

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.

There have been many volumes printed about Gilbert and Sullivan... 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.

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.

"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, on a heavier footstep of Sir Thomas Barlow followed her up the stairs. But both had come too late. Sir Arthur was dead."

"The full story of Arthur Sullivan's friendship with Mrs. Ronalds—an American woman of rare beauty—is not unfolded in this book," says a writer in the London Daily Express.

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!"

C.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

every facility to see and speak to many of the settlers and explore every possibility and hope of success for the prospective British emigrant. The Women's Guild of Empire would give these details to all who sought them. Canada, she said, is a land of great promise and the authorities there already have an excellent system of looking after the welfare of newcomers. The urgent need of labor in the Dominion at present, continued Mrs. Drummond, made it necessary for the Government to admit many non-British aliens.

Mothers of families in crowded hock cities were urged "to inspire their children with fearless confidence to seize the opportunities before them." Canada wanted young men, but she also needed women and older men who had confidence in themselves and their future. British capital and labor, she said, would be cordially welcomed by Canadians, but the newcomers must be devoted wholeheartedly to the service of the Dominion.

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, "Yea."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

This idea took such a hold upon Alaskan settlements that it is continuing yet and perhaps will always prevail in certain old mining sections. Although the brotherhood has expired, thousands of members will still wear the emblem, goldpan, with three nuggets, a pick and shovel over all.

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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 films and a trunkful of still pictures, made with special permission of the Italian Government for exhibition before audiences in universities and schools.

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 Meharistic 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. Saved From Bandits 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 Toureg 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 describes as the most gorgeous of all the classic ruins so far unearthed. Leptis Magna was discovered 4 1/2 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, decorated and studied with precious 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.

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 urgent need of large sums of money.

The collection of historical mementos was derived from various sources, among others from the well-known Venetian 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 Bluecher after the battle of Waterloo and a proclamation by Bluecher 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 1822 entitling the bearer to visit the grave of Napoleon and to tear "one leaf" from the adjoining willow tree as a souvenir.

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.

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Alsace Styled The "Ireland" Of Continent

Under German Rule Sought to Become French, But Is Still Dissatisfied

Paris.—From the beginning it has been realized that the task of France in Alsace would not be altogether easy. Alsace, which remained under German government for nearly 50 years, was restored to France at the Armistice, together with a portion of Lorraine, which had also been lost in 1870. It is not unfair to describe Alsace as a sort of Ireland. Whether its rulers are French or German, it is discontented Under German rule it longed for its return to the French polity, but after its return, it quickly developed grievances.

There has sprung up an agitation for a large measure of provincial autonomy. France, since the days of Napoleon, and indeed since the days of Richelieu, has come under a highly centralized authority, and it would be contrary to French tradition and French ideas to allow a separate little state to exist inside the larger state. Therefore France has endeavored to absorb Alsace, perhaps somewhat too quickly, with the result that the Alsatians have protested rather violently. They do not mind being French if they are regarded as Alsatians first, but they desire their own laws and they would retain their own customs.

Concessions Necessary. Hence arises a grave problem. It is irksome for France to admit that French legislation should not be applied in its entirety in one of the French provinces. Yet some concessions are obviously necessary. The very language that is spoken by the Alsatians is not French, and a comparatively small proportion of the inhabitants understand French. The Alsatians, again, are deeply religious, and they wish religion to be taught in the schools, though in France itself the majority are fully secularized. In the majority, the Alsatians are Roman Catholic, but even the non-Catholics are equally insistent on religious teaching whether they be Protestants or Jews.

Indeed, as a result of successive upheavals, it has been found impossible to introduce the whole French regime into Alsace as quickly as was at one time considered possible. Alsace, in short, succeeded in obtaining most of its demands, and with the commercial arrangements between France and Germany—the latter country being the most convenient outlet for many products of Alsace—it would have seemed that the Alsatians would have settled down.

Agitation for Autonomy. Nevertheless an agitation for autonomy has been continued, and has been conducted for the most part through newspapers published in the German language. It is asked that Alsace should be allowed to administer itself and should have a good deal of financial independence. Various organizations have been formed, and there have been somewhat dramatic cases which have found their way to the law courts. M. Poincare has set his face against suggestions of separatism, while doing his best to remove specific causes of complaint. The French Government has forbidden the operations of a firm constituted to publish autonomous newspapers, and certain arrests indicate that firm action is at last to be taken to suppress mischievous activities.

One of the most prominent Alsatians, Baron Klaus von Bulach, notorious for his refusal to recognize French sovereignty, has come into collision with the authorities on several occasions. But recently it was alleged that documents and letters which have fallen into the possession of the French, revealed the sources of the money which has financed some of the agitators. Those sources are outside Alsace, and therefore, more than ever, the question of Alsatian autonomy becomes an international affair.

To the credit of von Bulach, it is to be stated that, immediately doubts were raised about the inspirers and supporters of the Alsatian movement, he wrote a letter in which he publicly repudiated his associates, and apparently he now accepts French authority and renounces his former opposition. Thus an entirely new turn is given to the situation, and it may well be that, with his recantation, and the exposure of the motives of certain agitators, Alsace will cease its restless and will be assimilated. Surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished.—Christian Science Monitor.

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