

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910.—Copyright, 1910, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

CUPID AND THE AUTOMOBILE

THEORY TO EXPLAIN ELOPEMENTS WITH CHAUFFEURS.

British Parliament Well Dressed—Queen Alexandra Sets a Fashion for St. Bernard's—Disappearance of Noble Families in France—The Unthinkable Light of the Sun—Speed Needed in War Balloons—Mast Trying Period of Matrimony—A Swiss Wedding on Mt. Afghan—Justice—British Women at American Department Stores.

LONDON, March 2.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, pronounced Bewley, was one of the pioneers of automobiling in this country and may fairly pretend to know all there is to know about a car. In the current number of the *Car* he even explains why one hears so often nowadays of ladies eloping with their motormen. Lord Beaulieu considers the common remark when such events happen of "How could she?" or "Just fancy, with a chauffeur!" quite unjustified.

"Is there nothing more than an ordinary masculine attraction for the feminine mind in a smart looking motorman, gifted with a good manner, deferential yet independent and well educated also as a chauffeur happens now?" he writes, and answers: "I think there is." Pursuing the question psychologically and historically his lordship proceeds:

"Just as the fair sex on a line of the captain, 'What a dear!' and often wish they were Mrs. Captain, and just as the most feminine of them adore the actor, the singer or the author, so women in general love a man of action who does things, controls things and could control them, too, if the occasion arose. The sense of being absolutely dependent upon the man at the wheel has a peculiar fascination and results in the sense of trust broadening sometimes into senses of other things.

"And looking back, this attraction toward the driver or guide of moving vehicles or ships is very old. A hundred years ago it was the most interesting form of little tattle and gossip to discuss how and so of the stud groom or horseman had run away with the business or proposition to a ward of court. The seventeenth and eighteenth century histories and plays are full of allusions to such events.

"Perhaps John, who drove furiously to the common danger, was a charmer in his time; at any rate there is no doubt that rapid motion has a distinct effect upon the human mind.

"Sometimes it induces sleepiness, sometimes thought, sometimes affection for the god, or maybe goddess, controlling the car; but it is certain that no human person remains quite unimpaired or normal in a good car by the side of a good driver and in congenial company, to which, if you add picturesque scenery, the picture and the sensations should be complete.

"The Government may be assumed to be safe till March 23, but when Parliament reassembles on March 29 after four days holiday it is generally conceded that it may be defeated any day on a snap division. If that should happen people are speculating whether the Prime Minister would feel himself obliged to resign at once.

"Defeat on one of the Government's main proposals would of course be followed by immediate resignation. But when conditions are such as at present in the House it is the unlooked for defeat on a side issue that is most generally feared. It was a defeat of this kind that brought about Lord Rosebery's resignation in 1895.

"Campbell-Bannerman was War Secretary and incurred a vote of censure arising out of an unsatisfactory reply to a question as to the supply of cordite. Rosebery then resigned, though he did not do so in the previous year when he was defeated on the address. Between 1891 and 1873 Gladstone was defeated several times, but did not resign. He was defeated on a vote as to the House of Lords in 1883, and still held on.

"Going further back, Lord John Russell between 1839 and 1841 was defeated repeatedly, but refused to resign until he had a vote of confidence was passed, and then he pointed out that Pitt had been defeated in the House of Commons no less than fourteen times and had persistently refused to resign.

"Mr. Asquith has to go back to 1788 for a precedent for sending up resolutions to the House of Lords. In December of that year Pitt moved three resolutions in the Commons dealing with the difficulties caused by King George's illness. These were not considered to meet the need and in the following month Pitt moved five resolutions, on which the Regency bill was to be founded. These were eventually agreed to and adopted in the House of Lords.

"Ages ago, House of Commons is looked at from many points of view, but the *Falser* and *Chatter* naturally considers only one aspect of it. From the point of view of the expert organ finds the present Parliament quite satisfactory.

"Taken as a whole, we are told that it is a charmingly good assembly. One or two individuals are singled out for special mention, but the Heron-Hodge is commended for a new silver gray overcoat which is said to have a 'classy appearance.' Harry Lawson, son of Lord Bonham, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, wears 'a splendid specimen of a fashionable silk faced frock coat,' and J. Addison 'exacts from his tailor a standard of excellence in covering the stomach anatomy.'

Kennel Club in London says that the favor of the St. Bernard will not last long. It is a questionable woman's pet for its temper is not certain and its clumsiness makes it impossible to have it indoors.

There are evidences that the high pitched voices supposed to be characteristic of America are becoming equally characteristic of London. A retired Colonel who has just returned to London after an absence of thirty years declares that the Englishman's voice has changed from a deep, heavy tone to a shrill falsetto. Men who are hale and hearty, deep chested and bearded, charged with authority and carrying enormous responsibilities, surprise him by talking in high, rasping tones which do not in the least match their appearance.

He attributes the gradual change in voice to the present noise and clatter of London streets, the roar of underground and tube trains and traces it to the law of evolution, or mankind adapting itself to its environment. He admits that perhaps his ear is particularly keen, as he has been living among the people of the mountains and of the plains in both India and Africa, where the male voice is always deep and resonant.

He says that the Boers of South Africa are slow of speech and unmercifully a shrill note never creeps into their deep tones. Among the mountain races of India the male voice is also deep and manly, but in crowded bazaars where thousands gather together and haggle over prices the shrill note is immediately evident.

There is a man in a Sydney, New South Wales, institution presided over by the French Sisters of the Little Company of Mary who will be 100 on March 28. He is William Johnstone and in 1843 he was cabin boy on H. M. S. Northumberland, the British warship that took Napoleon to St. Helena. For a time afterward he remained on the island as one of the personal attendants of the fallen Emperor.

His story has been sifted by the sisters and less unworried folk, and they have no doubt that it is genuine. It is certain, at any rate, that a William Johnstone was cabin boy on the Northumberland when Napoleon took that memorable voyage.

Johnstone loves to tell anecdotes of the Emperor, and of course, never lacks listeners. He generally begins: 'I was cabin boy under Mr. Wilson and I used to look after the Emperor's cabin. We used to have many talks and I think he got rather fond of me.'

When the play 'A Royal Divorce' came to Sydney, Johnstone was taken to see it and thoroughly approved of it. He said the man who played the part of Napoleon was just like him—same stand, same walk, same face and he had a mark on his neck like Napoleon's.

Bernard Shaw has explained at some length why he refused to appear before the audience the other night when his play 'Misalliance' was produced. He has also given his views on applause.

"Well, there is nothing new in it. I have never taken a cue since the days when there was an opposition to be faced and talked to. All the public honors of a performance are due to the performers; the author has no business on the stage. He is not made up for it. And he often makes his play ridiculous.

"Besides, that audience the other night nearly destroyed my play. Of course they meant well. They gratified and encouraged us and we love them for it. But consider what the wretches did. They actually added twenty-five minutes to the schedule time of my play by their constant interruptions—their reckless bursts of applause and laughter. Why can't they laugh internally like old Weller in 'Pickwick'?

"How can any play be decently performed when the actors have to wait for two minutes between every sentence while the audience makes a disturbance? Of course one likes to see them enjoying themselves, but they lose a great deal by it. They ought to know by this time that I do not do out solitary jokes. I fling them out by handfuls, so that if you laugh at the first you lose the next six. In the modern drama, too, laughter and tears come together; if you guffaw at a joke you may profane a deep stroke of pathos."

"But doesn't applause encourage the actors?" was the next question to which Shaw answered:

"Actors need no such encouragement. They are serious artists doing serious service to the community and practicing a high profession. Bishops preach without applause. Bachelors plead without applause. I can write a play without applause; do you think actors cannot act it under the same conditions?"

"The subject is one of ordinary psychology and pathology, but of a duplex nature which it is difficult to explain at a moment's notice. When we say fear we say apprehension of danger, an apprehension that is often vague, uncertain, like that which we experience at night in the darkness in a deserted part of the country. Sometimes it is not so instinctive, but reasoned out, as when we are in the presence of an imminent peril.

It remains true that the strong are less subject to fear than the weak.

M. Victor Marguerite admits that he has sometimes been in a funk, but this, he says, can happen to any one without being a coward, and adds that "fear is a physical trouble much more than a feeling, and it can ultimately be overcome by force of will."

Gen. Percin, on the other hand, says: "A man can be brave and know fear, which is the sentiment of danger. I do not think that the feeling can be cured." M. Pouchet of the Academy of Medicine doubts whether any man has ever been quite free of fear for himself or for others.

M. Riehet, also of the Academy of Medicine, says: "Fear, in the last analysis, is a protection against death, but we must fight against it by forgetfulness of self and a sense of duty."

M. Sicard, a professor at the Faculty of Medicine, considers fear or courage to be the result of temperament, training and thought. Fear can be partially eradicated by reason and education, but it will never be overcome in the most acute form, namely the instinct of self-preservation.

The Dowager Queen of Sweden has just made it clear that she proposes to spend the remainder of her life in England save for brief visits to the Continent, and she is trying to purchase the freehold of the comparatively small house which she rented a short time ago in Buckinghamshire.

The ex-Queen and the present King of Sweden are not on the best of terms, which is the reason of her desertion of her own country. When the late King Oscar was alive he had to act as peacemaker many times between his wife and his eldest son, and after his death the estrangement between the mother and son was an open secret.

The ex-Queen lives a life of absolute retirement in Buckinghamshire. Her only social dissipation is an occasional motor trip to London to have tea with Queen Alexandra.

About 25,000 so-called noble families in France would be seriously embarrassed if they were asked to produce their patent of nobility, writes Baron du Roure de Paulin in the *Paris Revue*. The number of bearers of spurious French titles, according to the Baron, is enormous.

After exhaustive genealogical investigations he comes to the conclusion that while there are to-day 70,000 noble families in France there existed before the revolution only 30,000 noble houses, and since then no more than 15,000 new names have been legitimately added.

It is astonishing how many illustrious French names have disappeared during the nineteenth century. The oldest French nobility traces back to the Crusades, of whom 8,000 bore French names and surnames. To-day hardly 600 French families can boast with more or less justification of a Crusader ancestor.

One single French family, the ancient house of Sully, traces genuine direct descent from William of that name, who was Grand Master of the Order of the Templars and was killed in the battle of Mansurah in 1249. Of the half dozen premier dukes and peers of France who took precedence over all others no descendants now exist. At the time of the French revolution there existed 30 dukes who ranked as peers of France and 41 others, but of all these only 23 are left.

Other noble families whose heads were direct grand vassals of the French Kings have all but died out. A notable exception is the house of De la Tour d'Auvergne, always prolific in producing great men, among others the famous Marshal Turenne.

There are still descendants living of the illustrious house of Lousignan and also legitimate bearers of the names of Guise and Richelieu, but the Coligny, the Montmorency and the Mazarin among others have all died out.

The writer has also traced the downward pedigree of other famous Frenchmen. Nothing is left now of the families of Racine, Moliere, Montaigne, Rabelais, Boileau and Saint-Simon. Only Beaumarchais and Corneille have still descendants living. Not a single trace is left of the heroes of the revolution except in the person of the woman novelist 'Gyp,' who is descended from Mirabeau's brother, Mirabeau-Tonneau.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A VERY SMART STYLE in figured foulard; tunic effect; trimmed in contrasting color; also net yoke and cuffs; colors are rose, navy and Copenhagen.

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Second floor, Central Building.

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Very Remarkable Little Prices.

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\$1.49 French Vigoureux Suitings, \$1.10 a Yard.

These French Suitings are shown in new subdued two-tone and corded stripe mixtures. Colors, aeroplane, arctichoke, French gray, stone gray, wistaria, rose, navy and black and white; 46 inches wide.

\$1.69 French Vigoureux Homespun Diagonals, \$1.25 a Yard.

This is a strikingly handsome fabric, in the fashionable semi-rough diagonal weave, showing an invisible stripe effect in all the newest Paris shades; 46 inches wide.

\$1.79 French Homespun Diagonals, \$1.39 a Yard.

A medium weight, firmly woven Homespun, in the favored rough weave mixtures. Colors are mauve, rose, vieux rose, French gray, stone gray, rebecca, arctichoke, castor, mahogany, tabac, marine and navy blue; 46 inches wide.

\$1.25—42 Inch French All Wool Ottoman Cloths, 98c. a Yard.

Main floor, West Building.

12 1/2c. Printed Organdie and Batiste, 6c. a Yard.

12,000 YARDS. In the last sale of these beautiful sheer Summer fabrics, thousands of yards went out so rapidly that extra efforts were made to repeat the offer, and they are here for to-morrow in a charming range of patterns, in white and colored grounds and lots of favorite black and white dots and florals. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.

<p>15c. Printed Mercerized Taffeta Foulards, 36c. a yard. The wonder of all is how such dainty and stylish fabric can be sold for so little. Beautiful luster and charming array of patterns in light and dark styles.</p> <p>French Linen Finished Suitings, 12 1/2c. a yard. Stylish and handsome, in the wanted dull seersucker finish; all the best colors for costumes. Usually sold for 15c. a yard.</p> <p>30c. yard wide Silk Warp Fougere, 28c. a yard. Beautiful silk mixture fabric for Summer gowns, evening wear, etc. Very lustrous and silky; colors, helio, sky, pink, red, lavender, Nile, etc.</p> <p>Racetulle Cloth, 12c. a yard. The nearest approach in style and beauty to a French linen. Shows in complete range of almost 50 shades. Handsome for suits and costumes.</p> <p>In our Imported Linen Section we are showing a most complete range of all the most stylish and newest imported Linen Suitings, comprising Irish Linens, Shantung Linens, French Linens, stripe Linens, diagonal weaves, cross, flannel weaves, homespun Linens, rough diagonals, etc. In exclusive shades, including the new character, at prices from \$2.00 to \$5c. a yard.</p>	<p>25c. Embroidered American Swisses, 13 1/2c. a yard. Thousands of yards of these beautiful sheer Swiss Muslins, embroidered in dots and designs in colors, with lots of favorite black and white. A saving worth noting—\$1.50 for 12-yard patterns at the very start of the season.</p> <p>20c. Imported Scotch Flaid and Stripe Zephyrs, 10c. a yard. Handsome style of fine imported flaid Zephyrs, 27 inches wide, and 32-inch stripe Zephyrs, in excellent color, for shirtwaist suits, children's wear, etc., one-third less than usual.</p> <p>10,000 yards Woven Dress Gingham, 9c. a yard. A new invoice just arrived of unusually handsome styles in copies of the Scottish flaid and high grade Zephyrs. Best showing anywhere of newest designs for house dresses, children's wear, etc.</p>	<p>At \$3.00, value \$6.00. Children's Coats of cloth, serge and mohair, smart, stylish models, well lined and beautifully trimmed; sizes 2 to 5 years.</p> <p>At \$1.98, value \$3.96. Children's Coats, prettily trimmed with braid and fancy buttons, well made and lined; sizes 2 to 5 years.</p>
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Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Most Desired Dress Trimmings At Very Little Prices.

Persian color Band Trimmings, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches wide; value \$1.00 to \$1.35, at 45c.

Colored Band Trimming in spring, blue and green, and colored silk Band Trimming, with jewel beads, several colorings and designs, 1 1/2 to 3 inches wide; values \$1.25 to \$2.25, at 55c. to 85c. a yard.

White bead and bugle colored Band Trimmings, colored silk embroidery, hand and feteon designs, in several colorings and designs, 2 to 4 inches wide; values \$1.50 to \$2.75, at 85c. to \$1.25 a yard.

Colored Band and Tinsel Garitures, values \$2.50 to \$4.00, at \$1.75 each.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Babywear for Easter—Underpriced

WE MENTION a few value-giving examples in Coats, Bonnets, Dresses and Gaiters.

At \$3.00, value \$6.00. Children's Coats of cloth, serge and mohair, smart, stylish models, well lined and beautifully trimmed; sizes 2 to 5 years.

At \$2.00, value \$4.00. Children's Rompers, of plain chambray in variety of colors; all sizes.

At \$5.00, value \$10.00. Misses' and children's fine lawn Gaiters; tulle and lace insertion; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, front, East Building.

Continued on Fourth Page.