

EUGENE BLAIR TELLS WHY SHE DISCOURAGES AMATEUR

Reply She Gave to One Toronto Girl, Who is Ambitious to Go Upon the Stage.

It was "breaking in" on a very busy woman's time for a reporter to get a few minutes' talk with Eugene Blair when she was seen at the King Edward Hotel yesterday afternoon.

"You see that young person that just left me," the actress said, "Well that is one of the various phases of character that we people of the stage have constantly to come in contact with."

"Yes," was the answer of the man with the pencil and the pad that stood waiting. It might be said that he had noticed the young woman then waiting for the elevator and that he had taken notice that she was highly pretty and that she denoted that her spirits had fallen greatly by the tapping of an enamel shoe on the floor of the approach to the elevator.

"She waited for me for two solid hours while I was out and when she finally found an opportunity to speak to me, she mildly asked if I thought that I could help her in my company. Now you know, at least I suppose you should, that there is little or no chance for an amateur in the business-like professional company of the world to-day.

"That girl just told me that she belongs to one of the most prominent families, socially, that there is in this city. There is no need of mentioning names. No, in fact I do not and will not say who she is. She told me in a very few words that she thought that the theatrical profession must be an ideal life. Poor thing, how little could she realize what a terrible downfall her dream would be if she only could have been given a few days of actual insight.

"She told me that she had a beautiful home out in one of the suburbs, yes, even invited me to come out and spend an afternoon with her people. She talked of her little social duties and looked upon them as trifles. How would she have fared in a troublesome week of one-night stands? Poor girl, she did not realize what she was to forsake and for what—if her wish had been granted.

"No Royal Road. "Do you know what I did, I quoted to her a few lines from Zola, that scene, you know, where one of the lesser characters asks the great actress how she achieved her great success and she answers, "By much suffering, much grief and much pain and a little art." It appeared to this girl. She had a pretty figure, a pretty face and withal, as I could judge, a good delivery. The impressions that she wished to convey, but could she submit to the criticism of those who sit out in front? I think not.

"And therefore, my dear, you must be being besieged by young women who want to become stars overnight or who think that the life of an actress is made up of a bed of roses, with champagne suppers and swell dinner parties indefinitely distributed, but how little do they realize the life that they wish to throw themselves upon. In many cases a few weeks and months have proved of value, but see those that have followed upon the course that they determined and who can count the failures and tell of the hundreds that have started to their homes crestfallen and most willing to abide under the parental roof, or those who have persisted and become what any person can hope to be, of the mediocre class in the profession.

"No, it is not what it seems, and to be successful as an actress one must expect to submit to work both night and day. That is one reason why I am my own little manager. Amelia Bingham, Mrs. Fiske and myself hold that position alone on the American continent—as actresses and stage managers. Why? you ask me, because I think that in staging a play that the whole should be converted to effect and success. That is the reason that I think that the pivot about which the play revolves should have its supervision. Another thing a woman's hand can arrange things on a stage where the ordinary stage manager does not look for the detail that such things require.

"An Actress' Duties. "But that is not the least of my duties. Think of the hours that I have to spend in study, in visiting the dressmaker, in designing costumes for the play, and where, where is there any time to be spent socially. It is the greatest mistake that a young girl can make to suppose that she can look upon the stage with favor and become a success and at the same time spend her leisure hours in the whirl of society. If she attains any degree of success at all she will find that the struggle is just as great to keep her grasp on the situation as it was to climb there.

"In fact, I might say that meteoric careers are few and far between and that success in the dramatic profession is only obtained in slow movements. There are many and many times when, after years of toiling, one finds that they have been shoved aside. It is then that the crucial point arrives. Many give up the fight and sink down and out of sight. Others grit their teeth and make another effort and sometimes climb another rung on the ladder of success or, fail, only to make another attempt.

"Tell Her to Forget. "Caridilly, I tell you that it takes a great deal to win a franking from one of the profession calling upon a manager to enter upon its hardships. A woman naturally appeals to a woman. The applicant for advice may be pretty, she may be even handsome. She may have talent, she may be superbly endowed and have unlimited means at her command, but unless she has personality and such personality that will command attention wherever she may be placed, I will do as I did with the young person whom you saw leaving me a few moments ago, advise her to forget her dreams and settle down to the responsibilities of some good fellow's wife.

Glimpses of the Political Field

For the first time in its nine years of office the Laurier government is face to face with a critical by-election. Some of the numerous by-elections held since 1896 were interesting, a few of them, notably St. John, East Bruce, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke as likely to foreshadow the result of the late general elections were attended with some anxiety. But these latter contests did not hold or appear to hold the immediate fate of parties. Nor were they directly related to the solution of a great public question. London and North Oxford on the other hand may make or unmake the liberty of the west, one of them continues or cuts short the career of a strong cabinet minister, in their joint effect they govern the fate of the coercion clauses of the autonomy bill and relieve or accentuate a crisis in the Laurier government.

The significance of the two by-elections can hardly be over-estimated. The defeat of the two government candidates would mean the withdrawal of the educational clauses. Of this there is not the slightest doubt. The defeat of the government candidate in London and a material reduction of the Liberal majority in North Oxford would probably have the same effect. No government can carry on business at Ottawa with a solid Ontario arrayed against it, and the defeat of Hon. Chas. Hyman in London and Mr. Geo. Smith in North Oxford could have no other meaning. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues would be quick to grasp the situation, and they would hasten to abandon a policy which called forth a solid Ontario to meet the influence of a solid Quebec. They would trust to time to heal the wounded feelings of the Ontario electorate, and to throw themselves a chastened penitent on the people at the next general elections.

The return of Mr. Hyman and Mr. Smith, no matter how small the majorities may be, would seal the fate of the Northwest. Such a result could not be accepted as other than a vindication of the government's policy of coercion, and the autonomy legislation would in all likelihood be rushed thru its final stages with little or no show of resistance. The election of Mr. Hyman and the defeat of Mr. Smith or a greatly diminished majority for the latter would also guarantee the speedy passage of the autonomy bill. If the government can carry Mr. Hyman in London it can carry the autonomy bill at Ottawa. London holds the key to the present political situation. In the long run the result in North Oxford may prove to be the truest guide to public opinion, and to the political destiny of the authors of coercion.

The defeat of Mr. Hyman would precipitate a crisis such as never came to a Dominion government thru the downfall of a minister of the crown. London supplies fighting ground well suited to a Liberal candidate under ordinary circumstances, and ideal when the Liberal candidate happens to be a newly appointed minister of the crown returning to his constituency for reelection. But for the autonomy bill Hon. Chas. Hyman would have been elected by acclamation, and if anyone had tried to organize a fight he would have had difficulty in getting enough signatures for his nomination papers. It, under such circumstances, Mr. Hyman cannot win in London he cannot win in any constituency in Ontario unless it should be a riding with a large French-Canadian population like Russell or South Essex. It is doubtful if the government could afford to run Mr. Hyman in such a constituency. It might as well run him in Gaspe or LaBelle. It is doubtful also if Mr. Hyman's pride would permit him to seek a haven in a French-Canadian constituency. He might be appointed to the senate, but he would have to relinquish his portfolio. A minister of public works with a seat in the upper house would be a joke. What then would the Laurier government do? It could not elect A. B. Aylesworth in an Ontario constituency if it decided to give him a portfolio, it could not elect Archie Campbell in South York, and would even hesitate to risk a fight in West Middlesex by bringing W. E. Calvert into the ministry. The government would either have to exclude Ontario from her fair share of cabinet representation, which would be in the

nature of an open declaration of war against this province, or withdraw the coercion clauses and endeavor to complete the cabinet on a modified autonomy bill.

Whatever the verdict in London may be it will not be as safe a guide to the feeling of the province on the autonomy bill as the result in North Oxford. In London the odds are unequal. Mr. Hyman has behind him the prestige of a minister of the crown, he has unlimited campaign funds and he is contesting a constituency where the independent element is small. Elections in London have been fought with such ferocity, the party organizations have been conducted on such scientific lines that there are really only two camps in the constituency, Liberals and Conservatives. An ordinary issue would start an exodus from one camp to the other, but the autonomy bill is not an ordinary issue and hundreds of Liberal electors do not regard it as such. There have been many outspoken declarations against the bill by Liberals whose party loyalty has never been brought into question, and it is well known that Mr. Hyman's canvass has been depressingly discouraging.

Operating in Mr. Gray's favor is the initial strength of identification with a good cause. He is a strong candidate, much more popular with the working-men and the masses generally than Mr. Hyman. He talks very well from the platform, knows how to meet the electors and has the happy faculty of inspiring them and getting them to work. Mr. Gray has a genius for organization. As a canvasser he has few peers. His great popularity among the working classes, his steady friendship for organized labor and his industry and ability as a canvasser were the means of giving Mr. Hyman the fight of his life last November. What money may do to weaken Mr. Gray is doubtful. Where two wealthy candidates are fighting against each other, other things being equal, the larger spender will win. Experience has shown that when the rich man is contesting a constituency against a poor man the vote does not follow the money. A large percentage of the purchasable vote will take in the rich man's money and vote for the poor man. So it may be in London, where between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars is being spent in the interests of Hon. Charles Hyman, and if it works out in this way there can be but one result. Eliminating the money power of Mr. Hyman, he would not have a look-in. Every other condition is favorable to Mr. Gray with this possible exception, a contest following so soon after a general election does not encourage a vigorous expression of public opinion. In a general election following so soon after the introduction of the autonomy bill, Hon. Charles Hyman would hardly get a hearing in London. The people in the latter case would give full scope to their indignation. A great many Liberals in London would rather defeat the Laurier government than Hon. Charles Hyman and a number of them are not disposed to defeat Mr. Hyman while doing nothing to punish the chief authors of coercion. This feeling may help Mr. Hyman to some extent, but it will not remove the elemental causes of Mr. Hyman's weakness. Mr. Hyman passively submitted to the shaping of the yoke for the Northwest and he is now asking London to give the government final warrant for putting the yoke on. That is the point on which the better element of London Liberals will not yield and it is thru the aid of this class of Liberals that William Gray seems likely to carry London by a substantial majority.

That there will be a marked change in the vote in North Oxford as compared with previous elections Liberals freely admit. Already the government supporters are preparing their minds to account for a serious defection from their ranks and this is a certain indication that the canvass and the character of the meetings held by both sides have not been wholly satisfactory to them. The whole energy of the Liberal campaigners has been directed to win back the large section of dissatisfied voters, who from the first have expressed the most unqualified disapproval of the government's education policy. Some of these dissatisfied ones have been redeemed. But how many it seems to be impossible to say. Four out of five Liberals in North

Oxford are believed to have been against the government on this issue a month ago. They took The Globe's view that the government deserved censure, but the organ's change of heart has had some effect in bringing certain zealous Liberals into line. It is the quiet vote that will count in this campaign. It was the quiet hard thinking vote that defeated Ross and reduced the normal Liberal majority in North Oxford from fifteen hundred to about five hundred. Woodstock gave a Conservative majority of two hundred on January 25th last, and the vote thruout the riding was heavy a greater than condone the record of the government and assist in the election of Colonel Munro. Mr. Smith is expected to carry Woodstock by five hundred. Some place the figures beyond this, while the Liberals say five hundred will be the outside figures and may not be more than three hundred and fifty. Taking five hundred as the mean between the two and allowing for the same Conservative gains in the rural divisions Wallace ought to come pretty close to victory. The best calculations are, however, sometimes upset, and it would be the policy of prudence for neither side to count on a win. The Liberals will point to the popularity of the late Mr. Sutherland as evidence that the Liberal vote in North Oxford is not nearly so heavy as the election returns of November last would seem to show. It is anybody's fight to-day.

NOT AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

London Outlook's Comment on Colonial Contributions. (Canadian Associated Press Cable.) London, June 10.—The Outlook, commenting on R. J. Seddon's proposal to increase New Zealand's naval contribution, says:

"It is proof that the alliance between the British and the Japanese empire will not tend to repress the growing desire of the self-governing colonies to assume their just share of the burden of imperial defence. Except among the habitants of Quebec, where Mr. Bourassa's passive imperialism has a certain vogue, it is nowhere regarded as an entangling alliance, and Mr. Bourassa himself, as befits Papinua's grandeur, would be the first to scorn the suggestion that the might of Japan should be a kind of security, even collateral security, for the liberty enjoyed by French-Canadians under British institutions."

Yates & Ritchie's Weekly Letter.

New York, June 9.—The stock market continued to vibrate between narrow limits. The feeble response to the remarkable naval engagement in the Sea of Japan was short lived because of the determination of the cabinet to continue the war, and prices settled down in what appeared to be a state nearly approaching equilibrium. There were bad features galore, but none bearing upon securities in a way to produce any considerable liquidation. If, as reported, the powers are preparing to unite and all support President Roosevelt in his efforts to end the war, the market will be concerned in peace problems, and the credit of Russia, which some hold are more discouraging from a stock market point of view than the war itself. The prolongation of the war would mean a continuation of the stimulus to general business given by the expenditure of money in the world's markets that both combatants are now making. Much to be heard nowadays about the rise in all values caused by the increase in the production of gold and particularly the increase of the circulating medium. No one familiar with Wall Street can doubt the influence of the recent disclosures made in the report of the Frick committee on public sentiment. The whole wretched issue was in a fair way to be eliminated as a disturbing factor by correcting the known abuses as recommended in the report, and the hasty shelving of the recommendation has spread a vague uneasiness over the financial district. Undoubtedly the spectacle of men in high places in the financial world abusing a corporate position of peculiar delicacy to serve personal ends is not calculated to inspire public confidence in the shares of corporations in general. Meanwhile, depressing as are the developments in the Equitable affair, stocks are very strongly held and the evidences of a large short interest adds strength to the speculative situation. Foreign markets were heavy among these present were: Lady Lauder, Mrs. Heward, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. T. C. Sate, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Daly, Miss Haskell, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Palford, Mrs. Traudwell, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Mianes.

One St. Patrick Missed.

From Boston came prudish Miss Carter. Who once saw a snake called the "garter." When asked of its kind, she blushed so refined. And murmured: "I think you might—er—call the snake er—a hose supporter."

TIRED EYES

You will get prompt relief by wearing a pair of our properly fitting glasses. We make them in every style at prices ranging from one dollar up. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 years' experience.

W. J. KETTLES Practical Optician. 23 Leader Lane



Genuine satisfaction is given by GOLD POINT AND Brand of Trade Best 5 cent Cigar

HOTELS.

HAY MARKET HOTEL—\$1.00 PER DAY HOUSE, 94 Front-street East, Toronto. James Farrell, proprietor. Geo. Barton, Manager.

HOTEL DEL MONTE PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, prop. off Queen-street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED Professionals, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 49 principal cities. Tolman, 306 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A YOUNG MEN—FOR FIREMEN and brakemen, Canadian and other railroads; experience unnecessary; \$7500; become engineers and earn \$3000; become conductors and earn \$1400; name position preferred; stamp for particulars. Railway Association, room 145, 227 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUNTLES EVERYWHERE TO DISTRICTS—Circulars, samples and tags signs. American Distributing Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR OUR permanent traveling force, who are capable of presenting the best medical journals; no heavy samples; agreeable work among a refined and educated class; salary and commission. Wm. Wood & Company, New York City.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MANUFACTURER WITH EASTERN experience on ladies' waists, wants to take charge of such business in Toronto. Box 3, World.

TO RENT.

A FRONT ROOM TO RENT, PRIVATE family; for gentleman. 76 Wilcox-street.

DETECTIVES.

EFFECTIVES—YOUNG MEN DESIRING to become detectives write "Manager" International Secret Service Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. C. Mackintosh and the Misses Mackintosh have left town for the coast, they will be joined by the Hon. C. Mackintosh. Miss Isabel Mackintosh is staying with her sister, Mrs. T. H. Fleming.

Miss Jean Taschereau, who has been visiting Mrs. Vidal, has left for Montreal.

Mrs. C. A. E. Harris has left for Toronto.

Mrs. D. Cartwright entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Toller, who has been in Toronto for a little visit, returns to Ottawa, on Saturday.

Mrs. Toller, Miss Toller and Mrs. Bacon leave on Saturday to spend a few days with Mr. R. Rosmond at Almonte.

Miss Marie Muller of New York is in town and intends spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. McConnell.

Mrs. Fred Southam is the guest of the Misses Sparks.

Miss Marion Scarth is leaving on Tuesday and sails on the Ionian on Wednesday for England.

A very pleasant tea was given by Mrs. F. H. Chrysler yesterday afternoon. Miss Chrysler, Miss McBride, Miss M. Ryley and Miss Lynn waited on the guests, among whom were the following: Mrs. Herridge, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Gemmill, Mrs. Lumbie, Mrs. Clemons, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. R. Hill, Mrs. W. G. Perley, Mrs. Potter (New Hampshire), Mrs. H. F. Hill, Miss Hill, Mrs. A. W. Flech, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. John MacPherson.

Mrs. Warren Y. Soper gave a small tea yesterday afternoon. The guests included Mrs. Lyons Bigger, Mrs. F. W. Powell, Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. William Scott, Misses Elsie and Bonnie Keefe, Mrs. L. K. Jones, Mrs. Ralph Jones, Miss Niece.

Mrs. W. Y. Soper gave another very enjoyable tea on Friday afternoon. The guests were looking their best and every one was in raptures over the view across the Ottawa River. Miss Luce, Miss Bessie Keefe, Miss Lyons looked after the ladies. Among those present were: Lady Lauder, Mrs. Heward, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. T. C. Sate, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Daly, Miss Haskell, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Palford, Mrs. Traudwell, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Mianes.

His Gift to Pope. Pope Pius X. recently gave audience to a poor man living at Tivoli, near Rome, who personally presented the Pope with a bunch of asparagus of

ONLY THE NOW

THIRD B...



MISS BLAIR

WOMEN'S GREY MATT...

It is the general testimony of those who have weighed brains...

It is the general testimony of those who have weighed brains lighter in the average than in the average man. Remembered, is an average. In the nature of the case, of both sexes who die in hospitals, etc. On this point, the distinguished German physiologist, says: "Amongst the men that have been put forward for the legal and social oppression of the female sex, the average of the relative smallness of the brain to the male brain plays an important part. If we observe, so opponents of women, that as a rule women have always taken an ordinate position, we shall see cause in her lower moral and mental powers, the explanation lies in the simple fact that the brain of the woman is smaller than that of the man." But Professor Buchner points out that "that the brain is a very receptive organ that by use, as is the case with the muscles, it gains in capacity increases even in bulk, which entails the loss of development continues: "A circumstance pointed out that is of the importance in considering the question, namely, that the difference between the weight of male and female brains of a race is observable in all races, yet in culture the race, the more the difference; so that European surpasses the African in more in weight of brain, negro the gipsy, and so on." Inferred that "this circumstance that in civilization and not in nature, the causes for this development. In the division, which accompanies the civilization, the intellect work has fallen more and more into the hands of the male sex. But Buchner then points out that brain has to govern all the functions, and that, therefore, the intelligence of an individual, the bulk of its brain, it is necessary to take into account the weight of the whole body, and weight of relative weight of the brain. As a matter of fact, we noted, we should have to conclude the whale and the elephant to be totally superior to man. The whale seventy-five feet long, seventy ounces; that of the averages eight to ten pounds, whole body of these animals immensely more than that of the man, while the relative weight of the brain is calculated, the human are found to be far above all mammals; and, curiously, here we the advantage over men. In the and female together), the body of the whale is 1 to 186, 1 to 212; in reptiles, 1 to 1.3, fishes, 1 to 5668. But, says "As a matter of fact, when the relative weight of the female brain is considered, we find, to several investigators, that less, but even slightly greater, that of man. In other words, taking into consideration the body size, possesses proportionally more brain than the male." This refers to the relative development of the different parts of the men and women, and concludes: "We cannot deduce the conclusion that there was no way of intellectual inferiority of women must we agree that it is not here spoken at all. Buchner ed that there was no way of the male brain could be distinguished from the female.

HOW FRAUDS ARE W...

In common with all other nations, the turf has its parasites of various degrees of criminality. No one not "in" would credit the amount of cunning exercised by some gentlemen in their endeavor to some feathers from the bird. The latest device employed by the merchants of industry is a fraud which it deserves publicity. Its originality is