

SUNFLOWER TALK BY WHITE

YES, WHITE OF EMPORIA, THE UPLIFT MAN OF THE WEST.

Canaanism Get a Swat From Direct Primary States.—High Price of Meat Due to High Price of Land—Simple Life and Soda Fountain for Uncle Bill.

William Allen White of Emporia—is it needful to add Kansas?—arrived in town late on Thursday night to take the first steps in fulfilling the prophecy made several months ago regarding a certain hypothetical chair of worldwide information to be established at Columbia University. To be sure, the chair is not yet, but Mr. White has come to address the English department of Columbia, and furthermore is to return in May to deliver its annual Phi Beta Kappa address.

Mr. White emphatically denied that he has any designs on the dramaticurgic art. "No play for me," he said. "All the fellows who come out of the West and write plays get to sitting up until after late bedtime and fighting booze and associating with yellow headed persons. I'm dead sure about the play, the simple life and soda fountain for Uncle Bill. But I'm going back to the cloister." He added reassuringly, "back to the sweet serenity of books," the day after the primary.

The sound of the word primary acted on the Kansas as match to gunpowder. He jumped up from his chair and began pacing the hotel compartment gaged-linearly.

"Kansas is not insurgent," the volley began. "Kansas is Republican. But our State organization, our Governor and most of our State officers are entirely out of sympathy with the Aldrich-Cannon interpretation of the Republican platform. The fact that six out of our eight Congressmen adhere to the Aldrich-Cannon interpretation has put them out of sympathy with Kansas; and in every Kansas district represented by an Aldrich-Cannon man there is now a regular Republican candidate announced against him. In the two Kansas districts represented by Murdock and Madison, who are in sympathy with the Republican organization in Kansas, there are no opposing candidates, and we have dared the Cannon-Aldrich fellows to treat candidates against Murdock and Madison as traitors."

"Moreover, Gov. Stubbs has again and again defied the Cannon-Aldrich supporters in Kansas to bring out a gubernatorial candidate against him. They have gone over the State trying to get some one to run against Stubbs and over the Murdock and Madison districts to get some one to run against them; they have lamentably failed.

"Now these regular organized Republicans of Kansas who are running against the stand pat Congressmen in Kansas have put out personal platforms. Each Congressman candidate pledges himself to stand by the Republican national platform and to redeem the pledge by doing all he can to revise the tariff downward. He pledges himself to be a public enemy of a party servant and to have no action which he regards as inimical to the interests of the country.

"Attorney-General Jackson, who is running for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district, after pledging himself to vote against Cannon and against the candidate for Speaker named by the Cannon wing of the party, says in his platform that he shall serve by and for the party serves the country. This phrase is paraphrased in the platform of every candidate running against the incumbents.

"Would you call Kansas a model insurgent State? Mr. White was asked. "These conditions are not unique nor peculiar to Kansas. They exist in Iowa, where the majority of the delegates follow Senator Dolliver and Senator Cummins, there are candidates running against the stand pat Congressmen in every district, practically in opposition to those who voted as free men in Congress. All these Iowa candidates for Congress against the stand pat Congressmen have pledged themselves to oppose to those who voted as free men in Congress. All these Iowa candidates for Congress against the stand pat Congressmen have pledged themselves to oppose to those who voted as free men in Congress. All these Iowa candidates for Congress against the stand pat Congressmen have pledged themselves to oppose to those who voted as free men in Congress.

"In Nebraska the same conditions exist, except that the Republicans of Nebraska, apart from a State organization, for the purpose of opposing all Cannon-Aldrich candidates, propose to put up a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Burdett. William M. Barry, secretary of the national Republican committee, is a candidate for Congress in a tariff revision, anti-Cannon platform in Nebraska. The revision is insurgent right square up to the throne.

"In Dakota and in Minnesota the Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska conditions are duplicated, as they also are in Wisconsin. Moreover, this revolt against Cannonism will be found to be just as active in Illinois as it is in Kansas. Wherever in the West the people have the direct primary, every candidate for Congress will find himself facing opposition, and it will do no good for this stand pat Congressman in any district to jump up a local candidate. Because under the primary law a jumped up local candidate will only divide the strength of the stand pat Congressman in that particular county or locality, leaving his opposition practically undivided. For this reason, the people they know a jumped up candidate.

"Considering therefore the fact that these candidates for Congress have to take a direct vote of their fellow Republicans in every district, practically in the Mississippi Valley except in Indiana, where there is no primary, it may be seen that the August and September primary elections will be a direct vote on the November elections, because fundamentally these States in the Mississippi Valley have direct primaries are Republican States with good safe Republican majorities.

"And if, as we believe, the insurgents win at the great majority of these primary elections they are sure to win the election, and they will stand for the prevailing type of Republican ideals in their communities. In States not having direct primaries, in the Eastern States for instance, where the Republicans do not have a direct primary vote on Congress, the primary local candidates may be traded off to renominate the candidate of the old regime, it may be predicted that the people who want pledges on this matter of tariff revision will vote as the polls against the man who violated those pledges.

"That is why President Taft and the Democratic management generally anticipate a Democratic Congress if the present Democratic Congress its Northern constituency will come from the States which do not give the people a direct vote on Congress. The States which do not give the people a direct vote on Congress will come from New England and the Atlantic seaboard.

"Of thirty-one American States that have direct primaries, eighteen are in the Northern States, and it is a fair assumption that of these eighteen Northern States at least a dozen will send back to Congress general revision for immediate, downward, general revision of the tariff, unless more power and adequate appropriations are given to the tariff commission. And that is more, those States for the most part are agricultural States, and the gentlemen who like to hold up their buttocks of a panic to stop legislation do not like this condition of affairs they met in their old party.

"During the winter of 1907 the bulk of the people in the Mississippi Valley were not seriously affected. And those Republicans who come to Congress from the Mississippi Valley will probably compose and control and direct the Republican caucus of the next Congress. Their ideas in fact and in truth will be Republicanism.

"Thus we hope to recapture our party from the interests of commercial politics and put it back where it belongs—a party of the people. This is no dream. The men behind this endeavor are practical politicians who have carried their respective States time and again and can do it now with the sentiment of the people behind them."



Everything of value should bear a distinctive character of its own. LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES of a "vintage"

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When Mr. White generally referred to the State Capital as "Hell Raising Bill" had recovered his breath after demonstrating that insurgency is not insurgency but Republicanism he turned his thoughts and his words to the rest of the States, and it appears that even that State, with which there is nothing the matter, has felt the blasting breath.

"With things up to nine cents and cattle accordingly," said Mr. White, "the cost of living has got to be noticed. But the bulk of the rural population are not worried about the meat boycott. It is generally regarded as a futile and foolish attempt to express the indignation of the consumer at the rapacity of the wholesale meat dealers. But it has not affected the price of living."

"The cost of living is a serious problem out there too. The present increased cost of living is due to the fact that the great ranges of the desert and mountain States are being closed, as they are divided up into small farms under irrigation. Irrigated land which was once desert ranges is now from \$100 to \$400 an acre in Kansas, and in the West, grass land is from \$50 to \$61 an acre, and bottom farms from \$75 to \$150 an acre.

"All over the trough of the continent land has risen, and you can't raise a cheap steer on \$65 grazing land. Nine cent hogs and cattle are here to stay in the West, and of course it is possible that the packers' trust there is one—namely, by gouging a few pennies a pound on the price of meat, the fact remains that the high price of meat is due to the high price of the land on which it is raised, and of wool and of cotton.

"It all goes back to the land, and the high price of that is due to the expanding population of the West, and the high cost of living, and wages in the industrial sections of the country must go up, even if dividends come down. There is no hope to affect meat prices by boycotting it, as it would be just as to post trespass notices against the incoming tide."

"Out in Kansas, where municipal suffrage does not exist, there is no movement for its extension, says Mr. White, although he confesses himself a personally strong believer in woman suffrage for every State. The woman suffrage in Kansas, he reported, "that wherever it has been tried it has been found a success, and I know as a fact that the women who vote do it with a good will. That has been tried out time and again at municipal elections, where there are separate ballot boxes for the votes of the women. In Kansas, where it is not in Emporia, for instance, for the ballot box of the women to elect one man, that of the men another. The result is found by adding the majority of the men and the majority of the women upon to vote on what is called the moral issue—temperance or law enforcement."

"The handsome, popular or charming candidate, for instance, if he is on the right on law enforcement. Fine words and ability to play bridge which never get far into municipal politics in Kansas have not the right on the fundamental question at issue."

"Why three years ago in Emporia," said Mr. White, driving home his point convincingly, "the handsome man in town who was the idol of the ladies' brigade was defeated in the women's ballots by the ugliest Dutchman you ever saw at a street parade or a county fair, and the Dutchman was right on law enforcement."

Mr. White repudiates any cause for the revival of the chinch bug scare in the Sunflower State. "There is no Marjorie Daw," he said. "Mr. White is as strongly insistent as ever that Kansas is the best spot on earth to live in."

"It is the most democratic," he said. "There is a more equitable distribution of the common wealth of the people there than in most American communities. In Madison County, Kansas, which holds the largest per capita bank deposits in the United States, the difference in the size of the various deposits were small. There are no rich and no poor, practically speaking, in Kansas. Major Calvin Hood died this month in Emporia—undoubtedly the richest man in town and reputed to be one of the richest men in Kansas. He left no debt and his estate was as tidy as a ship, but only \$400,000 was found to administer upon."

"There are probably not a dozen men in the United States who have a million dollars; there are probably 100,000 families in Kansas where the head of the house has from \$10,000 to \$12,000 and that sum in Kansas or any other agricultural community gives the man the right to call himself well to do."

"And because there are no very great distinctions of wealth in the State the relations of the people are simple and pleasant. A school teacher or stenographer can go in the best bridge whist set in the State. The boy who drives a delivery wagon may put on his evening clothes and be somebody."

"Evening clothes are as common as coons in Kansas," adds the Emporian, rejoicing of the social uplift of his State. Mr. White says he is not jealous of Carrie Nation as his most successful competitor in the advertising line. And he is particularly anxious to make known his gratitude for the personal advertising which he has secured in the Emporia, especially by Tex Sax, especially in bringing him before the notice of the authorities of Columbia University. He was so grateful that he became eulogistic in a Democratic Convention of the island and may have but one daily newspaper to read," he said, "I pray that it may be The Sun."

ROOSEVELT SKETCH NO GOOD

THAT'S DOCKSTADER'S DEFENCE TO SUIT FOR \$600.

Playwright Dies and Minstrel Retorts With a Demand for \$200 He Advanced—Portrayed the Ex-President With Permission in an Earlier Skit.

Low Dockstader was a witness before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday in a suit brought against him by Francis Patrick Kennedy, a writer of theatrical sketches, to recover \$600 for the sketch "Dockstader in Africa Rescuing Roosevelt." After the jury had heard Dockstader and Kennedy give their versions of the agreement they struggled three hours trying to reach a verdict and then reported that they couldn't agree.

Kennedy said in his complaint that Dockstader agreed to give him \$600 for the sketch, but only paid \$200. Dockstader admitted that he paid \$200 on account, but said that the sketch didn't suit and put in a counterclaim for the \$200.

Dockstader testified that he had been a minstrel for thirty-three years and that Kennedy asked last March to let him write a play. Dockstader said he gave Kennedy the idea of rescuing Roosevelt in Africa and at once paid him \$200 because he wanted that much spot cash. Dockstader said that he suggested the Roosevelt idea because he had impersonated Roosevelt in other sketches "with ex-President Roosevelt's permission."

"Do you mean that you actually received Mr. Roosevelt's permission?" asked Dockstader's counsel, David Gerber. "Oh, yes," said the minstrel man. "To really impersonate him?" "Yes, indeed, and I expect to get Mr. Taft's permission also."

Dockstader said that after Kennedy read the scenario of the sketch to him he told him to go ahead, and promised to pay the other \$400 if the sketch turned out as promised. "What is a scenario?" asked Mr. Gerber. "A scenario is a promissory note—a promise to do something," Dockstader said. "A scenario is about as good as the average promissory note, because about 90 per cent. of both are failures. They are promises in the air, and when Kennedy's lawyer, William J. Cahill, was questioning Dockstader about his subsequent refusal to produce the sketch he was in the air about that time."

"You were up in the air about that time, weren't you?" "I am never up in the air," replied Dockstader. "You paid Kennedy \$200 on a gamble then?" "I did."

"And now you want it back?" "I guess I do."

The lawyer asked Dockstader why he kept the play for three weeks before he returned it, and Dockstader replied: "There was no time to lose. The Justice Greenbaum asked Dockstader what a theatrical season is, and he replied that for most companies it is from thirty to thirty-two weeks, but that he had been playing forty-five to fifty-two weeks a season in recent years."

While the jury was deliberating Kennedy offered to match Dockstader for the money involved in the case, and the minstrel replied that there wasn't any use, because he had Kennedy beaten.

**\$1,500,000 FOR NEW CHURCHES.** Episcopalians to Put That Sum Into Building—The New St. Thomas's. Episcopalians will put into new churches in Manhattan just as soon as contracts can be signed from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000. This sum does not include money being expended in completing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as far as the choir and crossing, where fully another \$500,000 is to go before the opening for public use can take place.

There have been many rumors of changes in the plans of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. There has been discussion of a site further north, fronting Central Park, but it has stopped, and the new St. Thomas's will rise on the site of the one that burned in the summer of 1906. Bids are to be in hand not later than March 5. The temporary church in present use will be interred with little, so the architects say. The structure will cost \$1,000,000, possibly \$1,500,000. The estimated cost does not include rectory.

St. Thomas's congregation has not in mind merely the erection of the costliest parish church in the world, it says, to provide a place of worship of a certain character. In spite of the fact that the site will soon be surrounded by big apartment hotels they regard that site as strategic and will follow the steps of St. Bartholomew's, lower down, and remain on the present site.

When the standing committee of the diocese of New York meets on March 3 formal application will be made to it by Trinity parish to move its Chapel of the Intercession, formerly the parish church that name, from Broadway and 158th street to Amsterdam avenue, on a plot within the bounds of Trinity Cemetery, probably at 154th street. It is likely that the new chapel will cost \$500,000, possibly \$600,000, for the upper end of Manhattan island is regarded as a very important field by the Episcopal mother parish of New York.

Negro Episcopalians have a venerable parish in St. Philip's on West Twenty-fifth street. The church has been sold, however, and plans are ready for a new structure in the upper end of Harlem, the site running through from 134th to 135th street. Work will be begun as soon as plans are ready and \$150,000 will be expended.

"The Playhouse" Plans. Charles A. Rich, as architect for the newly organized New Netherlands Theatre Company, filed plans with Building Superintendent Miller yesterday for the new theatre to be built for Manager William A. Brady, as president of the company, on the site of the old Automobile Exchange, at Nos. 137 to 145 West Forty-eighth street and to be called "The Playhouse." It is to be of brick, trimmed with limestone and marble, with a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 80 feet, and will be of the Renaissance design, with bays fitted with small paneled windows above the portico. The auditorium will be three stories with a balcony and gallery, and above these will be two additional floors of scenic studios. The building is to cost \$170,000.

**TELEPHONIA** SPRING TOUR VIA Pennsylvania R. R. March 8, 1910 Round \$50 Trip FROM NEW YORK SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN from New York to Jacksonville, Florida, returning via Miami, Cuba, and other points. For particulars consult Ticket Agents, or C. Studda, E. P. A., 231 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



Packard Motor Car Co. N.Y. 1861 BROADWAY. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A physician in a downtown office building was sending his pipe down to the boiler room to be cleaned by a pressure of about eighty pounds of steam.

"There's a trick I learned as a youngster when I was a local surgeon on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad," said he. "I noticed that fellows would hang about the engine and when the boiler was 'blowing out' their pipe bows against the exhaust with tongs. In these days of steam heated buildings this efficient method of cleaning is at the command of every pipe smoker. When the bowl has been scraped left the steam go through it for a minute and the pipe is as clean as new and sweeter than ever. Sometimes I put a finishing touch to it by running a little alcohol through."

"The last time I was here I saw that same woman," said the man who was waiting for his glasses to be adjusted. The optician looked across the room to a little woman in faded black. "Yes," he said, "and you should be here three months from to-day you would see her again. She comes every three months. She is a palmist. Nobody gives closer attention to the eyes than the professional palmist. Most of them wear glasses and they visit an optician regularly. With every change in their eyes their glasses are changed. They have to do that to keep track of the lines and see what they mean. They have been eye themselves, those persons who patronize palmists, and are apt to pick out any number of little strange lines and see what they mean. If the palmist can't see the lines herself she is likely to get into trouble."

"Buying meat with the help of pictures is the latest fad," said a butcher. "I'd like to dollar to know who started it. I'd give a send him to jail. Every cook book prints pictures showing just how the different cuts of meat ought to look, and the housekeepers who are green at buying bring them along to go by. Such people are enough to drive you crazy. They look first at the pictures, then at the meat. They say I must be trying to cheat them because the piece of beef I call a sirloin looks more like the picture of a rump steak. Just as if I could cut up meat every time according to the pictures. I don't mind playing forty-five to fifty-two weeks a season to have as much trouble over it as I do, so I am hoping that they will soon get tired."

A novel procedure is observed by the committee of Russian revolutionists having in hand the series of secret trials now in progress on the East Side of New York suspected of treachery to the cause. At these hearings, of which Vladimir Boursetoff was the instigator, the suspected ones on entering are greeted cordially by the men assembling to judge him and invited to join them in a cup of tea. Consideration, even deference, marks their attitude; this to the accompaniment of talk as remote as possible from the matter which brought him there. The man is escorted to his seat, and turns to the grilling which is to establish whether he is to be held in continued confinement or sent forth with the brand upon his forehead.

The committee which tries these cases is composed of two representatives of the Socialist Revolutionary party, two of the Russian Socialist Democratic party and two members of the editorial staff of *Vopravits*.

A trim looking Irish cook who made no attempt to deny that she had been discharged by her former employer went to a public agency to get a new one. "I am afraid that the fact that you were discharged will go against you, Mary," said the manager. "Why did they fire you?"

"Because of the thieves," said Mary. "One of the five weeks I was in the kitchen they broke in and cleaned out the ice chest. They confessed in court that they kept coming back because the victuals were found in the icebox. The first time they got the food that the just had sent back for more. They are in jail now, but mistress was afraid."

Three men who had been commissioned to look into the case of a woman who had been arrested for making a grab for flowers, were asked to report. "The thieves," they said. "Afraid? Give up, old man. You're a good fellow. Under the supervision of the manager they had to draw cuts for her."

She was pretty and well groomed and had attracted notice on Fifth avenue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, anyway, but she did more than that when all unsuspecting she stepped on front of a shop between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. She was standing on really was the top of a freight elevator, and while her attention was given to the goods in the show window the elevator slowly lifted her into the air. She started, looked about in a frightened way and stood still, afraid to move, while a crowd gathered and twelve feet above the sidewalk. The expressman, for whose accommodation the elevator had been brought into use, looked at her helplessly and then broke out into a loud laugh which he checked quickly and shamefacedly. Passersby stopped and tried not to laugh and found they couldn't help it. The young woman stepped off the elevator and her skirts more closely about her. Finally the expressman recovered himself, shouted to some one in the basement, and the elevator descended. When it reached the sidewalk the young woman stepped off and hurried away.

Between the scales and a bag of dried apricots stood a huge box done up in white tissue paper and tied with yards and yards of white ribbon which was fastened at the knots with sprays of artificial orange blossoms.

"What do you think of that for a wedding present?" asked the groom. "That box are five pounds each of tea and coffee, sugar, a slab of bacon and a long list of staple groceries. A couple of extra reading books, which I checked this afternoon and go right to housekeeping. This box is to be delivered at their flat at 4 o'clock. An aunt of the bride ordered it. She came to get it herself and superintended the packing and decorating. Looks kind of bridy, doesn't it? A pretty sensible present for young folks, I should say, in view of prevailing high prices."

Over in Brooklyn some of the real estate operators write attention compelling advertisements. One New Yorker perusing a Brooklyn newspaper was startled by a heading in large type: "Five Families Sacrificed."

"Five families sacrificed?" he learned it was only a row of five family houses, so when his eye was caught further down the page by the legend: "Two Families Cut To Pieces" he only smiled and remained calm.

BIG HAWLEY AND MRS. GOULD

LATTER ASKS PARTICULARS OF HIS SUIT AGAINST HER.

He Says That She Bought His Companionship—Last Time She Borrowed Money With the Statement That She Had Been Turned Out of Her Hotel.

Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould asked Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald yesterday to compel William C. Woodward (Big Hawley) to make his complaint more definite and certain in a suit to recover \$2,420, which he alleges he loaned her. Mrs. Gould declared that the suit was a manufactured one, because she never had any transactions with Hawley and said that she needed the details of his claim in order to make a proper defence.

Woodward said in his complaint that he lent the money to Mrs. Gould in London in the summer of 1904, when she was still Katharine Clemmons, at which time she had just finished the starting tour under Col. William F. Cody which ended with a loss of \$60,000. He said that the money was to be repaid by 1899 and that at her request he extended the time to 1905. At one time when he was urging her to repay him she begged him, he said, "not to betray her to her enemies or to disclose her past life."

In an affidavit Woodward said that he deplored the fact that Mrs. Gould made a personal attack on him and said that "in spite of the impudent denial of the defendant as to the indebtedness and in spite of the fact that she describes the plaintiff as an ex-convict, that she sought in May, 1904, and secured the companionship of the plaintiff on each and every occasion possible on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean on the steamship City of Paris but at the Black Friars Hotel in the city of London for the period of two months, and in the coffee room of the said hotel in the presence of Helen Marr and E. P. Jones the plaintiff loaned to her part of the money."

Woodward declared that he gave Mrs. Gould the money, \$20,000, on her statement that she had been put out of the hotel and that her baggage was on the sidewalk.

Clarence J. Shearn submitted an affidavit in behalf of Mrs. Gould in which she not only denied all Woodward's allegations but mentioned the testimony of former Inspector McLaughlin at the Gould separate trial to the effect that Woodward was known to the police as a green goods man and sure thing man, who had been accused of stealing \$250,000 worth of rubies in Ceylon and had been sentenced in Dannemora for blackmail. The Court reserved decision on the motion.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

**Miss Burke to Remain at the Lyceum Theatre Until Easter.**

Charles Frohman has arranged for Miss Billie Burke to remain at the Lyceum Theatre until Easter in her present play, "Mrs. Dot," and Daniel Frohman has completed negotiations with Harrison Grey Fleke for the appearance of Mrs. Fleke at that theatre for four weeks, beginning on Easter Monday.

The Shuberts announce that they have obtained for early spring production "The Man With Three Wives," the second work of Frank Lozier, the composer of "The Merry Widow." The libretto, which has been entirely rewritten, is by Paul Potter. This operetta has been the chief success of Berlin and Vienna this season. The first rehearsal of "Lulu's Husbands," the new farce adapted from the German by Thornton Wilder, which will be produced by Harrison and Harry Conr, are to appear shortly, was called yesterday.

Sydney Rosenfeld has signed contracts for the transfer of his play, "Children of Destiny" into German. It will be produced in New York this spring with a German actress star in the leading role.

James K. Hackett announces that at the expiration of the tour of Henri Bernstein's "Samson," in which he has been appearing all season, he will make an elaborate revival of "Monsieur Beaucaire," which was produced by the late Richard Mansfield. The revival will probably be opened in Boston, after which Mr. Hackett will appear at New York. William Collier has sent out 1,000 invitations to the actors and actresses in and near New York to attend the professional matinee of "A Lucky Star" on Tuesday, March 1, for the benefit of the coming Actors' Fund Fair.

CARUSO IS 33 YEARS OLD.

Gets a Portrait of Himself in Natural Colors From a Cameraman.

Signor Caruso has taken a slight cold, so his place on "Lulu" this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House will be taken by Riccardo Martin.

Yesterday was Enrico Caruso's thirty-fifth birthday, and his compatriots sent many gifts to the Hotel Knickerbocker. One of the gifts most highly prized by the tenor was his own portrait done in natural colors by Otto Prentiss, 115 West 42nd street, Brooklyn. The tenor said he had never received such a beautiful gift in his life.

Hans Osborne-Hannah will take the place of Otto Prentiss to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House in the role of Siegfried in "Die Walkure." Herman Jadowiker will take Mr. Martin's place in Sunday night's programme.

Miss Barrymore Acts Again.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, who has been ill for several days with a hard cold, returned to the "Mid-Channel" company last night, and the Empire Theatre, dark for two nights, was reopened. She showed no effect of her narrow escape from pneumonia.

Lake Shore to Build Shops.

Passengers by the North German Lloyd group for locomotive and car shops to cost \$3,000,000 will be started soon in this city.



ARTICLES on a wide variety of subjects fill the pages of THE SUNDAY SUN. In to-morrow's issue both men and women will find plenty of entertaining and interesting reading matter. A few of the features are mentioned here by way of example:

**Taking Chances With Niagara** for years has been a favorite outdoor sport of persons who love adventure more than safety. Men and women have gone down the rapids in barrels. Some have lived to tell the tale. Even a cow once caught the spirit. This summer motor boats will try to shoot the rapids as the Maid of the Mist did by accident. THE SUNDAY SUN will have an article telling of the foolhardy attempts that succeeded and those that failed.

Every West Point man knows about **"Benny Havens's Tavern"** Many of them risked serious punishment years ago to eat Benny's pancakes, drink some of his stock and enjoy his personality. A West Point believes the original structure still stands, and a number of Benny Havens's stories find their way into print for the first time.

**"We Eat Too Much"** says Prof. Chittenden of Yale, who has been experimenting with the food problem, taking professors, soldiers and athletes for his subjects. His conclusions are worth considering in these days of high prices.

**A Correspondence School of Happiness** has been started under the name of the Harmony Club. At present it aims to spread by mail the laws of right living and to give assistance, sympathy and advice. Later regular classes in happiness may be formed. Five thousand members are already enrolled. THE SUNDAY SUN tells what is being done for them.

**One Really Successful Play** pays for four failures and still leaves a surplus, says Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager, who tells of the uncertainties of the amusement business. The interview with him contains newsy chat about plays, actors and actresses.

**Superstition Makes a Living** for hundreds of old men on the East Side. Some of them are Devil Chasers and others supposed to be supernatural powers with the ability to see the "Evil Eye." A woman and her son on almost every block live a mysterious person, whose "Holy Word" is invoked to break the spell. THE SUNDAY SUN tells about them and their clientele.

**The Yerkes Collection of Rugs** is remarkable in many ways. An expert on the subject has been persuaded to talk about them, explain the histories of some and the significance of the designs.

**The Women's Suffrage Question** is attracting a lot of attention these days. THE SUNDAY SUN has an article about the women who are leaders in the movement. One of them is the only woman who was ever invited by the President to sit in a conference of State Governors. Another, although the wife of a wealthy banker, works hard as a stenographer for five days each week.

**Women Are Succeeding** in various business ventures. One began at \$2 a week as a drug clerk. Now she owns two stores. A woman and her daughter had the knack of making shirtwaists. Now they own the home in which they labor. Another uses her ability to furnish houses artistically by preparing and renting summer homes. Still another runs a farm and describes her daily life.

**The Fashion Pages** give the latest ideas on summer frocks. The articles embody many useful hints for the woman who makes her own clothes and tell the woman motorist how to select apparel suited to the sport and becoming as well. A sketch about shopping abroad, where they show goods costing \$1,000 apiece as a matter of course, discloses the fact that the credit of American women is better in Paris than it is in New York.

There are **Fiction Stories** too, as well as the School for Card Players and the other departments that have interested a following ever since they were inaugurated.



**TELEGRAPHING MADE EASY.** All You Have to Do Is Call Central and Give the Message. From now on when you want to send a telegram all you have to do is to step to a telephone and say: "Central, I want to send a telegram," and you are connected with the operator, who takes down your message. You can do that at any time during the day or night. Mr. Belvidere Brooks, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, explained the new system in his office in the Western Union Building last night.

He introduced the subject by saying that the new administration of the Western Union Telegraph Company had made the improvement in service. "Heretofore persons not familiar with the neighborhood in which they live were forced to send a servant or to go themselves to hunt up the nearest office of the company. Now they merely have to send their message over the telephone. The message is received in the central office of the Western Union and sent from there to its destination.

If your office is closed in a small town the message is sent to the house over the telephone, and if there is no telephone a messenger boy is sent to the house. If you are in a theatre and want to send a telegram you go the telephone and send it and pay for it there. In other words anybody can send a telegram to any one anywhere at any time.

If the telephone you are using is in your house the bill for the telegram is added to your telephone bill.

Thieves Rob a Sporting Goods Store. STUYVESANT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Thieves broke into the sporting goods store of William Taylor on Lafayette avenue early this morning and succeeded in getting away with eighteen revolvers and one shotgun. Some ammunition and three shotguns were dropped by the thieves in their flight and were recovered later.

**VICHY CELESTINS** Natural Alkaline Water. Ask your Physician. Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS.