrée at court and an office there. By and by he created him a count, and during the last five years has insisted that Seefried and his wife and their children should spend the winters at Vienna, so as to be near him.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Emperor's birthday the other day at Ischl, when there was such a wonderful gathering of all the members of the imperial family, the only persons present not of royal blood were the Duchess of Hohenberg, morganatic consort of the heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and Count (now Prince) Otto von Seefried and his children.

Ex-Crown Princess Stephanie was pointedly omitted from the festivities. She had been permitted to present her good wishes some days previously to the Emperor at Ischl, but was not invited to stay on for the celebration. Indeed, although the Emperor in monetary matters has been most generous to her, yet he always gives her to understand that if he continues to see her it is in a purely private capacity; and when he returns her visit, at the hotel at which she may be stopping, he emphasizes this by going alone, without one of his aides-de-camp in attendance and without his sword.

The Emperor's favor to the new-fledged Prince Seefried von Bottenheim is due not only to the fact that he has developed a great liking for the man personally, but also on account of his having shown himself a singularly devoted and excellent husband, who has assured the complete happiness of the granddaughter whom he likes best.

With all this backing of the Emperor, the Seefrieds have never succeeded in winning the forgiveness of the princess's other grandfather; namely, the aged Regent of Bavaria. He has relented to the extent of permitting Princess Elizabeth to re-enter Bavaria, from which she had remained banished since her marriage until two years ago. But the warrant for the arrest of her husband is still in existence, and the very moment that he crossed the Bavarian frontier he would be immediately apprehended on the double count of military desertion and of treason, in eloping with a princess of the reigning house. In conclusion, it may be said that the new-fledged prince has made no enemies by his rapid rise in Austria. He has escaped anything in the nature of jealousy by his simple, unaffected ways, in which modesty and sturdy independence are pleasingly blended.

Bax-Ironside a Widower.

Henry Bax-Ironside, British Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, spent so many years at Washington as secretary of embassy that there are many people in this country who will be sorry to hear that he has just lost his wife, who was Countess Marta Gyldenstolpe, daughter of Count Ferson Gyldenstolpe, who was master of the horse to the late King Oscar.

Bax-Ironside enjoys the reputation of being one of the most learned members of the British diplomatic service. He is a grandson of the veteran General Hughes, who commanded the British forces in the war with Burmah more than fifty years ago, a campaign in which Field Marshal Lord Wolseley won his spurs as a "sub" and received his first wound. Bax-Ironside possesses a most remarkable knowledge of Oriental languages and is particularly proficient in Turkish and Persian.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

PAY FOR GUARDSMEN

General Wood Promises Support—Military Education in Schools.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The plan to ask Congress to place the National Guard on the army salary list, at from 5 to 25 per cent of the regular pay, was adopted at a conference of National Guard officers to-day. Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, who attended the conference, said the War Department would support a bill to appropriate from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 as pay for officers and enlisted men of the guard.

"I would out-German the Germans," said the General, "by instituting compulsory military education in all the schools. Every boy more than thirteen years old should be compelled to use a rifle as part of his school course. Then we would have a generation of crack marksmen. I should have the boys instructed in the rudiments of military science. They should be taught to throw up earthworks and to plan scientific lines of defence. These studies would teach them the initiative in combat that modern warfare requires. Military drill would be part of the compulsory education. Uniformed companies in the public school would be advisable, though not indispensable. Wars come without notice nowadays, so that we should be always prepared.

"Our standing army of 80,000 men is far too small, and Congress should provide for its increase to at least 140,000 men. We have not only the Philippines and Alaska to guard, but the fortifications at the Isthmus of Panama will soon have to be manned."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 4.—The storm which has been causing extensive rains in the Middle States, from the Great Lakes southward over the central valleys to the Gulf of Mexico, has gradually lost energy, but it is being succeeded by another storm, which is advancing from the west, the centre of which is now in Manitoba. Another storm is reaching southward from Alaska and is already causing rains in the North Pacific region. Fair weather has continued in Atlantic Coast sections, with the exception of light showers in Northern New England and along the South Atlantic coast.

Temperatures are now above the seasonal normal in all parts of the country this side of the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope, the highest readings in the corn belt on Tuesday ranging from 70 to 84 degrees. In the British Northwest provinces the temperature is now falling.

Showers will continue on Wednesday and on Thursday in the Gulf states and in the central valleys, between the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and on the west Appalachian Mountain range. In the East it is probable that the rainy condition will not cross these mountains for the present, and there is no indication of any immediate break in the drouth conditions in the Middle Atlantic sections. While the temperature will fall somewhat in the Mississippi Valley, high temperatures will be general east of the Mississippi for several days.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk south; on the Middle Atlantic coast, moderate south to southeast; on the South Atlantic coast, moderate southeast; on the East Gulf coast, moderate southeast, with squalls; on the West Gulf coast, moderate to brisk southeast to south, with squalls; on the Great Lakes, brisk to high south.

Steamers departing on Wednesday for European ports will have moderate to brisk south winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, except showers in northern portions; continued warm; moderate to brisk south winds.

For New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia—Generally fair; continued warm Wednesday and Thursday; moderate south winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania—Continued warm and generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, except probable showers in northern portion; moderate to brisk south winds.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Unsettled weather Wednesday and Thursday, with probable showers; continued warm; brisk south winds.

Official observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 o'clock last night follow:

City.	Temperature.	Weather.
Albany	70	Clear
Atlantic City	70	Clear
Boston	66	Clear
Buffalo	74	Rain
Chicago	70	Clear
New Orleans	80	Cloudy
St. Louis	72	Clear
Washington	72	Clear

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:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 a. m.	57	64	6 p. m.	61	71
6 a. m.	56	65	9 p. m.	60	69
9 a. m.	57	70	11 p. m.	58	69
12 m.	63	76	12 p. m.	58	—
4 p. m.	61	74			

Highest temperature yesterday, 76 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 70; average for corresponding date last year, 60; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 60.

Local forecast: To-day and to-morrow, generally fair; moderate to brisk south winds.

PROVOST HARRISON OUT

Educator Retires from University of Pennsylvania.

DR. WHITE HAD RESIGNED

Believed to Presage Passing of Control Into Hands of Younger Men.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Charles Custis Harrison, for the last sixteen years provost, and really the power behind the throne, of the University of Pennsylvania, resigned this afternoon. The resignation came unheralded, even by rumor, and caused much speculation here, where it is known that the university was the pride of the provost.

In his letter to the trustees tendering his resignation Provost Harrison declares that he has reached that time in life when he should give up his active duties as head of the university. He is sixty-six years old and an active man for his years.

Coincident with the resignation of Provost Harrison came the statement of the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. J. William White, the John Rhea Barton professor of surgery at the university.

The resignations of both men are looked upon as an application of the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest."

While no person in authority, especially the trustees, will be openly quoted on the resignations, one of the trustees explained to-night what is considered the real reason for the retirement of both educators.

For several years the University of Pennsylvania, according to this trustee, has been controlled by a number of aged professors and instructors. While these men ostensibly instructed the classes and saw that the highest standard was maintained at the university, it is said that the work for years has been done by assistant instructors. The names of these never appeared in the public print, and when commendation was due, it was the aged professor who got the praise.

So open has been the criticism of these facts at the university that some time ago it was the consensus of opinion that these aged professors should be allowed to retire to private life.

Provost Harrison is the close personal friend of these men. Upon him devolved the task of informing his old friends that their methods had become antiquated and should be relegated to the background.

Professor White, whose resignation was accepted to-day, was probably the closest personal friend of Provost Harrison. It is common knowledge that Professor White had expected to resign for some time. Provost Harrison felt the retirement of Professor White keenly. He has been heard to remark that should he be forced to notify any of his old friends that their services no longer were required he would resign. Coincident with Professor White's retirement he resigned.

George Wharton Pepper, one of the best known of Philadelphia's younger lawyers, is prominently mentioned as the successor of Provost Harrison. Mr. Pepper is in Cincinnati attending the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is not known whether he would accept the post.

Following the meeting of the university trustees to-day the statement was made that eight of the trustees had signed a request to Provost Harrison that he withdraw his resignation. Investigation proved that three of the trustees supposed to have signed the "recall letter" had been out of the city all summer and are not expected to return for several weeks.

Provost Harrison refuses to discuss the resignation further than to reiterate what he said in his letter.

Charles Custis Harrison, eleventh provost of the University of Pennsylvania, held it the dearest purpose of his life to make that institution the "greatest on earth." To that end he devoted much of his wealth and the best of his influence and energy to the reformation, the strengthening and enlarging of the various departments of the university. His administration has been marked by a large increase in the endowment, the number of the buildings, of teachers and of students.

Mr. Harrison is sixty-six years old. He is a native of Philadelphia, son of George Leib Harrison, a wealthy sugar refiner, from whom the provost inherited the fortune that has enabled him to give so much pecuniary aid to the university. It was in memory of his father that Provost Harrison, in 1895, endowed with a gift of $500,000 the George Leib Harrison Foundation for the Encouragement of Liberal Studies and the Advancement of Knowledge, which supports numerous scholarships and fellowships in the graduate schools of the University of Pennsylvania.

Retiring from business in 1894, he was elected provost pro tempore of the university, to succeed Dr. William Peper. After a year's experiment in the office he accepted a permanent election. He is greatly beloved by the student body. He has received from graduates and undergraduates at different times no fewer than ten loving cups as tokens of this esteem.

ART WINDOW ON EXHIBITION.

The three light chancel window for St. John's Church, Palmerton, Penn., in memory of Susan Flanders Palmer, the gift of Edgar Palmer, is on exhibition this week at Fifth avenue and 36th street. The centre figure represents the Saviour, as priest and king, descending the steps of a throne and sending forth a dove. The Archangels Michael and Gabriel kneel in adoration. The Gorham Company made the glasswork from a design by Frederick Wilson.

NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN.

HANDICAPPED.

From the Indianapolis News (Ind.).

Any man is hampered by being known as the Tammany candidate, and this is as it should be. For Tammany Hall is one of the most corrupt political organizations in the country. Mr. Dix goes into the campaign under this handicap.

THROWING OPPORTUNITY AWAY.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.).

It was, of course, a Murphy convention—which is a bad omen. The Democrats have apparently followed their time proved predilection for throwing opportunity to the winds. In this year of nation-wide revolt against bossism they meekly follow the leadership of the discredited boss of the corrupt and unchangeable Tammany Hall.

DOUBTFUL, INDEED.

From the Providence Journal (Ind.).

It may be doubted if the New York Democrats will make much headway by calling Mr. Stimson a corporation lawyer. His work in tracking the Sugar Trust will absolve him from any undue tenderness for malefactors of great wealth.

VERY FAR FROM IT.

From The New Haven Register (Ind.)

As for Mr. Dix himself, his extreme reluctance to permit his name to be used does not add conviction of his strength. And without being especially disrespectful to him, it may be said that it is a long distance, in some ways, from Gaynor to Dix. It is far from being a foregone conclusion in New York.

"MURPHYIZED."

From The Washington Herald.

Dix is not the man to lead in a campaign dominated on the other side by the resourceful and indomitable Roosevelt, and in nominating him the Democrats have made doubtful, to say the least, a struggle for supremacy that should otherwise have been easily won. Allowing itself to be Murphyized, the convention invited defeat and threw the party's opportunity to the winds. This is the long and short of it.

UPSTATE DISAPPOINTMENT.

From The Syracuse Herald (Ind.).

The general feeling of the Democrats of interior New York will be one of disappointment over the Rochester result, so far as the state ticket is concerned. This will be partly due to their mental reaction from the high hopes they had built upon the probability of Mayor Gaynor's nomination and partly to their conviction that the situation called for the strongest candidate for Governor the party had to offer, with Gaynor eliminated. No one can truthfully claim that John A. Dix answers that description.

HOTCHKISS TAKES A HAND

American Temperance Life Told to Open Concern's Books.

ISSUES ONE HURRY ORDER

President Delano Inclined to Fight Demand of Committee of Policyholders.

Superintendent Hotchkiss of the State Insurance Department took a hand yesterday on the policyholders' side in the fight to elect a new set of officers of the American Temperance Life Insurance Association at the annual meeting on November 15. At the request of four members of the policyholders' committee, Mr. Hotchkiss called up Frank Delano, president of the association, on the telephone and gave him half an hour to agree to let the policyholders examine the books of the association and make a list of the members to apply to for proxies for the annual meeting.

Mr. Delano made quite a little talk over the telephone, but Mr. Hotchkiss said that it was a matter of right for the policyholders to put a ticket out against the present officials, and demanded an answer within an hour. Then he looked at his watch and reduced the time to half an hour, as it was then after 4 o'clock.

Puts Issue Up to Hotchkiss.

Mr. Hotchkiss went back to Albany last night, leaving the affair in the hands of his chief clerk, and the members of the committee went home thinking that they would go to the offices of the association at No. 253 Broadway this morning and get a full list of members of the association to ask for proxies. But Mr. Delano took the half hour allowed him to think the matter over, and then turned it over to Edmund L. Mooney, of Blandy, Shipman & Mooney, the attorney for the association, to think about.

Mr. Mooney's thoughts wound up with a long telephonic conversation with Mr. Delano last night and a letter to Mr. Hotchkiss. Mr. Delano said, after his talk with Mr. Mooney:

"I have turned the affair over to our attorneys, and Mr. Hotchkiss will get his answer from them in the morning. I don't care to say anything. I prefer that the next move should come from Mr. Hotchkiss."

The troubles of the association began with an examination of its affairs by the Insurance Department in September, 1909, and a supplemental examination in May, 1910. The examiners for the department found that the officers of the association—Frank Delano, president; George E. Godward, secretary and treasurer; Stacey Wilson, manager and adjuster; D. A. Doble, medical director, and George W. Godward, a director—were also officers and directors of the National Security Company, a concern that collected the assessments and premiums of the Life Insurance Association for a commission of 20 per cent.

Delano, George E. Godward, Stacey Wilson and George W. Godward all drew salaries from both concerns—a total of $17,920 from the insurance association and $21,080 from the security company. But it was evident, the report said, that both sets of salaries were paid from money collected from members of the insurance association, and the department forced the association to abrogate the contract.

The examiners found in the examination in September, 1909, that $7,289 13 of "cash" assets was represented in fact by memoranda of unsecured loans to officers of the association. The loans were taken up at once, and Delano explained to the examiners that the largest part of the money had been advanced to him for payments on a house he was building and that he intended to execute a mortgage and take up the loans as soon as the house was finished.

Policyholders Want New Officers.

The conditions disclosed by the examination led the policyholders to form a committee to try to elect a new set of officers. They have secured many proxies, but they are still in the minority, as they cannot get access to the books to make a full list of members of the association. Louis Annin Ames is chairman of the committee and John D. Knapp the secretary. Knapp was formerly superintendent of agencies for the association.

Stacey Wilson, manager of the association, made a statement yesterday in which he said that "every loan made by the company was secured by first mortgage on real property at a valuation approved by the Insurance Department, and that they were transferred to other investors, who were glad to get them the moment they were criticised under the new law, as the records show, and that every cent expended by the company for expenses or otherwise has been expended lawfully and properly."

Wilson was formerly secretary of the Empire Life Insurance Society, successor to the Home Benefit Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1906 with assets of $8,000 and liabilities of $4,000,000, according to the report of the receiver.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL W. C. BOOTH.

Colonel William C. Booth died on Monday in his home, No. 253 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. General debility had confined him to his bed for nearly a month. Colonel Booth was born in Brooklyn on December 20, 1831. He was an architect and a builder. He built the Brighton Beach Music Hall in twenty-three days.

He was a member of the 14th Regiment, and went with that organization to the Civil War. He afterward became colonel of the 52d Regiment. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., and was one of the guard of honor at General Grant's funeral. Colonel Booth also was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He leaves two sons, John F. Booth and the Rev. W. W. Booth, of the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, and three daughters, Mrs. H. C. Dewey, Mrs. Henry Hubbell and Miss Mary L. Booth.

WILLIAM WEST.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 4.—William West, president of the Hamilton (N. Y.) National Bank and treasurer of Colgate University, died in a Rochester hospital this afternoon. Mr. West was a delegate to the Democratic convention, and was taken ill with appendicitis when attending the convention and went to a hospital for treatment. He leaves a wife and one son.

FUNERAL OF JOHN S. HUYLER.

The funeral of John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer and philanthropist, who died on Saturday at his home at Rye, N. Y., was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Calvary Methodist Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue. Mrs. Huyler and the six sons and one daughter went to the church.

From shortly after 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock nearly ten thousand persons viewed the body. Several hundred employes of the Huyler offices, factory and stores and delegations from the missions in which he took an active interest attended the services. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by Dr. North, Dr. Waters, Dr. Day and Dr. Osborn. The junior choir of Calvary Church provided the song service.

The honorary pallbearers were B. F. De Klyn, T. G. Gaines, John A. Eagleson, Dr. J. Ellis, G. M. Jenkins, William C. Abbott, John A. Porter, W. R. Comfort, Thomas Uacka, John O. Downs, James Callahan, J. H. Hyburn, J. G. Beeuer, John G. Roberts, L. M. Fulton, W. T. Wardell, Julius Schillinger, John A. Haupt and Joseph Haupt.

DR. MAGIE'S FUNERAL TO-MORROW

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. David Magie, formerly of Paterson, N. J., who died at his home, No. 103 East 16th street, on Monday, will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, in Paterson, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN AVIATOR QUITS

Only Americans Will Fly in Chicago-New York Race.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—James Radley, the only foreign aviator who had entered the Chicago-New York air race for a $50,000 prize, will not fly. Telegrams from him this morning directed that his name be taken from the list of entries, because of his inability to get his Blériot monoplane in Chicago in time.

Glenn Curtiss volunteered the use of a Curtiss biplane, but Radley was unwilling to attempt the long flight in a strange machine. His inability to enter his machine was due to a movers' strike in Paris, delaying departure, and a slow boat, which landed at New York one day late. Rain precluded preliminary flights to-day by the remaining aviators.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The proposed flight of Walter Brookins from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis next Saturday was peremptorily called off by the Aero Club of St. Louis to-night, following a disagreement with the Springfield Fair Association.

GATTI-CASAZZA RETURNS

Opera Director Tells of Plans for Season at Metropolitan.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, returned to this country with his wife, who is known on the operatic stage as Mme. Alda, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which docked last night. The director was full of Mme. Alda's successes and plans.

Mme. Alda, it appears, sang in "La Bohème" in Brussels twice recently to the largest audiences which her husband had ever seen in the opera house in that city—"42,000 franc houses," he described them. He said she would consume the first six weeks of her season here in a tour of twenty-two concerts, beginning in Ann Arbor, Mich. In Boston, he said, she would open the opera season in the title role of "Manon Lescaut," a new role for her. Richard Bartholemy, who will go on tour with Mme. Alda, singing with her, was a fellow passenger.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza said that Humperdink would come here on December 6 to attend the first performance of "Die Königskinder." He branded as baseless the reports of Puccini's illness coming from Italy and added that the composer was coming to attend the opening of "The Girl of the Golden West," sailing from the other side on November 9.

George Maxwell, Puccini's representative and the representative also of Tito Ricordi, who was a passenger on the Kaiser, said that in a recent talk with him he had found Toscanini, who is to conduct here "The Girl of the Golden West," most enthusiastic over that opera. The cast for it in New York, he said, would consist of Caruso, Amato, as a barytone, and Mme. Emmy Destinn. The last week in December the opera will be given in Boston, where Constantino will take the tenor part and the other two important roles will be sung by Baklanoff, the Russian barytone, and Carmen Melis.

"FIRST YOU GET AN IDEA"

After That Novels Are Easy, So W. J. Locke Intimates.

The man who made "Septimus," William J. Locke, the English novelist, told something last evening of the joys and sorrows of an author in creating his characters, his heroes, his heroines and the lesser people in his book. Mr. Locke is on a visit to this country, which will continue possibly until the new year, and which will take him West and South in the wide nation.

"It's hard to define just how an author does start out," he said, as he lounged his thin, spare frame back in a chair. "First, you get an idea of the story. And then your man begins. You think about him more and more, and finally he resolves into a human being. You know about what you want him to do, and then you begin to get other people for him. These, too, must be worked out in character, and, finally, when you think you have it all ready, well—you trust in God and go ahead.

"Of course there is a good deal that 'evolutes' and there are extensions, but I don't think there are many radical changes. An author, as I have found him, usually knows what he wishes to do. I generally have my book well plotted before I begin."

Mr. Locke does not use any artificial aids to genius, or short cuts, such as a stenographer or phonograph, or even a typewriter.

"Why should I," he asked, "when I consider three hundred words a good hour's work? Of course a man must pick and choose his words, even in the first drafts. I usually work from four to six hours a day, splitting this into periods of two hours each. Yes, I find it better to work every day at certain times than to wait for inspiration."

The author of "The Beloved Vagabond" came over to see about the production of his play, "The Man from the Sea," which has already appeared in London, with Robert Loraine in the title part. He has no new play in preparation, but a novel from his pen is about half way through, and may be expected in the spring. He is the guest of Rutger Bleecker Jewett, manager of the John Lane Company's New York house. Mr. Jewett will accompany Mr. Locke on his trip through the country later.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS ROSENHEIMER.

Edward T. Rosenheimer, who was indicted for murder in the first degree on the charge of running down and killing Miss Grace Hough with his automobile on Pelham Parkway last August, pleaded not guilty yesterday in General Sessions and was remanded to the Tombs for trial in default of $50,000 bail.

MR. LEISHMAN ON WAY HOME.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Ambassador Leishman left Rome to-day, on leave of absence. He will go to his home in Pittsburg, and in his absence Secretary Garrett will be in charge of the embassy.

HUNTINGTON WILSON IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Huntington Wilson, the American Assistant Secretary of State, has arrived here. Mr. Wilson, while seeking rest and a change in Europe, will look into the condition of some of the American embassies while abroad.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"Busy Bees" of Sharon, Conn., through Grace E. Per Lee, treasurer	$10 00
William E. West	10 00
William A. Read	100 00
Julia Billings, Woodstock, Vt.	25 00
Ray Alfred Duane Pell	5 00
Robert Keith, Kansas City, Mo.	1 00
Dr. J. R. Miller, Rock Hill, S. C.	1 00
Previously acknowledged	35,896 79
Total, October 4, 1910	$36,048 79

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

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

Celebration of the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, all day.

State convention of the Independence League, Cooper Union, 4 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue, "Oregon," James R. Lynch; Public School 59, No. 228 East 57th street, "Paris," Roland S. Dawson; Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue, "Hunting and Fishing," Professor Charles L. Bristol; E. S. H. S. Hall, 76th street and East River, "Yellowstone National Park," Robert G. Weyh, jr.; Public Library, No. 66 Leroy street, "The Real Tokio," Merton Leonard; Sunshine Chapel, No. 556 West 40th street, "A Nation of Patriots," Sanford C. Hearn; Young Men's Christian Association Hall, No. 5 West 125th street, "Berlin," Professor Henry E. Northrop; Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, 92d street and Lexington avenue, "Eastern Campaigns," Frank D. Baugher; Young Men's Institute Hall, No. 222 Bowery, "Hamlet," Mrs. Grace A. Burt Homan.

THE DRAMA

"The Concert," Played at the Belasco Theatre.

He is a famous pianist, composer, teacher, from somewhere on the Continent of Europe, and he has lived fourteen or fifteen years in New York, where the women make fools of themselves in his behalf. His name is Gabor Arany, and he wears long hair, which his wife dyes in the few moments of domesticity which he kindly allows her for the purpose. He is conceited, selfish, irresponsible, and he is called "Master" by a pack of pretty women who pay him $10 a lesson for the privilege of being near him and worshipping him. He is prosperous, has a sufficiently gorgeous flat in Central Park West (of course) and a bungalow in the Catskills, keeps a motor, but no valet; has a woman secretary who is as big a fool as himself, and whom he gets to pack his baggage when his enamoured pupils do not take that task out of her hands. His wife is a woman of sense, although she married him; she feeds his little eccentricities, as those of genius must, it seems, be fed, and she keeps herself in the background, while he has all the applause and adoration in front. One day he goes away "to give a concert." It is really to be a duet, up there in the mountain bungalow, and the other player is to be a pretty pupil, a Mrs. Dallas. Of course he doesn't tell this. And there is to be no audience. Mrs. Arany discovers what is going on, and so does the pretty pupil's husband, Dr. Dallas. Mrs. Arany and Dr. Dallas follow to the bungalow by the next train, and, arriving there, win back their respective better, or worse, halves by pretending that they, too, are affinities who are now free to give where they love. Jealousy works its customary stage effects. Dr. Dallas wins back his wife, and we leave Mrs. Arany dying "The Master's" hair.

The fault of this play is that the adapter and the actor deprive the principal character of any redeeming trait. Women may break their hearts over him, but he eats, drinks, composes, plays, goes fishing and admires himself in the mirror without the smallest notion of anybody's feeling and without any real feeling of his own. He may be a "master," but he is unquestionably a cad. His wife says the women have spoiled him. She is a charitable person. He says that the worship of the women is necessary to his professional existence, which is probably true. But, true or otherwise, he is a tiresome and depressing person to have about the house. In the play you have him for about three hours.

Nobody can quarrel with Mr. Ditrichstein for playing the part in a fashion unintended by the author, because Mr. Ditrichstein is himself the author, or at any rate the adapter, so that he probably knows what he intended to do and what the original author, Herman Bahr, wished to be done. But Mr. Ditrichstein, clever as he is, and he is very clever, gives us in his Gabor Arany a most unlikable man, an insufferable creature who hasn't the soul of a cheese. In spite of his rhapsodizing, in spite of his fame, of musical talent, genius if you will, this Arany is so little like a real man that he never shows a man's spirit, a man's grit, a spark of manly feeling. He is the sort of person that you would like to duck in the river or kick off the bridge. And the more cleverly Mr. Ditrichstein acts him to that end the more obnoxious Arany becomes. His bungalow, you gather, has been the scene of many "private concerts." At the end of this affair he tells his wife that he will sell the place. But you know that his character is unaltered.

The first act of this play has neither depth nor any other dimension. But the second act has merit even if it sails close to the wind, and after that it goes on well if at some risk of tediousness. There is a moment when the play falls to sheer farce, but no harm is done. Miss Janet Beecher is refreshingly sweet, earnest and sensible as the wife of the unspeakable Arany, and William Morris matches her in straightforward manly fashion as Dr. Dallas. But the age-old stage trick to which they are driven, affecting a passion which they do not feel, is wearisome through no fault of the players. Jane Grey is good, very effective indeed, as the flighty Mrs. Dallas, but after all you don't quite believe in her contrition, any more than you believe in sundry other qualities and quantities of this play, which is as unreal a play as we have seen below The Bronx in a long time. Mr. Cope is first rate as an Irish servant of "The Master's" up there at the bungalow, and there are several beautiful beings, beautifully gowned, worshippers of Gabor. Of these, the first and most attractive is Miss Edith Cartwright, a daughter of Charles Cartwright. This young lady looks, moves and speaks so well that she will be more than welcome when she has more to do. All the parts were well taken, and the piece was perfectly staged.

Mr. Belasco, always an ingenious person, has thought out something new for his audience room—a pair of electric radiators over one of his rows of orchestra seats. They may be very attractive to look at, but they are exquisitely uncomfortable to sit under. Gabor Arany might have been a more penitent creature had he been subjected to their heat.

The play ended late. It was well received, although some of the applause seemed labored. A. W.

CAST OF "THE CONCERT."

Gabor Arany	Leo Ditrichstein
Dr. Dallas	William Morris
McGinnis	John W. Cope
Helen Arany	Janet Beecher
Flora Dallas	Jane Grey
Eva Wharton	Alice Leal Pollock
Mrs. McGinnis	Belle Theodore
Miss Merk	Catherine Proctor
Fanny Martin	Edith Cartwright
Claire Flower	Margaret Bloodgood
Natalie Moncrieff	Adelaide Barrett
Edith Gordon	Cora Witherspoon
Georgine Roland	Elsie Glynn
Laura Sage	Edna Griffin
Mrs. Lennon-Roch	Katheryn Tyndall
Mrs. Chatfield	Mary Johnson

NORDICA SAILS FOR EUROPE

Expresses Desire to Sing Opera in English When She Returns.

Mme. Lillian Nordica sailed for Paris on the Kaiser Wilhelm II yesterday, after expressing a desire to sing opera in English on her return. In Paris she will sing "Tristan and Isolde" in French for the first time.

"The time is ripe for breaking away from the old order," said she. "We have men capable of managing the enterprise, and there is no reason why we should not have opera in our own tongue."

George W. Young, the banker, Mme. Nordica's husband, who was present to see her off, was a witness of the discomfiture of Miss Sophie Brandt. Oscar Hammerstein's star in "Hans the Flute Player." Miss Brandt went to the ship to say good-by to her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, of this city, who is also bound for Paris.

Miss Brandt absent mindedly carried the handbag, which her aunt had given her to hold, ashore with her, and realized after the liner had moved into the stream that the bag contained Mrs. Walker's letters of credit and all her money. Miss Brandt wept, but the officials of the line assured her that the mistake could be made clear by wireless, so that her aunt would not suffer on the voyage, and that the bag could be ship