

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Life

Romance of the Career of the Great Composer as Told in His Letters and Diary

There has been published in England a new life of Sir Arthur Sullivan by his nephew, Herbert Sullivan, in collaboration with Newman Flower, "Sir Arthur Sullivan—His Life Letters and Diaries," which George H. Doran has brought out in New York this autumn. And this book reveals Sir Arthur's romance.

There have been many volumes printed about Gilbert and Sullivan, whose "The Mikado" Winthrop Ames is presenting in the Royale Theatre, but all of them have been impersonal, or at least impersonal in comparison with the present-day mode of biography.

Data of all kinds, letters about the operas, plays and music the one or the other wrote, the quarrel between the two men, anecdotes of humorous nature, all these have formed the content of previous histories of these two famous men, but curiously the personal side of their lives has been dealt with in utmost reticence.

The present authors, it is true, are exceedingly reserved about Sullivan's private life, though more thorough and explicit in matters pertaining to his public career and his collaboration with Gilbert, but they have at least made brief reference to the romance of Sullivan's life, about which never will know much. At all events, even this glint touches the composer with a ray of humanity that is welcome and may do something to rescue him from a too sacrosanct niche in the hall of idolaters.

"During the last hour of his life," write his biographers, "a woman, frantic with fear, waited vainly for a cab. At the first warning that the end was approaching, Mrs. Ronalds had risen and dressed quickly. The street was empty; no vehicle could be obtained to bear her to the death chamber. When at last one was procured and she arrived at Queen's Mansions, the heavier footstep of Sir Thomas Barlow followed her up the stairs. But both had come too late. Sir Arthur was dead." (Barlow was the royal physician who attended him.)

"The full story of Arthur Sullivan's friendship with Mrs. Ronalds—an American woman of 'rare beauty'—is unfolded in this book," says a

writer in the London Daily Express, "but something is said about it. Mrs. Ronalds is described as 'the greatest influence in Sullivan's life.'"

"Not a single letter that passed between Mrs. Ronalds and Sullivan is quoted. Not a line from his diary about her is printed—although Sullivan gave her a manuscript copy of 'The Lost Chord,' which, by her instructions, was buried with her when she died. Although details of their romance are not given, it is clear that they loved each other deeply. Mrs. Ronalds, we are told, for more than twenty years was the 'most cherished singer' of 'The Lost Chord.' She sang the song at her Sunday musical evenings, when all the musical society of London met in her house.

"She was a member of an old Boston family named Carter, and she married Pierre Ronalds in 1859. It was not a happy marriage, and they came to Europe only to separate. Pierre Ronalds returned to America, and she went to Algiers. "Ultimately," it is said, "she became associated with the Empress Eugenie's circle at the Tuilleries, where her wonderful voice and rare beauty attracted the attention of the capitals. With the fall of the Empress she migrated to London and became one of the few untitled people who had the privilege of calling informally upon the Prince and Princess of Wales (King Edward and Queen Alexandra). The influence of Mrs. Ronalds upon Arthur Sullivan has often been discussed, it is said, and usually understood. She was at all times his mentor, and he consulted her in most things, in almost everything. When abroad he wrote to her daily, and if no letter or telegram was forthcoming this day was spoiled.

"It was a friendship of fidelity, which lasted till death, and during many years was never broken for a single hour." Arthur Sullivan was never married. It is not known whether Pierre Ronalds outlived his wife or not. The book does not even mention her Christian name. It is said that Sullivan loved two other women before he met Mrs. Ronalds and each of them inspired some of his songs.

British Guild of Empire Women Honor Leader

"General" Drummond Avers Supreme Faith in Ability of English Worker

London.—Mrs. Flora ("General") Drummond, controller-in-chief of the Women's Guild of Empire, who, with a number of other representatives of that patriotic British organization, has just returned from a tour of Canada with the object of finding homes and work for England's unemployed, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil, at which the Viscountess Burnham, Mrs. R. S. Henderson, vice-president of the guild, and W. A. Appleton, C. B. E., secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, paid high tribute to 40,000 women and their leader who are endeavoring to bring industrial peace to Great Britain.

During the last seven years, the Women's Guild of Empire, according to the speakers, has figured prominently in forwarding arbitration and methods of conciliation in trade disputes, notably in the coal strike of 1921 in Scotland and South Wales. In 1924 it was especially active in all mining centres before and during the widespread stoppage, advocating a policy of district settlements and inducing many men to disregard the advice of extremist leaders.

LABOR ON CLYDE SURVEYED

Two years ago the women campaigned against the so-called "unofficial" seamen's strike, exposed its radical origin and helped to end it. This year more than 2,000 of the members visited industrial plants on the Clyde for a first-hand survey of the relations of capital and labor there and have since been engaged in educational work in other industrial centres of Scotland, north England, South Wales, Battersea and the East End of London.

"General" Drummond made it clear that her organization has supreme faith in the British worker and that "no material well-being can be lasting, or even possible, unless founded on the solid basis of mutual understanding and individual independence." With more than 1,000,000 unemployed, many millions of acres at home and overseas undeveloped and unpopulated, almost unlimited minerals untouched and sources of power untapped, the problem was how to translate need and supply into practical achievement. The Women's Guild of Empire's slogan was: "People the soil, bring miners to the minerals and engineers to harness the power!"

G.P.R. AIDS INVESTIGATION

Their tour in Canada, said Mrs. Drummond, had been marked by great hospitality and enlightenment, the Canadian Pacific Railway particularly affording the investigators

British Resorts Seek to Advertise

"Come to Britain" Movement Seeks to Have Present Restrictions Removed—Amazing Figures on Continental Practice Are Made Public.

London.—An effort is to be made to legalize expenditures or advertising by the towns, cities and resort areas of Great Britain. At present Blackpool is believed to be the only municipality which can legally spend part of the funds collected in the form of local taxes for advertising purposes, but largely through an agitation started by the "Come to Britain Movement." It is hoped to have the law modified. The Advertising Association has now taken the matter up and hopes to secure the authorization of expenditures of this sort both by resort centers seeking to attract visitors and by industrial towns which have room for additional industries affording employment.

GHOST CITIES OF KLONDIKE VANISH

Wrangel, Alaska.—To join ghost cities of the Klondike and abandoned diggings all over Alaska, the Arctic Brotherhood, once famous fraternal order with 15,000 members, sang its swan song and disbanded here recently. The local camp with sixteen elderly members was the last surviving group.

Founded by those adventurous spirits who trod the trail of '98 the order grew to include as honorary members, kings, presidents, members of Congress and Parliament. Forty subordinate camps were established in Alaska, Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia. A universal custom of the brotherhood was the Christmas time entertainments for children near a camp, every member contributing from his "poke" for the gifts received from a red-shirted Santa.

Man's Three Ages

An examiner asked a class of boys the following question: "What do you know of the 'Ages of Man'?" This was the answer given by one precocious youth:

"There are three ages of man. (1) When we are young we think of the sins we shall commit when we grow up. This is the Age of Innocence. (2) When we grow up we commit some of them. This is the Prime of Life. (3) When we are old we are sorry we committed them. This is Dotage."

A Jewish immigrant had to fill up the usual form. The first question was: "Born?" There was a space for the name of the place. He filled it up with the one word, "Yee."

Hock The Kaiser



THE PRISONER OF DOORN AND HIS WIFE

Mr. and Mrs. Hohenzollern as they appear to-day though the "Missus" still is agitating for the return of her ancient and discredited hubby to his old time job as the governments head.

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In a resolution of its executive committee they state: "They are 'of the opinion that the present condition of the law is a serious handicap to the development of British spas and watering places on the one hand, and to the industrial development of the great centers of population on the other. This committee is strongly of opinion that, having regard to the great increase of international competition on the one hand, and for the world's tourist and holiday traffic on the other, all municipalities in this country should be given full and entire freedom to advertise and develop their own resources without interference by Parliament."

At a meeting recently held on the continent by those who are in charge of tourist and other forms of advertising propaganda in various countries, at which Britain was represented, some rather amazing figures were made public as to the sums which various countries, particularly Germany, are spending in this way. It is felt that Britain has as much to advertise as any country in the world, and that if the appeal is properly presented, especially to Americans and to residents of the British Dominions, the volume of tourist travel to the British Isles could be very largely increased.

Two Irish Leaders

Eamonn de Valera, erstwhile President of the Irish Republic, is now in this country. But he comes not as a rebel against authority but as a leader of a constitutional Opposition. He is quietly seeking funds to enable him to found a newspaper which may serve as the organ of his party. Some time next month he will be followed by President Cosgrave. The chief executive of the Irish Free State comes as an envoy of good will, with one eye on the activities of his former enemy and present rival, the other on the money market on which his Government is dependent or its foreign loans.

It is significant of Ireland's return to normalcy that these two leaders can desert the political arena to visit the United States. And it is significant of the large part which this country plays in the life of Ireland that they should both come here. Just as De Valera sought support for his republic in the United States, the Irish Free State is exerting every effort to retain American sympathy. Fundamentally this is due to the financial aid they are prepared to offer Ireland as a market for Irish bonds, but there is also an undoubted feeling that Ireland and the United States are bound by close ties because of the part the Irish have played in the life of America.

Fortunately they can welcome both De Valera and Cosgrave—the one as a patriot who has finally recognized that his higher duty was toward a united Ireland, the other as the leader who made a united Ireland possible.

Certainly

A man walked into a tobacconist's shop and asked the man behind the counter: "Can you recommend a good cigar?"

"Of course I can, sir!" replied the polite assistant, who had just received a week's notice. "But what they expect me to do here is to recommend these!"

Colonel Lindbergh seems to be proving that good will in the air will bring peace on earth.

"Snuffles, one of the deadliest diseases of rabbits, is now treated by cod liver oil.

Two Women Film Lost Cities in "Closed" Deserts of Africa

Americans Enter Interior of Tripoli to Photograph Wonders of Ancient Civilization Covered by Sands Since 100 A.D.

New York.—Bringing a tale of adventure as colorful as any told in fiction, Miss Quincy Smith of Washington, D.C., arrived here recently with the first motion and still pictures of Italian excavations at the ancient lost cities of Leptis Magna and Zabrata and of Italian Army activities and the famous racing camels of the interior of Italian Tripoli.

Miss Smith and her companion, Miss Lloyd Preston, an American woman, now living in Paris, were said to be the first white women ever to reach the Mahari district of interior Tripoli. The pictures include 3,000 feet of motion picture film and a trunkful of still pictures, made with special permission of the Italian Government for exhibition before audiences in universities and schools.

Enter "Closed" Country After a series of conferences with Italian authorities in Rome, the two American women got permission to travel into southern Tripoli. Miss Smith said, but with the understanding this country was not open to tourists and they were to travel on their own responsibility.

They reached the interior by traveling on horseback, by motorcar and finally on camelback.

The most valuable pictures of the interior, Miss Smith said, were of the Mahariistic racing camels, used as regular mounts by the Italian troops. These camels for centuries have been bred for speed by the natives, and travel, carrying a person, as far as 100 miles in a day of eight hours, or at an average rate of more than 12 miles an hour. In appearance the racing camels are entirely different from other camels, having long thin legs and a high hump, and are the most uncomfortable means of locomotion ever discovered, Miss Smith de-

clared. The racing camels maintain their high-speed gait day after day, and, as they go five days without water, are the surest and swiftest carriers of the desert.

Returning toward the coast, the automobile used by the two women broke down and when night came on they set fire to the brush on a mountain side as a signal of distress. Italian mounted troops arrived to offer safety just ahead of two bands of Tourag natives, the raiders of that part of the desert.

Reaching the coast again the two women made motion and still pictures of Leptis Magna and Zabrata, which Miss Smith described as the most gorgeous of all the classic ruins so far unearthed.

Leptis Magna was discovered 456 years ago and the Italians believe they have excavated about a fourth of the old city.

Gorgeous Buildings The buildings of the Oriental center of civilization and art were built of colored brick, faced with beautiful colored marble. The houses were floored with gold and semiprecious stones, including malachite, rose marble and lapis lazuli. The streets of the city were paved with bright blue limestone.

Buildings and streets are the same now, Miss Smith said, as when the sand drifted in and buried the city about 100 A.D.

The excavation work at Zabrata, near by on the sea coast, is just beginning, she added.

In Morocco the two women were caught in the Moroccan floods, but escaped with their baggage aboard a freight steamer with 170 other refugees, finally reaching Algiers.

NAPOLEON RELICS SHOWN IN BERLIN

Berlin.—An exhibition of Napoleon souvenirs was arranged in connection with the recent showing of the "Napoleon" film in Berlin by F. M. Kircheisen, who has made the study of the great Little Corsican his life's work.

The collection of historical mementos was derived from various sources, among others from the well-known Venetisch and Verch collections. There was a well preserved title deed from the year 1792 bearing the signatures of the deputies from Arras, including that of Robespierre. Among many parts of uniforms, weapons, helmets, etc., a high red Jacobins' cap with a faded cockade attracted much attention. A rare find was an uncut leaf of French revolutionary assignats, or emergency paper money, showing that at the time French currency had depreciated to a 344th part of its nominal value.

A cut by Gros depicted Napoleon reviewing his troops in the Lustgarten of Berlin in 1804. A white shirt, still immaculate, worn by Napoleon and taken from his carriage by the Field-Marshal von Blucher after the battle of Waterloo and a proclamation by Blucher in Brussels on June 19th, 1815, were also appreciated. A unique relic was a permit of the town mayor of St. Helena of the year 1832 entitling the bearer to visit the grave of Napoleon and to tear "one leaf" from the adjoining willow tree as a souvenir.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

There is sure to be a hearty and generous response if the proposed appeal for funds to support the fabrics of English cathedrals is issued, as seems most likely, after the statement made in the Church Assembly at Westminster by the Archbishop of York. Almost every cathedral in Britain, he says, stands in need of large expenditure. Within the next few years a sum of \$2,500,000 will be required. The explanation of the present widespread state of decay is to be found in the fact that the diocesan funds, and the purely diocesan appeal, have not been nearly adequate to the demands. The upkeep of such fabrics as York Minster and Westminster Abbey—is a very costly affair, involving the continuous employment of experts, and such work as the various dioceses have been able to accomplish in the past has been largely of a temporary or marginal nature.

The Cathedrals Commission, however, plans to put every cathedral in Great Britain in a state of complete and effective repair, so that no tinkering will be needed for a long time. To cover the cost of their scheme a very large amount of money will be needed. But the appeal should be confined strictly to the British. There is good reason to believe that people of British birth the whole world over will be glad to aid in such a worthy work.

The history of Great Britain is largely contained within its cathedrals' walls. They are the sanctuaries towards which the thoughts of millions of Britons turn at such a time as this, year after year. They are places of hallowed memories for many thousands of exiles overseas. In the minds of the sons of Britain in every land and clime they are inseparably associated with much that is dearest and holiest in their lives. To many such it will be both a pleasure and a privilege to be sharers in any expenditure on the restoration of these grey stone edifices hallowed by time and mellowed by the efflux of centuries of change and decay.—Montreal Star.

BERLIN MAKES BID FOR TOURIST CROP

Berlin.—The German government started in early with plans for capturing a generous share of the 1928 tourist trade. A special mayor's committee has devised a "Berlin season" which is to begin May 12 and end July 15.

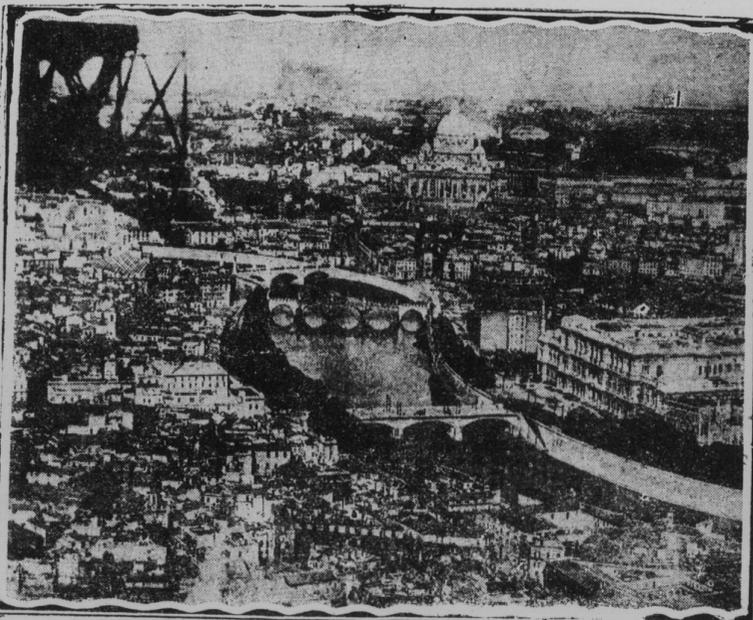
A novel feature of the "season" will be a series of concerts by the Philharmonic orchestra and other musical organizations to be given in the historic castles of Berlin and Potsdam. The programs will be made to fit the spirit of the period in which the various castles were constructed.

Operatic productions in the civic and the two state operas will constitute the second quarter of the "season," to be followed by weeks of athletics and sports.

During the closing quarter Berlin is to show what can be done in the way of show window display, house decorations, and artistic gardening both on private estates and in public parks.

The Bible contains no word of more than six syllables.

Rome From the Air



THE CITY OF THE CAESARS SHAKEN

Unstated damage was done by a recent shock that lasted two minutes and caused great alarm. The above interesting view shows the lay-out of the ancient city.