"CHOPIN CHOPS" LATEST DISH IN BROADWAY CAFES

Music Is Food Says Director Stevens of University of Chicago.

Music we eat the same as meat
We buy in butcher shops,
So let us stock the chopping block
With lots of Chopin chops.

Why starve when you can eat music? Hold on; this doesn't refer to Broadway cafes charging for their musical noises on the food check, but has to do with the announcement by Robert W. Stevens, director of music at the University of Chicago, that music is food. A Beethoven sonata, he asserts, gives exactly the same sensation as the consuming of a juicy steak. At first glance one would think he had started to say a Beethoven sonata resembled a pickled or buttered beet.

Bach is 'musical oatmeal,' he said. Chopin is as luscious fruit; Gilbert and Sullivan musical prunes. Sounds reasonable that music should be edible, for every one knows that food is musical—at least soup is. And some music gives one a cramp. Every New York observer knows there is plenty of music around the Tenderloin, so why not some tenderloin around the music? And heaven knows there are enough "hams" in musical comedies.

Professor Stevens has the whole menu of musical instruments worked out in foodstuffs, for instance, 'cello music being to him as good coffee, presumably because it percolates.

At that rate hurdy-gurdy noise should remind him of hamburger steak—because it's ground out. Naturally, phonograph music is canned food. Mr. Stevens, in classifying the various composers, says that Victor Herbert's music is crackerjack, but has delicately refrained from indicating which composer's compositions are chestnuts and cheese. However, any first nighter can inform him.

The list of music food given by the expert consists nothing but dainty dishes. Probably the music consumer, desiring a game dish, should try Percy "trots." Really, when you come to think of it, the Professor's idea is rich, as syncopated music, for who hasn't mentioned the gastronomic possibilities of "chewing the rag?"

THE HEIR OF HETTY GREEN

Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green, who has now assumed the financial responsibilities so long borne by his famous mother, Mrs. Hetty Green, will pass his forty-eighth milestone today. Col. Green is the only son of the late woman financier, and is joint heir with his sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkins, of the $100,000,000 fortune left by the "world's richest woman." The colonel was born in London on Aug. 22, 1868, about a year after the marriage of his mother to Edward H. Green of New York. The heir to millions was not coddled. He received his early education in the public schools of New York city, and later attended Fordham college and studied law in Chicago. Mrs. Green believed in Spartan simplicity in the rearing of her children, when "Ned" had been properly educated he was told to get out and learn railroading from the ground up. And he did, too, for he began as a section hand, associating on terms of equality and good fellowship with the other toilers. Since then he has held, on various roads, practically every official position that a railway company has to offer. Since 1898 he has spent the greater part of his time in Texas, where he was president and general manager of the Texas Midland railway and a director in twenty-seven other Texas corporations of various kinds. A few years ago his mother called him to New York to assist her in the management of her estate, but the colonel has found it difficult to stay away from the Lone Star State, and any excuse is good enough to make a visit to his beloved Dallas necessary. Since this mother's death he has faced the necessity of making New York his permanent headquarters, but it is safe to say that Dallas has not seen the last of him.

Col. Green is a giant in stature, standing six feet three in his hosiery, and weighing about 300 pounds. In his young manhood one of his legs was amputated, but he has attained such proficiency with the artificial substitute for the lost member that he walks with a scarcely perceptible limp. Col. Green is a bachelor, and for years past his daily mail has included a large percentage of letters from maidens and widows who have taken pity on his sad state and have offered to share his fortune. But they might as well save their postage stamps. Col. Green doesn't say he will marry, and he doesn't say he won't, but one thing is certain—if he ever does decide to wed, he will do the courting himself.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blomberg of 91 Mead street, are the parents of a nine pound daughter, who arrived early Sunday morning. Mrs. Blomberg was Miss Charlotte Mullins before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Case of 331 Frank street, welcomed the arrival of a nine pound daughter Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Knight of Washington avenue, who are summering at their new cottage, "The Polly Anna," at Myrtle Beach, are entertaining for the week Mr. and Mrs. John Binkley and Miss Julia Laurent of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. George Mortson and daughter, Marion, of Hartford.

President Wilson plans to spend all September and October at Shadow Lawn, near Long Branch.

THE PREETIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus Wart Remover. For sale only at the Parker Pharmacy, 418 Fairfield Ave.

N.Y. PROGRESSIVE LEADER DECLARES FOR MR. WILSON

John Robert Taylor, state committeeman of the Progressive party of Brooklyn, N. Y., candidate for supreme court justice last year, and formerly chairman of the executive committee of Kings county, has come out in support of the re-election of President Wilson. In a statement Mr. Taylor gives the following reasons for supporting President Wilson:

"As a delegate to the Chicago Progressive convention I am convinced no Republican would have had the slightest chance of securing the Progressive nomination. Charles E. Hughes could not have secured 25 votes in the convention out of the thousand or more delegates present. That fact has frequently been admitted. In the absence of a Progressive nominee, and knowing the general feeling of delegates, I believe President Wilson would more likely have been the candidate of the convention than a Republicon.

"Knowledge of the conditional telegraphic declination from the candidate nominated was withheld from the delegates for more than an hour and a half by Chairman Robins, who adjourned the convention immediately after the telegram was finally read while the delegates were dazed." Mr. Taylor then charges that the Republican candidate has the support of the "interests," who "desire the defeat of President Wilson because he has not proved subservient to their wishes," and that the Republican delegates at Chicago were carefully "hand-picked." He continues:

Future of Progressives.

"The election of the Republican candidate would tend more than anything else to terminate the existence of the national Progressive party, and put an end to the program for social and industrial justice and various other human welfare planks of the 1912 platform.

"Prior to the convention we heard much of the issue of Americanism. There is really no issue because all parties profess agreement with all that is best in Americanism, and certainly the Wilson administratoon cannot be rightfully charged with favoring any foreign government to the injury of our own country.

"In President Wilson, Progressives have a candidate not only uncontrolled by the 'bosses' of his own party, but one who has been an advocate of various progressive measures throughout his entire administration." He asserts the administration has had more real problems to solve under difficult conditions than any administration since the days of Lincoln, and says Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance produced a feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction, "not only among Pregressives, but among members of his own party." Any one, he says, can criticise on the theory that "hindsight is better than foresight." He continues:

"The Indianapolis conference indicates persuasively that the national Progressive party contains a loyal membership which will not permot of its dissolution. In fact, the desertion of its false leaders will tend to strengthen the party and its membership and bring to its ranks many new members from other parties who did not care to become affiliated with the party while it contained some of the leaders who never were true Progressives, and who will shortly be no longer connected with it.

"Loyal Progressives are earnestly urged to enroll as such this fall, so that they may take part in the party conferences which are to be held after January 1. As the best available means of maintaining the party, they are also urged to vote for the reelection of President Wilson and to support the candidates of the Progressive party in their respective states."

ENO WILL FIGHT COST $240,000; APPEAL UNLIKELY

New York, Aug. 22—Surrogate Cohalan signed a decree yesterday allowing $130,115.93 to counsel for Columbia University and the other proponents in the recent Eno will contest. There also was an allowance of $12,000 made to the proponents and $20,000 to the contestants for alienists who testified regarding Mr. Eno's competency to make a will. Two special guardians also received $25,000 each for their attention to minors interested in the proceedings. The will which left about $7,000,000 to Columbia, was set aside.

Among the contestants were Amos R. E. Pinchot and his brother, Gifford Pinchot, nephews; Mary A. Eno, a niece; Professor Henry Lane Eno, a nephew, and Lady Antoinette Johnson, a niece.

As more than $10,000 already has been allowed to the court stenographer, and as each of the jurors received $504 for his 42 days' work, bringing their total to $6,048, the expenses of the will contest proceedings to date have amounted to nearly $240,000.

The sums allowed by the Surrogate to counsel for Columbia University and other proponents are as follows: Austen F. Fox, trial counsel for Columbia, $12,500; Wallace MacFarlane, private counsel for Columbia $7,500; Butler, Kilmer & Corbin, of Saratoga, associate counsel, $30,000; Henry DeForest Baldwin, attorney of record for Lucius H. Beers and William H. Mitchell, executors of the will, $50,000. The last named attorney also received $30,115.93 for disbursements. These are the sums, said the surrogate, which might reasonably be paid out of the $12,000,000 estate left by Mr. Eno.

Daniel J. Mooney and J. Robert Kubin, special guardians for minors interested in the contest, received $25,000 each.

Among the expenses listed by the counsel for proponents appears a disbursement by Mr. Baldwin of $531.25 to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency "for services in investigating the jury panel." No allowance appears for John B. Stanchfield and the many other attorneys who represented the contestants.

The time in which Columbia University may appeal has almost expired and it is expected that announcement of a compromise or an appeal will be made this week.

FOR MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS

Military Cemetery Where Hundreds of Veterans Are Buried Will Not Be Complete Until Memorial Is Erected.

(Darien Review)

Passing up and down the ancient Post Road, Darien, most travelers show an interest in the many little white headstones at the Soldier's burial plot connected with the state soldiers home. Here lie the remains of four hundred veterans of the Civil war and the number is constantly increasing as the wearers of the blue answer the last roll call.

The rows of marble stones, shining white in the sun, are an inspiring sight and impressive. Persons who stop and personally visit the cemetery will learn that the plot is attractively arranged in four divisions forming a circle in the center. This circle was reserved by thte projectors, it is said, as a spot on which there may be erected a monument or memorial to the veterans. And it is of this that The Review would especially refer at this time.

The occasion is a fitting one for discussing a subject like this. Darien's soldiers' burial ground needs a memorial. Will the prosperous state of Connecticut see to it that a memorial is erected or will some patriotic and generously inclined private citizen come to the fron with the offer of a monument to the boys that lost their lives in the defense of their country!

For ten years or longer the subject of a memorial at the state soldiers burial ground has been discussed, quietly to be sure, but discussed. The Grand Army of the Republic has had the matter under consideration and the Sons of Veterans of the state have discussed the project at their meetings. Now the subject is to be revided. Surely the state will have to hasten the erection of a memorial for time is flying and the youngest veteran will not survive many years and if a memorial is to be erected it should be within the life time of these men. The appropriation of a sum of money for this laudable purpose would serve to distinguish thte government of the state. It is proposed to bring the matter formally before the state officials and legislators.

Fitch's home for state soldiers at Darien is a splendid institution. It was established by generous and patriotic state government in honor of the veterans of the war, where these men may reside, assured that when a last they are mustered out they will have a quiet place to rest. The Home at this time quarters a large number of veterans some of whom hope to live to see a monument or memorial chapel or some other form of remembrance, erected in the soldier's cemetery.

SERBIA'S LOST INDEPENDENCE

It was thirty-eight years ago today, on August 22, 1878, that Serbia's independence was formally declared in Belgrade, after a successful war against the hated Turks. The independence thus bained by the sword has been lost by the sword, and German, Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgar now lord it over the stricken land. Yet the Serbians, defeated and routed by their powerful foes after a resistance that excited the admiration of the world, are far from discouraged. From monarch to peasant they are assured that the future will bring to Serbia a new independence day, and that their countrymen in Bosnia and Herzegovina, freed from the Austrian yoke, will join them in the building of a new and greater nation on the ruins of the old.

Serbia's brief career as a free and sovereign nation has been replete with tragedy. The rebellion which was inaugurated in 1801 by Kara George, and continued by Milosch Obrenovitch, reached its fruition in 1878, when Serbia, with the aid of Russia, attained to complete independence and threw off the last vestige of Turkish authority. The reigning prince, Mian IV. of the Obrenovitch rynasty, assumed the title of king. He was a worthless and dissolute man, addicted to vice, and unjustly divorced his wife Natalie. He was defeated by the Bulgarians in 1885, and four years later he was forced to abdicate.

His son and successor, King Alexander, was even more dissolute in character than his father. His vicious propensities were developed when he was only a boy, and in his juvenile dissipations he was encouraged by his father and the members of the royal court. Alexander's mother, Natalie Kechko, daughter of a Russian army contractor, jilted her fiance, Col. Constantinovitch, on the eve of the date appointed for her wedding, in order to marry her cousin, Prince Milan, who was to have figured as best man at the ceremony. Natalie was a woman of great beauty and heiress to a vast fortune. When the dissolute Milan discovered that her money was tied up in such a way that he coud not control it, he turned against his wife and ultimately divorced her. Before that crisis in their domestic relations had been reached, Milan had created a public scandal by his orgies with dissolute women in the Palace at Belgrade. To escape such disgraceful scenes, Queen Natalie fled with her young son to Germany, declaring she would not return until the King had mended his ways. Milan appealed to Bismarck, and the latter ordered the German police to take the Serbian Crown Prince by force from his mother, and turn him over to the agents of Milan.

Restored to the dissoute court at Belgrade, Alexander was at the age of sixteen a wreck in body and mind. He married a woman of the streets named Draga Maschin, who was twenty years his senior and placed her on the throne as his queen. His father declared at the time that not a peasant born corporal in the Serbian army would dare to hold up his head in the presence of his comrades if he made such a woman as Draga his wife.

An imbecile with homicidal instincts, Alexander, urged on by Draga, made wholesale arrests and executed scores of men whose only crime was love of their native land. In 1903 a plot against Alexander's life was successfully carried out by Serbian army officers, and the King and his famous Queen were slain in their palace. Peter, of the house of Karageorgevitch, was recalled from exile and placed upon the throne. Serbia then entered upon a new lease of life, waged victorious war on Turkey and later against Bulgaria, and gained much in territory and prestige.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Comfortable—
that's why they're sensible.

As you've probably noticed, it is the keen, active-minded type of man who is particular to choose Fatimas. If you were smoking Fatimas, you would know why. You would find that Fatimas, more than any other cigarette, are comfortable *while* you smoke and *after* you smoke them.

Their delicately balanced Turkish blend makes them a sensible cigarette to smoke. Why not prove this for yourself?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

COATS ARE GROWING LONGER

In the September Woman's Home Companion the fashion editor says:

"Coats are conspicuously showing the descending life. Autumn suit coats will vary in length from twenty-eight to thirty-eight inches, thirty-four inches being the most popular length; while forty-eight inches is a good length for the separate coat.

"Plaits and panels are featured. The flare is not as prominent as in the spring models. This does not mean that they are not wide at the bottom for they are. The separate coats, especially, show a sweep at the hem. Some have the upper portion made with fitted lines, others hang from the shoulders.

"Plush, velour, panecla—which is the short nap French velvet and imitation fur fabrics are all good materials for these coats. The leading novelty in these imitations is Rodier's ederella, a close imitation of Persian lamb.

"These suit coats and separate coats alike rely upon their collars and cuffs for their novelty note, and I assure you they have not relied in vain. The cape collar, about the only real military note in the new fashions, and the high wrinked crush collars, are the leaders. They both have the big clumsy look in common—it is regarded as their chief style note. Some of these collars may be worn two ways, buttoned up close abou the neck, or laid out flat in cape style.

"Many of the separate coats have kimono sleeves, often so stitched that they have a raglan effect. The full leg o' mutton style is seen, too, made with deep flaring cuffs.

"Suit coats are nots howing many long shouldered effects. The armhole is generally the regular size. The sleeve most favored is the regulation coat sleeve with nothing new or unusual about it until the cuff is reached. Then comes the novelty. Very deep cuffs are worn, fur- and buoton-trimmed. Big, flaring, inverted bell cuffs that swing out from the sleeve and appear to be just a broad band caught together and to the sleeve with a big button and buttonhole, in fact, there is no end to the cuff novelties.

"In the early fall many women of fashion will include in their wardrobes Frenchy-looking pelerines of satin. These long coats were first made by Callot."

P. A. VALENTINE DEAD.

Chicago, Aug. 22—P. A. Valentine, 55, manager of the Armour Packing interests in New York, died yesterday at his summer home at Oconomowack, Wis. Mr. Valentine was long associated as employe and partner of the late Philip D. Armour. He married the widow of P. D. Armour, Jr., about 10 years ago. He removed to New York city, where he took charge of the Armour interests. He was a director of the National City Bank, New York, and of a number of railroads and industrial corporations.

RUSSIA HONORS VERDUN.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The Russian government has conferred the Cross of St. George upon the City of Verdun in recognition of its heroic defense. A despatch from Petrograd says a special delegation leaves the Russian capital this week to present the decoration to the Mayor of Verdun, as representative of the city.

JOHN RECK & SON
FLOWER PHONE
BARNUM 7200 and 7201.

You Can't Play without Sticks.

FIND CARDINAL KNEELING AMID CHURCH'S RUINS

Rheims, Aug. 22.—An inspection of the famous Church of St. Remy shows that it was damaged in numerous places by the recent bombardment which destroyed the civil hospital. Cardinal Lucion is among those who still remain here. He was found on Sunday alone and kneeling in prayer in a heap of debris from the cathedral. In spite of the noise of the cannonading in progress, the cardinal declared he intended to stay in Rheims and would not desert the city under any circumstances.

At the same time Monsignor Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, who since the bombardment of that citadel has been staying at Bar-Le-Duc, celebrated mass at Vassincourt, which was the scene of bloody combats in September, 1914. Ringing of bells announced the arrival of the bishop of the frontier as he is known. Monsignor Ginisty delivered a stirring address on "Victory," which, he said, "is promised and obscured."

GREENWICH SCHOONER LOST; CREW PICKED UP

New York, Aug. 22—News of the loss of the schooner Jessie of Greenwich, Conn., off the coast of Cape Maysi, Cuba, on Aug. 8, was brought here by Captain Wallace, her skipper, and his crew of five who were picked up in the open sea by the steamship Sixaola, in yesterday from Kingston. The captain said that a terrific gale struck the schooner which was bound from Jacmel, Aaiti, to New York, with a cargo of logwood, and that the vessel went ashore and foundered within a few hours.

W. D. Sharp, American Ambassador to Paris, arrived at New York on the French line steamer Lafayette.

ITALIAN MONARCH BRAVES DEATH TO INSPECT GORIZIA

Udine, Italy, Aug. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel entered Gorizia today under the fire of the Austrian artillery. Lucinio Bridge, which he crossed to enter the city, continues to be the object of relentless shelling by the Austrian guns but, unmindful of danger, the King determined to make a personal visit to the captured city.

The King went to the city hall where he inquired regarding the measures which have been taken to restore the civil life of the city The girls working in the vicinity learned of his presence and improvised a manifestation in his honor. News of the royal visit spread throughout the city and there was a demonstration as the King's automobile passed through the city.

PLAYWRIGHT HOLBROOKE KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Mineola, Aug. 22—Alva F. Holbrooke, well known playwright, died early today, a few hours after he had been thrown from the running board of an automobile in which he was riding from Plandome to his home at Port Washington.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS MEET.

Clarksboro, W. Va., Aug. 22—The 104th general conference of the Seventh Day Baptists opened at Salem College near here today with delegates present from all parts of the United States. Samuel B. Bond, of Salem, president of the conference, presided.

Dr. Clarence J. Lockhart was shot and killed at Freedom, Pa., by Stephen Hesler, one of his patients.

Because of infantile paralysis, Mayor Hetrick of Asbury Park, announced the baby parade indefinitely postponed.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL MAY BE CHOSEN NATIONAL FLOWER

In spite of many attempts, the effort to to adopt a national flower has been unavailing thus far. The latest trial of this kind was embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives recently "officially to recognize a floral emblem for the United States of America." It was the purpose of this bill to make the mountain laurel the national flower and the proposed legislation was fathered by Representative Stephens of Texas. A wide variety of plants and flowers has been suggested for the honor of carrying national significance, including the Indian corn, pumpkin, and wild columbine. In favor of the laurel Representative Stephens' bill said in its preamble

"It is in bloom on three of our greatest national holidays—Independence Day, Decoration Day, and Flag Day. Its flowers are red and white, two of the colors in our flag, the red for courage, the white for purity, and the leaves combining as they do yellow for wisdom and blue for truth, blended together, forming the green of fruitfulness, are surely typical of our country. The seed pod on opening forms a perfect five-pointed star. The flower is wonderfully formed like a chalice, with five delicately curved edges, the blossoms clustered together like the constellation of the States, and would mean "The Union Forever."

Elizabeth G. Britton, Honorary Curator of Mosses of the New York Botanical Gardens, objects to the laurel as a national emblem on account of its comparatively narrow distribution, as it is found only in the Eastern Ctates, except along the coastal plain.

"The selection of the mountain laurel as a national flower," she says, "would mean that many of the ropes used for Christmas decorations, much of the trimmings for fruit stands and baskets, and almost all of the briarwood pipes would be made from the laurel. The supply must come from wild sources, none of it being cultivated for these purposes. If we more than double the demand and add a number of other reasons for its destruction, the end is surely in sight. The goldenrod has been adopted by five different States, is native and widely distributed, but is lacking in sentiment and refined beauty. Personally, it would seem as if the pine tree which has just been adopted for the new fifty cent piece, would be more widespread in distribution and more suitable for our national emblem."

Most of the States have adopted flowers as emblems, and a partial list of plants and blossoms which have thus received official sanction is as follows: Alabama, goldenrod; Arkansas, apple blossom; California, golden poppy; Colorado, blue columbine; Connecticut, mountain laurel; Delaware, peach; Florida, orange blossoms; Georgia, Cherokee Rose; Idaho, syringa; Illinois, native violet; Indiana, carnation, Iowa, goldenrod; Kansas, sunflower; Kentucky, goldenrod; Louisiana, magnolia; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Maryland, black-eyed Susan; Massachusetts, arbutus; Minnesota, moccasin flower; Mississippi, magnolia; Missouri, goldenrod; Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Jersey, violet; New York, rose; North Carolina, daisy; North Dakota, wild rose; Ohio, red carnation; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, grape; Pennsylvania, laurel; Rhode Island, violet; South Dakota, pasque flower; Tennessee, daisy; Texas, blue bonnet lupines; Utah, Sego lily; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron; West Virginia, rhododendron; Wisconsin violet; Wyoming, gentian; Hawaii, lehua.