

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS & AUTHORS

Arnold Haultain will Write Authorized Biography of Goldwin Smith---Winston Churchill Talks on the Ballot---Mr. Alfred Austin's Appreciation of Dante---Dr. MacPhail's Essays.

The biography of the late Goldwin Smith will be written by Mr. Arnold Haultain, who for the last eighteen years was his private secretary. Shortly before his death Professor Smith signed an agreement making him his sole literary executor, and put into his hands all of the necessary manuscripts. Among these, it appears, is a collection of reminiscences covering the whole of the author's lifetime and containing descriptions and anecdotes of many eminent men.

Mr. Alfred Austin was recently elected president of the Dante Society in succession to Sir Theodore Martin. He gave an address on "Byron in Italy," in the course of which he said that of all English poets Byron was the most cosmopolitan, recalling that Goethe—a supreme judge on that point—had declared that no poet could be accepted as a poet of the highest rank who had not that characteristic. Partly because of Byron's perversity and mischievous habit of depicting the less admirable side of his own character, the impression of a good many people concerning him, and especially of his life in Italy, was that he was exceptionally dissolute. It must be allowed that at the time he was in that country Italy and Venice especially presented abundant temptation to one of his temperaments. Byron arrived in Italy under a sense of per-

sonal wrong, and this caused him—never very careful of his own reputation—to be more than usually reckless. As an emotional and intellectual poet he had left admirable and ample testimony to the character of the Italian race. In some of his Italian poetry there was a sublimity, a breadth, a depth and a height that could not be surpassed, and had never since been equalled. It had been said that Byron was "not sufficiently intellectual," but as was proper, he merged his intellect in his poetry—unlike some modern writers who had put intellect in verse and asked us to accept it as poetry.



Winston Churchill is a famous writer and he is now seeking as a politician. He has come out as an advocate of the Open Ballot in New Hampshire.

This from the publishers of Basil King's two novels: "The effort to identify the author of 'The Inner Shrine' and 'The Wild Olive' with this or that well-known writer still continues, though internal evidence remains the best clue. If manner rather than style be taken as the criterion, the following passage in 'The Wild Olive' would almost convict William Dean Howells. A lawyer is explaining to a woman how he secured

the story of a murder from the wife of the murderer, who has died. 'But if she had no hand in the crime,' says the woman, 'I don't see where the remorse comes in.' The lawyer replies: 'It comes in vicariously. She feels it for Jacob, since Jacob didn't live to feel it for himself. It involves a subtle element of wifely devotion which I guess you're too young or too inexperienced to understand. She was glad old Jacob was gone so that she could make his confession with impunity. She was willing to make any atonement within her power, since it was too late to call him to account.' This feminine psychology is very suggestive, but the theory which implicates Mr. Howells will hardly convince those who insist that 'The Inner Shrine,' especially, must have been written by a woman. But why keep up the pretence that Basil King is not the author of 'The Inner Shrine' and 'The Wild Olive'?

In United Empire for June there is a fine review of Dr. Andrew MacPhail's "Essays in Politics," from the pen of Professor H. E. Egerton, "Professor MacPhail, of McGill University, is already," says Professor Egerton, "known to many in England through his admirable 'University Magazine,' which is bringing to the front a new school of brilliant Canadian writers. If there is any reader of United Empire who has not yet come across the small volume of 'Essays in Politics,' in which he gives utterance to the faith that is in him, let him be assured," continues Professor Egerton, "that he has missed a great deal." Although, having been written at different times and often repeating the same note, the Oxford Professor finds this emphasis of passionate conviction as impressive as the recurring motive music in a Wagnerian opera. Some of the essays, he thinks, appeal rather to Canadians than to Englishmen. Even where an Englishman is especially interested, Professor Egerton finds the book difficult for an Englishman to review, dealing as it does for the most part with "the attitude of a Canadian towards the opinions and proceedings of other Canadians." One thing is clear, however, and that is that Professor MacPhail, though seeing his fellow-countrymen's mistakes, is himself a genuine Canadian patriot, while at the same time his devotion to Canada detracts in no wise from his wider imperial patriotism. What Professor Egerton finds most excellent in Dr. MacPhail is his independence of party. He recognizes in him a certain "largeness of outlook and generosity of temper" which overcomes narrow provincialism. Professor Egerton has headed his criticism with the words: "A Canadian 'Religio Medici,'" because he considers such a title appropriate for essays that disclose the writer's social and political faith. "Mr. MacPhail," he proceeds to say, "belongs to the order of the prophets (with whatever interval you choose to allow for differences of genius and environment), to the Isaiah and Carlyles of history, and what a prophet is best first to find out what there is of wisdom in his message before inquiring too curiously into the particular facts on which it is based." This is high praise and those who have appreciated this compliment from an Oxford constitutional historian to one of our certainly not least prized Canadian writers will gladly read Professor Egerton's article from beginning to end. As our readers are aware, Dr. MacPhail was recently admitted to the first section (English Literature, History and Archaeology) of the Royal Society of Canada, a distinction which his friends will assuredly not grudge him. We await with interest the third volume of Dr. MacPhail's essays which has been announced to appear at an early date.

Genee's Latest Rate



FRANK ISITT, MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN, AND HIS BRIDE, WHO WAS MISS ADELINE GENIE, THE FAMOUS DANCER. PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Nine Scene Stage Setting Is Latest Theatrical Thriller



VIEW OF THE STAGE OF BROADWAY THEATRE IN LEW FIELD'S PLAY, "THE SUMMER WIDOWERS."

New York, July 1.—The three-act play, "The Summer Widowers," is hard enough to keep an eye on. But the job is easy compared with watching the nine-scene stage of the Broadway theatre, where Lew Fields is presenting "The Summer Widowers."

The cross-section of an apartment house is shown, three stories high, with three rooms in each floor and something doing in each room. A

bachelor disturbed by the noise; a pillow fight between pajama girls; a policeman flirting with the cook; a poker game; young men in a conference over beer; a drunken man asleep in a sink and clogging up the water supply of the apartments; a photographer taking a party group; a wine party and three young society men trying to prepare a luncheon in the kitchen, are the nine things that are under way all at once.

Lew Fields, as the janitor, knits

REPERTOIRE OF MME MELBA

What the Noted Prima Donna will Sing on Her American Tour---Dippel Makes Arrangements for Appearance

Madam Melba is coming to St. John this season, and on the same tour will appear in the largest cities on the continent.

Andreas Dippel, Director of the Chicago Opera Company, has announced that he had arranged with C. A. Ellis, manager of Mme. Melba, for her appearance in Chicago and in New York at the Metropolitan for the coming season. Mme. Melba will be heard as Mimi in "La Boheme," as Cilda in "Rigoletto," as Violetta in "La Traviata," and as Desdemona in "Otello."

Mme. Melba has not been heard in New York for two seasons. She is at present singing at Covent Garden in London, where she is appearing in the above mentioned parts.

While no statement has been issued to this effect by Mr. Dippel, nevertheless it is true that contracts have been signed between the Chicago Opera Company and a manager in St. Louis for the appearance of the company there some time next season. The policy of expansion which was experimented with in the East last season, is to be transferred to the West. Mr. Dippel is at present negotiating with St. Paul. It has already been announced that the company will visit Milwaukee. Doubtless other cities will be included in the tour.

Mme. Tetrazzini's representative in New York has sent out this statement: Mme. Tetrazzini has broken off negotiations with the Metropolitan Opera Trust and it is extremely unlikely that she will be heard in opera in America, or at all events in the East next season. She will undoubtedly return, however, having received a number of flattering offers for concerts. One from a well-known manager of \$150,000 for a tour. Another for a eleven concerts, and four appearances in opera from her former manager in San Francisco.

Contrary to her announcements, the Directors of the New York, Boston Philadelphia and Chicago houses have no contract which can insure them Mme. Tetrazzini's services, and she has refused to sign any of the various contracts they have offered her. The latest of which was for four operatic appearances each in Chicago and Philadelphia, and twenty-two concerts in cities not mentioned. Mme. Tetrazzini feels that she prefers to make a concert tour under different management, and since a concert tour is what the last offered contract amounts to, she has, as stated, broken off negotiations.

In relation to this, Mr. Dippel says that Mme. Tetrazzini must sing in opera if she sings in America at all, as she is under contract with Mr. Hammerstein, and this contract has been transferred with the rest of his properties.

APPOINTMENT IS POPULAR

London, July 1.—The news of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge's appointment as Viceroy of India has been received with general satisfaction. Sir Charles may be said to have an hereditary interest in the Viceroyalty of India, since his grandfather, the first Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Lagos, was



SIR CHARLES HARDINGE.

Governor General of India from 1844 to 1848. Sir Charles himself has studied the foreign politics of India from various points of view. He served successively at Constantinople, Berlin, Washington, Paris, Teheran and St. Petersburg. He was a close friend of King Edward, whom he accompanied on many foreign visits. Since 1906 he has been Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The news of his appointment has been warmly welcomed in India, where it is a special cause of satisfaction that there is also a Viceroy, Lady Hardinge was the Hon. Winifred Sturt, daughter of the first Lord Arlington, and Woman of the Bed Chamber to Queen Alexandra. Her two sons, Edward and Alexander, were named after the late King and the Queen Mother, and her daughter, Diamond, after King Edward's horse Diamond Jubilee, which had just won the Derby when she was born.

Sir Charles was born in 1853. He is the second son of the second Viscount Hardinge.

The Daily Mail says: "Great gifts and great opportunities count for little without the talent for employing them. Sir Charles Hardinge has the three qualifications. His experience is wide as his temper is serene. He has imagination enough to conceive great projects and combinations and solid judgment and unflinching penetration to give them more than visionary splendor. His courage is not mere contempt for failure, he cannot be accused of that preciosity which the vulgar mistake for the precision of genius. What he sees, he sees clearly and without the bias of prejudice, and what he holds he holds with tenacity."

BUY THEATRE

Klaw and Erlanger Produce New Musical Play at the Adelphi to Delight the British Play Goer.

London, June 28.—Marc Klaw, before sailing on the Hamburg-American New York Times correspondent that on behalf of Klaw & Erlanger he had entered upon an agreement with Julius Frohman and George Edwards to take over the Adelphi Theatre, the famous home of melodrama in the Strand, with possession in the early autumn.

The Paris theatrical season of 1909-10 has closed with what is nearly a record year. About \$10,300,000 has been spent by playgoers, a sum only once exceeded, in the exhibition year of 1900, when the receipts reached \$11,600,000.

At the four theatres that receive Government subsidies the receipts have been: At the Opera, \$629,800; Opera Comique, \$531,300; Comedie Francaise, \$459,000, and Odéon, \$164,000. Louis Berger heads the list of music halls with \$326,200 and the Alhambra, \$189,600.

The theatre is to be extensively altered and redecorated, making it one of the most luxurious of London theatres. It will open with a new musical play by Lionel Monckton and John L. Tanner, with Gertie Millar and Joseph Coyne as the principal stars. Later on the combination purposes to produce, under the management of Mr. Edwards, a season of opera comique, arrangements having been made to transport the operas, players and scenery at the conclusion of the season to New York, where they will appear at the New Amsterdam.

Besides the engagement of Fred Terry, who, as I have already mentioned in previous despatches, appears in New York next autumn for an eight weeks' season, Mr. Klaw has succeeded in inducing Julia Neilson to accompany her husband on the trip, which ought to strengthen the company considerably. They will rely on "Henry of Navarre" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel" to attract American playgoers and dollars.

Mr. Klaw has also announced that Oswald Stoll, the head of the well-known variety combination here, has practically concluded arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger to produce in London all the latter's big American spectacular plays like "Ben Hur." At present Mr. Stoll is looking over a number of promising theatres big enough for the venture.

With Mr. Klaw is returning his son Alonzo, who has won some fame as a landscape painter. Young Klaw, who is 22 years old, has been on a trip through Italy, Germany, and Spain, doing the art galleries, and returns with a high opinion of his countrymen's position in the world of art.

RISE OF STAGE STARS. Maude Adams began as a child, and for years played small parts, gradually working up to leads. Maxine Elliott began with training with a small part in the Frawley stock company. Margaret Anglin was graduated from a dramatic school in New York; Nazimova from one in Russia. Ethel Barrymore made her first appearance in her uncle, John Drew's company. Frances Starr made her debut in a one side part in a stock company in Albany, N. Y. Billie Burke began as a chorus girl in London. Helen Ware only a few years ago made her debut as a supernumerary in Maude Adams's company.

INJECTIONS OF RADIUM CURED

French Physicians Report Patients Suffering from Lupus and Cancers Have Been Helped---Census of Fruit Microbes Taken---Remedy Suggested for Increasing Birth Rates in France.

Several European physicians and surgeons have been experimenting with injections of solutions of radium as a curative measure. Dr. L. Wicliam and Dr. M. Degrais have written an article on the subject for the London Lancet. The Medical Record says of it:

"They allude to a paper presented at the Lisbon Congress by several French authors, the conclusions of which are as follows: 'When introduced into the animal body the emanation diffuses itself through the structures and may in this manner reach the deep-seated parts. It has a predilection for the glands which form an internal secretion and especially for the suprarenal capsules. It is eliminated by the lungs and the skin, and to a small extent to the kidneys.'

"The authors then pass on to relate their own experience with this mode of therapy. In a case of lupus vulgaris of the neck, a curative change was produced by injections of (1) water rendered radioactive in the proportion of one milligram of pure sulphate of radium per litre, or (2) water impregnated with radium in the proportion of one milligram of pure bromide of radium per litre. In this case forty injections of each kind and of from one to two cubic centimetres were given in the course of two months.

"They have also presented a case of lupus erythematosus, treating for comparison the lesions on the left side by the application of the radium apparatus and those on the right side by injections. On the left side there was a sharp reaction with destruction of the lupus and a subsequent process of repair. Later there seemed to be a strong cicatrix, but still later there was recurrence of the lesion at the margin of the tissues of repair. On the right side there was no visible inflammatory reaction, but there was first a diminution and then a disappearance of the erythema of the lupus, the part assuming a whitish cicatricial aspect.

"At the time the recurrence was found on the left side the recovery on the right side was maintained, and there has been no reappearance of lupus since that time. In these two cases the doses of radium were extremely small, but they contained the emanation, an element which is not present in the rays emitted by the radium apparatus.

"The injection of certain insoluble salts of radium suspended in an emulsion into structures of small absorbent power prolongs the contact of the salt with the diseased tissues and intensifies the action of the radiations and of the emanation. This plan was followed in treating a large cancerous nodule of the breast, an emulsion of radium being made in a mixture of paraffin and vaseline. The object was to inject this preparation beneath the nodule, so as to prepare a stratum underlying the whole of the diseased part. Thus the nodule was exposed to a cross fire, it was diminished in size and rapidly disappeared. There was no ulceration and there has been no recurrence.

"It must be understood that soluble radium when injected is in a free state in the animal body and carries with it gaseous emanations which give rise to the phenomenon of radio-activity. The salt in a radium apparatus does not

supply emanation for therapeutic purposes, for this gas does not pass through any solid body, being in this respect unlike the extremely penetrant radium rays.

"The authors believe that these experiments offer much hope for the future."

A microbe census has just been completed at the Pasteur Institute in Paris under the direction of Professor Metchnikoff, the noted bacteriologist. The particular field investigated was the surface of fruits exposed for sale in handcars and open stalls. An immense number of fruit in the afternoon were found tenanted by the samples of strawberries, grapes and currants examined.

While admitting that the microbe population was mostly of the innocuous variety, the professor reiterates the old warning, "Do not eat uncooked fruits or vegetables." The latest census was undertaken by Professor Pissier and Professor Sartory, who took samples of fruit in the afternoon from the places where they were exposed for sale. This was in streets frequented by automobiles and consequently dusty. Each sample was washed in three changes of water which had been previously sterilized and the microbes in one cubic centimetre of water (27 fluid dram) were then counted.

The sample of large strawberries examined yielded on the first washing 1,350,000 bacteria, 74,000 on the second and 18,000 on the third. The first washing of the sample currants produced 851,000 microbes, the second 41,000 and the third 8,500. In the first washing of the sample grapes 2,200,000 microbes were found, in the second 129,000 and in the third 27,000.

"Simple mullin cloth," said Professor Sartory, in commenting on the results of the investigation, "will protect fruits and vegetables from innumerable microbes, and especially the noxious ones."

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, writing about the decline in the French birth rate, points out that in 1907 for the first time in French history the births and deaths during the year were practically equal. The figures were: Births, 770,000, and deaths, 756,500. He asserts that if it had not been that last summer was exceptionally cool and therefore more healthful than usual the death rate would have exceeded that of the births.

For years the number of births has been steadily increasing. Before the Franco-German war the annual total varied around a million. Until 1886 the figure always began with a nine. Then for twenty years they began with an eight and now for three years they have begun with a seven. "And," Dr. Bertillon adds, "that will continue until the total extinction of the nation."

By a list of comparative statistics he puts the case even more strikingly. In France last year the excess of births over deaths was only 13,500. For the previous year the excess in Germany was 880,000, in Austria 553,000, in Great Britain and Italy about the same, and even in Holland, he says, the excess was 13,000. The chief remedy which he proposes to improve this state of affairs is to lighten the lot of poor people.

THIS MACHINE MONEY MAKER



Washington, July 1.—This machine is one of the greatest little money makers on earth. Also it is a money saver. It is such a money saver that when it was installed in the United States treasury building the other day—the first of its kind to be installed anywhere—it threw 75 men and women out of jobs.

The machine literally makes money. The single attendant feeds into it the

printed silver certificates, government notes that come from the bureau of engraving, and the machine numbers each note consecutively, puts the official red or blue seal on each one and ties them up into packages. The bills are fed into it in sheets and the machine cuts the bills apart.

This work was formerly done by hand, and it took over 75 government employees to do the work.

And spirits are standard drinks the deaths caused by consumption were 230 to 100,000 inhabitants in 1900, while in the other departments where wine is the favorite drink the proportion was 140.

After the age of 30, he says, consumption is two or three times more frequent among men than women, undoubtedly because the drinking of alcohol is more common with the former than with the latter.