

The Juggler



What might be called the financial uplift of the stage, or possibly the domestic uplift of finance is seen in the remarkable number of marriages of actresses to multimillionaires. Just 22 Americans of great wealth have been married to actresses in the past five years. The most notorious of these marriages was that of Ellis Belmont, a New York banker, who married the actress, Mrs. Maybelle Gilman. Only a few days ago Eleanor Robson took August Belmont, a New York banker, for her husband. In the near future Cavalliere, the prima donna, will wed Robt. W. Chanler, one of the Astor family millionaires.

WARNING TO SUFFRAGETTES

Miss Ethel M. Arnold of London Tells Boston Audience That Militant Methods are Unsuccessful.

New York, March 11.—An emphatic warning against the militant attitude of suffragettes was sounded by Miss Ethel M. Arnold of London, a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, and a niece of Matthew Arnold of Oxford, before the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association at the home of Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman in Brookline yesterday afternoon. The speaker declared that if it had not been for the militant methods in England the suffrage bill now before Parliament would have passed and the deadlock between the two parties would have been inevitable. She said that the militant attitude of a new body of voters, Miss Arnold is known as a leader of the "peaceable" Suffragettes of London.

Miss Arnold said that she had the highest personal regard for Mrs. Pankhurst, but she believed that the militant method was a misjudgment of the sentiment of the country, and in consequence has impaired the cause of suffrage.

"If there is anything that the Englishwoman does not like it is the noisy and the sensational," said Miss Arnold.

In answer to the statement quoted from Louis Post, the editor of the Chicago Public, to the effect that the suffragettes had lost practically all their influence a month before the general elections, she said that she was longer term previous to the elections. The split in the party is one which has handicapped us, and which the reaction against the militancy is now at its height, a time when we could have achieved a very great deal if the men had not been antagonized.

The speaker declared that the club movement in America was an astonishing factor. I do not think that such a successful organization and coordinated effort would be possible anywhere in England. I am astonished at the power and the quality of your women's clubs. As for the American men, they are absolutely charming when you find them at their best.

In regard to the way in which American women would attain the suffrage she said: "I think that the probable course will be the achievement of the franchise through grants in the State Legislatures."

She thought that American women are quite as capable of winning the franchise intelligently as are your American men. I also believe that they should have the vote in order to offset the great leverage which your political things have in so many of your cities."

When told that a woman was admitted to run for governorship in Vermont, Miss Arnold declared that she was very sorry, as she thought such measures overt and as likely to produce the same effect that the militant, dominating attitude had wrought.

Miss Arnold further expressed herself as very much opposed to the suffrage bill for suffrage now before Parliament, the one which has been so ably championed by Mrs. Pankhurst, because of the "undoubted fact" that it would shut a great many working girls out of the privilege, while admitting many wealthy women to the vote. She declared that the merits of the bill had been argued up and down the land without effect, but that Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters believed it the this edge of the wedge all the necessary first step.

A POOR MAN SAYS MARTIANS ARE NOT HUMAN

The Attitude of Other Students Toward Poor Work- ingman at Famous Seat of Learning, a Surprise.

The son of a poor English workman recently worked his way into and through Oxford and learned while doing it some things which surprised him greatly. He was almost 30 before he got there, for he had starned the money with painful slowness by teaching at the usual pittance paid minor teachers in England.

At first the traditional cat in a strange garret was cosy and comfortable compared with him. He was embarrassed by having servants wait on him. He was struck dumb at being presented with the English gentleman's cold preprandial tub. He thought it was barbarous to expect him "to springle himself with cold water before breakfast" on a chill October morn.

He was depressed by the wasteful extravagance of having silver forks and spoons. And a clean napkin every night! Also he was not at home with a four or five course dinner. But he must have been game and better.

"I have been amused, astounded, even provoked," he writes, "to find that in my own college were men, who gave me sort of halo and approached me with the diffidence I confess I had felt toward them, merely because I was supposed to be a real live work- ingman who had seen life and had struggled up to Oxford just as the story book young man does."

"One modest youth, expressing to a friend of mine his desire to know me, said: 'But don't suppose he'll care to talk to me. I'm so ignorant of things.' Thus before long I was actually being sought as the man who knew a good deal at first hand of social problems and the life of the poor. At debating societies I was soon embarrassed in request for a characteristic of Oxford to-day is the extraordinary interest taken in all sorts of social questions, unemployment, poverty and housing, education, the right to work, slum life, conditions of labor, sweated industries."

"Such subjects have occupied a very large proportion of the debates both at the Union and at the various college societies. It was this keen interest in social reforms which first showed me my greatest misconception with regard to the 'upper classes.' Like most loyal members of the proletariat, I had preached of the callousness, the indifference, of the rich to the sufferings of the poor. I had honestly believed that the rich were more responsible for the evil of poverty and unemployment, rack renting and sweated labor. But now that I was thrown among these ravelling beasts like a slave among wolves for their delectation I found that quite a large number of these wolves were watchdogs."

Professor Lowell believes that the Martians are an intelligent race of beings, he said, although he does not believe that they are men. They are certainly brainy and busy, for the two great canals, so-called, which are really tracts of irrigated territory, in the opinion of the distinguished scientist, appeared to him within six weeks. Professor Lowell declared that he hardly thought the Creator would be guilty of such improvidence as not to people the planets, and that it was only in recent years that any great doubt had been expressed as to the possibility of such tenancy.

He is willing to admit that Venus and Mercury are not so blessed, but he asserts that not only may Mars have denizens but there is actual evidence to that effect.

"The steps in the proof he found to be the artificiality of the canals, the finding of their purpose and finally the signs of recent construction."

"We call them canals," continued Professor Lowell, "although in reality they are probably irrigated strips of country, many of which are one thousand miles long and twenty miles wide. The actual canal is not a great trench like the Panama or Suez canals but is possibly a conduit with numerous branches from which the surrounding country is enriched."

The lecturer, by means of the spectroscopic, demonstrated the presence of water vapor on the planet, thus proving, he declared, that the so-called snow is not such as might be derived from the freezing of carbonic acid gas, which would be fatal to life.

Perhaps there may have been a gala day some time last August and a mighty statesman might have made a speech which thundered all through Syria Major telling of the blessings of conserving the water of the planet rather than permitting it to evaporate for the benefit of other worlds, said Professor Lowell. As soon as the water was turned on the desert must have blossomed as the rose, so that late last September the Professor was able to get this initial glimpse of the canals.

UNIQUE MONUMENT TO CHRIST OF ANDES

On the mountain frontier between the Argentine Republic and Chile, nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, at Cumbre Pass, is a piece of statuary absolutely unique in history. "The Christ of the Andes."

Cast in the bronze from the cannon of opposing Chileans and Argentines, it was placed on the boundary line of the two nations in March, 1904, says the Bulletin of the Argentine Republic.

HATS, BIG AND LITTLE

All Shapes Periods and Materials, Also Models --- New Lines in the Turbans --- Floral Outburst.

New York, March 11.—Big hats, little hats, hats of all periods, hats of all materials, hats of multitudinous shapes—all these are included in the new millinery and everything points to a season of variety, originality and charm in the hat world. They are models which can by no stretch of the imagination be classified as beautiful, models which push originality to the point of eccentricity and absurdity, but there are always women who unerringly gravitate toward hats of this type and the milliners cannot be blamed for preparing to meet the demand, particularly when these same milliners supply delightful and moderately conservative hats as plentifully as they are supplying them now.

The turban has not run its course during the winter and comes to the front in shapes which are more or less radical modifications of lines popular during the winter, but in sum they are merely variations of them. The winter turbans, are posed low upon the head and the size ranges from the close clinging little bowl shaped affair of reous straw simply trimmed by a cluster of flowers, a chou or an ornament of some kind to the elaborate creation with huge draped crown of tulle satin.

Medium Shapes.

Some of the smartest turban models of the conservative sort are medium sized draped shapes of the fine supple tulle straws with merely an aligrette of cluster of flowers or a chou posed well toward the back for trimming. In these turbans the cleverness with which the straw is handled and the resulting lines tell the story, and consequently the best of these models command a price quite out of proportion to their air of chaste simplicity, for they have passed through artist hands and artists in millinery come high. We have seen most attractive little draped turbans of this class in white with a touch of black and one good model in white yella has a drapery of black velvet running from the right front across the top to the left back where it ends under a full feather tuft.

The draped turban made entirely from tulle appears in some very attractive forms and either in one tone or in several shades of one color. Often the tulle is used in soft full folds interwoven and one shade may veil another. A handsome ornament of some sort, usually holding a soaring aligrette or plume is likely to be the only trimming for one of these tulle turbans, which in their swaying and in several shades of one color. The Oriental turban which is fashioned from an interminable fold of tulle, through artist hands and artists in millinery come high. We have seen many of the turbans of straw and satin, straw and tulle, etc., the soft straw being folded closely around the head while the crown is softly draped. A good model has the soft maize color straw drawn low around the head as you might swathe a wide textile fold, in front the straw is one disc, appearing, the other running back on the left side of the crown where its fullness flares to fan or ring shape. The draped turban, California kind, and a jeweled ornament holds the straw drapery in the front.

Black Satin.

More fantastic turban effects are draped of black satin with close low set brim and high full crown and are trimmed with a wide band of white or colored yella posed around the brim with the drapery emerging from beneath them.

Then there are the velvet turbans, always lovely, and the turbans with brims of straw and entire crowns of flowers. In the latter class the new turban shapes are for all trimming, a brim of straw, out of which the flowers seem to be growing, a flower pot effect which is slightly absurd and yet thanks to the beauty of coloring and materials, often quaintly charming.

A creation in the deep blue and purple velvet coloring which is a fancy of the season is the brim of a fine soft dark blue straw, which was draped slightly, and from this brim rose thickly massed violets of the deep purple kind, California kind, forming the whole top of the crown. Another model with dark blue brim had a crown of pinkish lavender primroses.

Whole turbans of flowers lightly veiled in drapery of tulle or lace and with big full bows of the tulle or lace on the left side well toward the back or quite in the back are offered in lovely materials and colorings. La France roses seem well liked for such turbans as for all trimming, a fresh looking turban in white roses veiled with green tulle and trimmed in airy bows of the same tulle will be refreshing looking things for summer days.

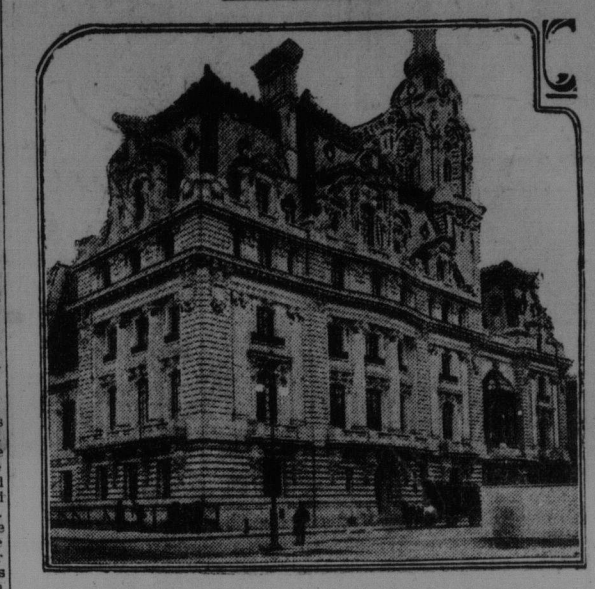
Of the close fitting bowl shape we have already spoken. It is trying, but where it can be worn has a certain absurd attractiveness. Fancy a deep bowl of flat bottom and rounded edge, but with no flare at the top, turned upside down and fitted closely around the head, descending almost to the nape of the neck in the back, covering the top of the ears and just escaping the eyebrows! Make it of some of the light soft braids in attractive color, trim it with a cluster of flowers low on the left side, and you have a head covering ridiculous on the average woman, trying even to the piquant, pretty face but comfortable for auto wear and with undeniable smartness if coloring and materials have the proper French stamp.

Other Variations.

And while we are talking of inverted bowls it may be noted that other variations upon this idea—shapes with rounded crown and narrow, drooping brim flaring a trifle at the end, are not to be left out of this season's calculations. The shapes are dubbed mushroom by many saleswomen, but they are more accurately described as bowl shape, and slight differences in the flare of the tiny brim or its width in back and front respectively supply variety.

This little shape is most often seen in the quaint printed cottons, striped cottons, etc., which have entered the military field and which, though by

How Would You Like To Manage This House?



SENATOR CLARK'S \$7,000,000 MANSION ON FIFTH AVENUE.

New York, March 11.—Eight years ago the construction of former Senator W. A. Clark's mansion in Fifth Avenue was begun. Though workmen are still toiling at interior decorations, Senator Clark has moved into his suite of 12 rooms. Mrs. Clark, who has the baby in Paris, will shortly settle down in her suite of 15 rooms. The mansion cost \$7,000,000. It is the highest assessed dwelling in the world. The yearly taxes will be \$60,000, or more than the salary of the President of the United States.

The suites of Mr. and Mrs. Clark are connected by a short corridor. His rooms are ponderously decorated in mahogany and hung with dark tapestries. Mrs. Clark's suite is all brightness. Her parlor is decorated in satinwood panels, with wood from Ceylon. Each petal of the flowers carved in this wood is perfect. No tapestries of pictures will be used. For each panel is a rare decoration. Birdseye maple is the wood used in her boudoir.

Some features of W. A. Clark's mansion:

- Thirty baths, one Turkish.
- Three elevators.
- Telephone system.
- One hundred and twenty-one rooms.
- Three 275-h. p. steam boilers.
- Two roof gardens.
- One of the biggest organs in the world.
- One six-ton ice plant.
- One Chinese lounging room for oriental guests.
- One gigantic reception hall and ball room.
- Seven pianos.
- Million dollars worth of rugs.
- Twenty-two bedrooms.
- Six sun rooms.

HORRORS OF ACTRESS LIFE

German Girls get Small Pay May not Marry and Find it Difficult to Keep Themselves Straight.

Berlin, March 11.—Until three hours after midnight this morning a great audience in Philharmonic Hall listened to accounts of the slavery to which it was alleged thousands of young German women in the theatrical profession were condemned by their employers. The occasion was a meeting of the Parliament of Actresses to discuss grievances and demand relief.

One of the causes of complaint was the compulsory provision of costumes the cost of which was far beyond the incomes of the actresses. The speakers said it was not uncommon for actresses earning from 80 to 240 marks monthly to have ten costumes. Many worked all night making their own clothes, being obliged to become seamstresses in order to remain actresses.

Rosa Bertens, a well known actress, said the overcrowding of the profession was the main cause of the miserable salaries. A girl disappointed in love formerly entered a theatrical troupe, she went on the stage. Many girls too offered to act gratuitously.

Another speaker raised a storm of indignation by describing the system under which actresses were discharged if they marry.

Herr Rickell, an actor at the Lesing Theatre, showed contracts under which actresses and singers received from 25 to 35 marks monthly. "Was agere, nestere actresses with their true?" he asked. "That many men exist?" There was a shout of "Yes" from the actresses.

Herr Rickell said that society ought to enshrine with a halo of glory the actresses who remained virtuous under prevailing conditions.

Stage Manager Wauer, in closing the debate, said that the artistic life was necessarily martyrdom. If the word "want" disappeared from the stage vocabulary art would cease to exist. One only became a great artist through suffering.

A resolution was adopted demanding laws to compel managers to supply costumes and to allow actresses to marry.

no means invariably pretty, are being shown by all the fashionable milliners. The printed designs and colorings in the printed cotton stuffs are favored for this purpose and the material is softly pulled over crown and brim and simply trimmed with a scarf or some odd little cluster of flowers in the colors of the cotton. Other designs following the antique printed cotton and linen ideas are used and dainty looking hats for a summer morning are covered with cool buff and white, rose and white, green and white or lavender and white cotton stuff.

Satin covered crowns combined with straw brims are another of the somewhat freakish ideas exploited by authoritative makers, not the delightful turbans of which we have already spoken, with draped crown of black satin and straw brim, but with brimmed shapes whose crown is covered smoothly with satin, while the drooping or rolling brim is of Leshorn or other braid.

THIS CHURCH BIG AND BUSY

Records Set by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle --- Ten Thousand Worshipers of a Sunday.

Seattle, March 11.—It is believed that the Rev. M. A. Matthews of Seattle has the largest congregation of any Presbyterian in the world, and his church, the First Presbyterian, has the second largest membership of any denomination in Christendom.

It requires fifty ushers to seat the people at the various services and twenty men to take up the collection. The church seats over 2,000 persons. For about eight months in the year close to 4,000 persons attend service in the morning, and at the evening service every seat is occupied, and several hundred extra chairs are used. The stairways are used to the extent that the fire marshal will permit and the walls are lined with men and women and usually they are three or four deep all around the auditorium.

It is not an uncommon thing to see 200 or 300 persons turned away from the church because of the lack of room at the evening service, when perhaps Dr. Matthews has preached to nearly 4,000 in the morning and the same number at 3 p. m. There have been as many as 10,000 persons at worship in the church on one Sunday.

There is seldom a night that some service is not held in the auditorium. The pastor last year preached 124 sermons, delivered 78 addresses, 63 lectures and 57 speeches, took charge of 51 Bible classes, conducted 36 funerals, married 220 couples, baptized 170 infants and 80 adults and served 16 communions, attended 343 cabinet meetings, 334 consultation sessions and interviewed 9,174 persons.

1209 Visits.

He made 1209 visits to his parishioners, took in over five hundred new members last year, attended 118 committee meetings and 113 public devotional meetings and assisted 61 other churches and lodges to conduct their services. He attended 111 social meetings in connection with his church work and delivered 64 informal talks.

Dr. Matthews is a physician to the body as well as to the soul, is an attorney at law, a doctor of divinity and an orator. He is in charge of a church, which expends more than fifty thousand dollars every year and which is worth close to half a million dollars.

There are more Presbyterians connected with Dr. Matthews's church, it is estimated, than there are in the entire San Francisco Bay country, including San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and other cities.

There were 355,000 persons who worshipped in this church last year. There are 10,000 persons connected with the church in one way or another and it has 5,000 communicants and 1,000 non-communicants. In 1909 Dr. Matthews, with his coworkers, organized three new churches, and as each one of these took a few of his old members this showing is more remarkable.

During 1909 Dr. Matthews added 791 to the roll members or workers or communicants. There are connected with the church fifteen Bible clubs, seven young people's societies, a debating club, two young men's clubs and a brotherhood.

The entire city of Seattle is divided up and each section is in charge of a "kitty" man, who reports to the pastor. There is a choir of six voices and another one is being organized for the echo organ.

The pastor is Past Edmund Commader of Seattle Commandery and he has special commissions among the lodge members doing good and spreading the Gospel. He attends the Masonic meetings when ever he has time, and has the members of the various lodges at his church as often as he can. He believes there should be a closer union between the Masonic lodges, especially the York Rite men, and the church workers.

The budget for next year shows a need of \$35,000 for the running expenses. In the past year the church has a large library and four small ones, a swimming pool, a running track, a gymnasium, fifty telephones and several ranges large enough to cook dinner for 500 men and women. Many small gas ranges are scattered all over the church for the use of the women at their committee meetings in heating tea etc.

The appearance of the interior of Dr. Matthews's public office suggests the President's office on a busy day. It contains three typewriters, several mimeographs, six telephones and one gramophone for the use of the pastor in dictating his sermons and lectures. The church is interested in anti-tuberculosis work and in prison reform work, and numerous committees are at work helping to better conditions in this city of Seattle. Dr. Matthews has two paid assistants, and one of these, Dr. Lee, made 2,256 calls last year and the other, Dr. Forbes, made 2,254.

The loose basket collections amount to about \$12,000 a year on an average, the average pledged collections amount to about \$15,000 in round numbers and the special musical collections bring in about \$2,000 a year.

Finally, behind this second flock of kites there is installed a wireless with its rollers adjusted to the principal rope, but made fast itself to the second rope. From this wireless hang the basket.

Finally, they are safe, little though you might think it. The ropes have eight times the resistance actually required. Russian officers have more than once tried the experiment of breaking the ropes off short with dynamite, yet, if there are seven kites in the flock, the apparatus comes down so slowly that the aeronaut's life is not endangered.

Side By Side.

After 150 feet of rope have been released kites are hitched on side by side at intervals of forty or fifty feet, till there are five of them. As we have already shown, the faster the wind is blowing the fewer kites are required. The first flock in the "carrying train" and it is allowed to ascend to an altitude of something like 1500 feet.

Then a second flock is let loose, to form the "towing train"—a little less powerful than the other, and differently equipped.

Separately by intervals of from thirty to forty-five feet and attached to the principal rope by sliding rings, these other kites are bound fast to a second rope, whose end is attached down to the first member of the second

life is not endangered.