

ANSWER FOR MRS. MACKAY

MRS. BLATCH DOESN'T BELIEVE IN PEACEFUL WAITING

Maybe the Men Will Share the Ballot With the Women when the Later Ask for it, but she Doesn't Expect That Such Wild Methods Will Be Successful.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, under whose auspices Mrs. Pankhurst is to begin her lecture tour in America, had several things to say yesterday afternoon to those who found her in her office at 43 East Twenty-second street concerning the interview which Mrs. Clarence Mackay gave to the newspapers on Wednesday.

"I agree with Mrs. Mackay," she began, "in her opinion that in order to secure the enfranchisement of women it is not necessary for us to imitate methods which are being used in other countries. I feel, however, that there is no reason why the American women should not give a hearty welcome to one who has made so gallant a fight for political liberty as has Mrs. Pankhurst. Whether her methods would be good for America or not, the fact remains that she has become a person to be reckoned with by the party in power in the House of Commons. We don't consider it necessary to employ the methods of the Russian anarchists in this country, yet we have not hesitated to welcome such men as Teichkowsky.

"Mrs. Mackay says that when the women of the United States unite in demanding the vote they will not be contented with the vote they will continue Mrs. Blatch, "and she proposes to undertake an educational campaign to make them understand that they really want it. Now it has been my experience that very few persons are converted to a belief in any doctrine or cause by means of dissertation and argument, no matter how clever it may be. In my opinion more women have been converted to suffrage by the much criticised militant methods than by all the perfectly good academic speeches made during the past fifty years.

Why, Mrs. John Brannan told me that she had been converted by the third imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst. Nothing appeals so much to women as self-sacrifice.

"But don't you believe that when the women of the United States do decide that they want the ballot the men will give it to them?" she was asked.

"I think that if we wait for suffrage until all the women of the United States or even a large majority of them want it we shall wait forever," she responded without a moment's hesitation. "The problem of all reformers has been to win by means of a small but determined minority."

"Then you believe in fighting men?" asked some one hopefully.

"Oh, no! I wouldn't fight them for the world, but I must confess I find them irritating at times. I have just been talking with one of the industrial workers who are on strike and she told me that policemen arrested twenty-eight of her co-workers on the charge of picketing when they were simply walking up and down in an orderly manner. This girl seemed much amused at what Mrs. Mackay said about American manhood, although she admitted that she herself didn't perhaps know much about it in the abstract.

"I shouldn't be willing to say anything in regard to this interview," went on Mrs. Blatch, "except the fact that Mrs. Mackay seems to be speaking not only for herself but for the Equal Franchise Society, and alludes to me in her statement as chairman of one of her committees. I am not a member of the committee, but my views on the subject of methods of work to be pursued do not tally with those which she has expressed.

I believe that open air meetings have been among the most successful of furthering the cause of suffrage. Lucy Stone Blackwell told me that the trouble loyally Massachusetts was attended with magnificent results. The women of Chicago, who have been making such a gallant fight for municipal suffrage, not only held open air meetings but made speeches from the platforms of trains running between Springfield and Chicago.

"The American man may possess all the civility with which Mrs. Mackay and I am sure I hope he does—but I don't believe that he is going to send the vote up to the American woman tucked away in a bunch of violets like a man who admits in a sweetly boylike manner that she would like it."

In reply to a question as to what she thought about Mrs. Mackay's statement that she preferred to leave politics alone and let the men share the responsibility of the Government with the other sex, she said that she did not consider the Equal Franchise Society had the right to ask candidates for office to state their attitude on woman suffrage. Mrs. Blatch replied that her chief emotion was one of surprise.

"Mrs. Mackay has evidently changed her views on this subject within the past few days," she said. "It is well known that she went to Albany and interviewed Gov. Hughes and Speaker Wadsworth on this question. To one who believed her right to do this, but why didn't she go to see Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, about as much right to ask the Assembly members from her district what they think about it? Furthermore, she not only wrote to Orlando Hubbs when he was a candidate for Assemblyman in the district in which Roslyn is situated, and asked him to state his position on the suffrage question. She sent his letter to us and we have a special card for it in our index."

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"The Jolly Bachelors" to Open at New Haven on October 28.

Low Fields's elaborate production of his new review, to be called "The Jolly Bachelors," by Glen Macdonough and Raymond Hubbell, authors of "The Midnight Sons," is booked to open in New Haven on October 28.

The engagement of Forbes-Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, originally announced for one month only, has been extended. All other engagements scheduled at Maxine Elliott's Theatre up to the time of Miss Elliott's own New York opening, about January 1, have been cancelled. After that date the distinguished English actor will either go on tour or be transferred to another Shubert playhouse in New York.

Shubert's announce that the complete company to support Marguerite Clark in "The Wishing Ring" includes Robert Dampier, Grace Goodhall, King Elton, Cecil De Mille, Robert Lee Hill, Elton, Agnes Everett, George E. Brown, George Girard, Louise Demsey, Frederick Gibbs, Robert Tansley, Pearl Egan and Harry Wilson.

Yesterday James Bernard Fagan's newspaper play, "The Earth," Mr. Fagan arrived from London and is directing the re-creation of Edmund Broese in the star, and Mr. Fagan has engaged to support him Frances Nordstrom, Frank Mills, Leslie Johnson, Helen Macbeth, Louise Rial, Molligan, Harris L. Forbes and Charles G. Gerrard.

Lilly Lillian made her first appearance in America yesterday at the Hippodrome theatre, when she sang Nannette Flack's roles in the three acts "A Trip to Japan," "The Ballet of the Jewels" and "Inside the Earth." Miss Lillian has been assigned to the Hippodrome company as alternate prima donna.

LOVE NOT UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Judicial Prejudgments That It Controls Everything Legitimately.

Surrogate Thomas dismissed yesterday the objections of David R. Heine to the probate of the will and codicil of his daughter, Mrs. Minnie H. Vogel, by which her lawyer and fiancé, Nathan D. Stern, got \$50,000 and bequests to her relatives were revoked. A suit brought to upset the will and codicil is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The Surrogate found that after the death of Mrs. Vogel's husband, Max, his estate was practically insolvent. Mr. Stern undertook to settle with the creditors and they agreed to take their money in such amounts as Mrs. Vogel could pay. Eventually Mrs. Vogel became the absolute owner of the Hudsonia apartments. "While you and I might value Mr. Stern's services in this instance at \$50,000," said the Surrogate, "there is no telling what value a woman might put upon these whose heart has become interested and whose affections were aroused. There was plainly a very warm attachment between the decedent and Mr. Stern, and he was openly and avowedly her affianced lover. The last act between the two before the operation that preceded her death was that they kissed, and she asked that her engagement ring be left in her finger while the operation was performed.

There is no evidence of undue influence except the influence that controls everything—love.

DARTMOUTH INAUGURATION.

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols Formally Inaugurated Into Office.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols was today inaugurated tenth president of Dartmouth. Hanover in all her history never saw such an assemblage of distinguished men as was here today.

One hundred or more colleges, American and European, sent their representatives to do honor to the man selected to carry on the policies of Dr. Tuoker.

Following the invocation were the exercises of induction and the presentation of the keys to the man selected by Frank S. Streeter on behalf of the trustees. President Nichols made a brief speech of acceptance. Following this was the reading of the unique features of the ceremony, the famous "Welcome to the Wheelock succession" by the former president, William Jewett Tuoker. Dr. Tuoker entrusted to the safe keeping of his successor the historic Wheelock punchbowl. Dr. Nichols made a brief response.

HATPINS WIN THE DAY.

Brooklyn Women Thus Armed Prevent the Setting Up of Unlucky Pole.

A display of wicked looking hatpins in front of them, to the right and the left of them had a gang of employees of the Edison Electric Light Company sent to set wooden poles in Herkimer street, near Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn, at bay yesterday until the arrival of Patrick F. Lynch, Superintendent of Highways.

Already dismayed by the attitude of a dozen women residents of the street who declared the beauty must not be spoiled by the erection of "those ugly poles," the workmen were utterly routed by the appearance of Lynch, who revoked a license which had been issued to the men and bade them begone.

A hole already had been dug in front of the home of Mrs. George Denicks, 1210 Herkimer street, and a woman neighbor obtained a large rocking chair and other hatpins and seated herself over the hole. Other women looked from their homes to the defence of the pretty street.

Among them were Mrs. Reuben L. Haskell of 1313 Herkimer street, wife of the former leader of the Twenty-third Assembly district; Mrs. P. H. Keeler of 1212, wife of a physician; Mrs. Charles Van Sise of 1208, and Mrs. Edna M. O'Brien of 1187. Mrs. Alexander S. Drescher, wife of the Democratic Alderman candidate in the district, was passing, and she urged the women to stand firm.

Dyer—Lydecker.

The marriage of Ensign Horace Tyler Dyer, U. S. N., and Miss Nathalie Lydecker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lydecker, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Seventy-first street. The bride, Miss Lydecker, wore a white satin gown embroidered and trimmed with point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Christina Gurilla was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Harold Robinson, wife of the late Mr. Honk, Emily Ward, Marjorie Muzzy and Helen Lydecker. The best man was Kenneth H. Hanson, V. M. C. Ensign Henry Kent Hewitt, and Midshipman John Eisman, U. S. N., and Leigh Ken Lydecker and Kenneth Lydecker. A small reception for relatives and members of the bride party followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 11 East Eighty-first street.

Van Rensselaer—Mason.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Miss Mabel G. Mason, daughter of Mr. Herbert C. Mason of Boston, and Payton J. Van Rensselaer of New York were married at noon today at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A cousin of the bride, the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, D. D., rector of the church, was to have officiated, but owing to the death of the rector the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Oscar Moore of St. George's Church in New York.

Setchick—Williams.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Frederick A. Schick, auditor a member of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Miss M. Williams, daughter of Dr. J. M. Williams, of the same city, were united in marriage in Zion Episcopal Church here to-night. The wedding was celebrated at the church and the subsequent reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Covell—Allison.

Charles Herbert Covell and Miss Florence Allison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allison of this city, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Angels Church, near the corner of 42d and West End avenue, by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lauroy Townsend. Mrs. Arthur Alexander Cross and Mrs. Edward Austin were bridesmaids of the bride, were the attendants. William S. Covell, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and there were Arthur Alexander Crosby, Edward Austin Choate, William M. Allison, Isaac Nelson, John Tingus Reid, and Rowland H. Smith.

Lynch—Chauncey.

Miss Madeline Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey of 129 Jerome street, Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Edmund Ambrose Lynch. The wedding took place at the country home of the bride's parents, 1000 East 10th street, near Bishop Burgess performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. C. T. J. Wrigley of Brooklyn.

Grand Must Pay for Keeping Girl Single.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 14.—Because she stayed home and cared for her parents for nineteen years when she might have married and made a home for herself, Margaret O'Mara today got verdict of \$3,114 in suit against her mother, Catherine O'Mara. It developed that the mother promised to pay the daughter wages if she would stay at the old farm.

"Not a dull page" is literally true. —Toronto Globe, Sept. 25.

REX BEACH'S NEW NOVEL

The Silver Horde

The account of the hero's desperate struggle across the pass and back to civilization is one of the best. . . . timely reading in these days of polar exploration. —Springfield Republican, Sept. 25.

"Neither Kipling nor Zola has created a more human adventures—a soldier of the frontier!" —Portland Oregonian, Sept. 25.

By far Mr. Beach's best story. —Rochester Herald, Oct. 2.

Beach's best romance. . . . never a break in the narrative, never a slackening of interest. —San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 25.

Tempestuous story of fortune and love. —Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 25.

REX BEACH'S NEW NOVEL

The Silver Horde

A fine and valuable novel. San Francisco Argonaut, Sept. 25.

Holds the reader breathless. —Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 19.

Beach at his best. —Rochester Union, Sept. 25.

It is the Iliad of leaping salmon, of lawless men and primitive passions. —Denver News, Sept. 20.

One is never disappointed. —New York World, Sept. 18.

HARPER & BROTHERS

C. R. FLINT TALKS AIRSHIPS

BELIEVES THEY WILL SOON BE USED AS WAR ENGINES.

He is the financial backer of the Wrights and regrets that the United States did not buy their invention—James Gordon Bennett Returns to America.

Charles R. Flint, who has been three months in Europe making note of the industrial conditions there and incidentally seeing Orville Wright develop plane stunts, arrived last evening by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland full of the subject of aviation. He admitted that he had been backing the Wright brothers financially for the last two years, but declared that was not the reason for his belief in the eventual triumph of the heavier than air flying machine. He thought the United States should have bought the secret of the Wright brothers' invention and thereby have obtained control absolutely of the most successful flying machine in the world, instead of forcing the Wrights to go abroad for recognition.

Mr. Flint said that it would be a short time only before the perfected aeroplane would be used in war. "For the cost of two battleships," he said, "you can manufacture 5,000 aerial war craft. The Government spends about \$150,000,000 a year for the maintenance of a navy that would be at the mercy of the torpedo boats of the sky."

Mr. Flint said he had believed in the Wright brothers from the beginning, but that he did not desire to make public the fact that he was backing them until he was sure that the machine would be accepted by the people as a success. He was confident that the Wright aeroplane eventually would be not only an engine of war but a commercial asset.

Mr. Flint said the English people felt keenly the superior progress of the Americans and Germans. In round figures, he said, the percentage of exports of German goods was double that of England, and the gain of America in exports of manufactured articles was five times more than that of England. The secret of the success of America and Germany was easy to find. It was due to the advantages of special machinery and methods available through the centralization of manufacturing interests; in other words, through the trusts. Although the United States paid practically twice as much for labor, they could manufacture things at less cost.

Mr. Flint said that he had observed that the Europeans had developed "the art of capitalization" better than the Americans, excelling in writing attractive prospectuses. He found in conversation with bankers of England and Germany that they regarded us in advance as being rich in securing enormous amounts of capital. The foreigners attributed this to our industrial combinations, which gave them confidence in our success.

Mr. Flint was accompanied by his wife, his daughter and his son-in-law, the Baron Paul Zelnitzki. Other passengers by the Deutschland were James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. Emil Ross, wife of the American director of the Hamburg-American Line; Gen. William F. Draper, former Minister to Italy, who cheerfully paid duty on about \$7,000 worth of goods, remarking that he believed that the small reception of tax collecting; Charles H. Steinway, Dr. Ludwig Wullner, Sir William Young, Herbert G. Squires, American Minister to Panama, Count Richard Strachwitz, Prof. Max Friedlander, Henry Waterston, M. C. De Macchi, conductor of the National Opera Company at Turin, who said that Caruso, the tenor, had been foolish to come over here so young before he had his voice under proper control; Dr. Charles T. Gibson, Carl von Buoh, German Minister to Guatemala, and Count Giuseppe Rasponi.

WALLING'S PROMISES TO MARRY

In France, Germany and Switzerland still Not Specifically Enough Described. Supreme Court Justice Blanchard granted yesterday the second application by William English Walling, the rich Socialist writer, for a bill of particulars in the suit brought against him by Anna Crane, a young French woman, for \$100,000 for breach of promise. In the young woman's original complaint she was indefinite as to where the alleged marriage ceremony was held, so many persons from one ship. All hands will have to stay there fourteen days at the expense of the steamship company.

New Plans for J. B. Duke Residence.

Horace Trumbauer, as architect, has filed new plans for the city residence to be erected for J. B. Duke at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-eighth street. It will have a spacious central entrance on the street side, flanked with Doric pilasters, and having Ionic columns at the second and third stories crowned with a decorated pediment. It will have tall casement windows finished with ornamental railings at the different stories and courts around the entrance. The main floor will be divided by a large central hall opening on one side into the dining room and library, and on the other into the drawing room and music room. The revised cost of the building is \$285,000.

Lady Cook to Lecture Here.

M. E. Sparr of London, a nephew of Lady Cook, arrived yesterday by the Majestic to arrange for a lecture tour of his aunt in this country and Canada. Lady Cook is coming on Sunday by the Galia.

Mr. Crane Says He Feels Greatly Relieved, as It Would Be Regretful to Him to Continue His Official Relations—Dropped From Department Payroll.

TAFT CLOSES CRANE INCIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The incident involving a charge of official indiscretion against Charles B. Crane was closed today. President Taft closed it in a telegram to Mr. Crane accepting the tender of his resignation of the office of Minister to China. The telegram, sent through Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the President, was as follows:

PRISCOTT, Ariz., Oct. 13, 1909. Fred W. Carpenter, Secretary to the President, Washington, D. C.

Concur in the letter under date of October 12, which the Secretary of State has addressed to you, and I greatly regret that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation.

Mr. Crane left Washington for New York at 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Walter Fisher, the Chicago lawyer who has been advising him. Before leaving he gave the following statement to the press:

"I am greatly relieved by the President's decision. There had been no minute since I learned the attitude of the Department of State when I have not contemplated the possibility of a continuance of my official relations with the deepest repugnance. Nevertheless, I have felt that my obligation to the President was to permit him to decide the issue. I have appreciated fully what would be involved in a decision by him that I should continue. I have realized also the possibility of incurring complete information at this time. He has chosen to base his decision upon the circumstances found by the Secretary of State.

"I accepted the Chinese mission at his request and solely because of assurances that I could be and would be permitted to be of service to the country in constructive work of the greatest importance to me. It has been made perfectly clear that conditions here were not and are not such as to make this possible. To demonstrate this has involved a personal humiliation such as no self-respecting man who is drafted into the public service should be called on to endure, but I am grateful indeed that I have had the test of official confidence and support here rather than in China and now rather than at some real crisis involving the honor or the interest of the nation.

"I think I should state at this time that until I arrived here last Sunday I had never seen the newspaper article which is made the excuse for my recall, nor had I heard that such an article had been published, and at my interview with the Secretary of State it was not shown to me. I accept the description of the article and consequences then given to me and assumed full responsibility for my connection with it, purely incidental as that connection was.

Mr. Crane was dropped from the payroll of the State Department to-day. He took the oath of office on August 4 last and has been Minister to China for about two months and ten days. The salary of the post is \$12,000 a year. At this rate Mr. Crane will receive slightly more than \$2,250 for his services.

The State Department had no comment to make on the Crane case to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—There is a new line of local gossip here regarding the enforced resignation of Charles B. Crane as Minister to China. Some of Mr. Crane's friends are saying that his attitude toward local politics and his open friendliness for the heads of the Western reform movement contributed largely to the break.

When he reached this city on October 2, one of Mr. Crane's first actions was to ally himself with the forces of the graft, and to engage in an active fight against the Southern Pacific political machine. It was this machine which secured the instruction of the California delegation for Taft at the nominating convention. Mr. Crane also issued an authorized interview in support of the graft prosecution and against the "integrity" which was engaged in opposition.

When the President arrived here he was entertained by a group of politicians affiliated with the Southern Pacific. It is not likely that he was left unaware of Mr. Crane's interview and the position given out by Mr. Crane's secretary, Walter S. Rogers, which went much further. Nor is it possible that he did not cultivate him considerable embarrassment, considering the associations which he has outlined in the State.

It is believed here that the recall of Mr. Crane, following so closely upon this revelation of a distinct divergence of ideas between himself and the President, hinged a great deal more upon American politics than foreign diplomacy.

Life of Robert Fulton

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