

# A Beautiful Home and Rest Place For Journalists

**T**HE Journalists' home is the project of the International League of Press Clubs, an organization of prominent men and women journalists whose best efforts for the past ten years have been given to the work of promoting this home. James S. McCartney, business manager of the Philadelphia Record, was the originator of the idea and is still chairman and treasurer of the home fund of the league.

Mrs. Harriet Potter Nourse of the New York Women's Press club is manager of the women's department, her work being the promotion of interest in the home among the many women's press clubs of the country. Her offices are at 290 Broadway, New York city.

The home is to be on the style of the best winter and summer hotels, with a sanitarium for those who are ill or in need of rest and special care. It will be situated at New Orange, N. J., where the New Orange Industrial association has donated eight acres of land, with the promise of more if necessary. It is a beautiful location and easy of access, being within less than thirty minutes' ride from the famous Newspaper row of New York city.

The hotel itself will be of the finest modern type and built of the best material. It will have iron and steel construction, with fire escapes, and will be furnished not luxuriously, but with every modern comfort and convenience. It will have a finely selected library, open both to invalids and guests. The purpose of the home will be something more than purely charitable and will have an educational value not lightly to be regarded in this progressive age.

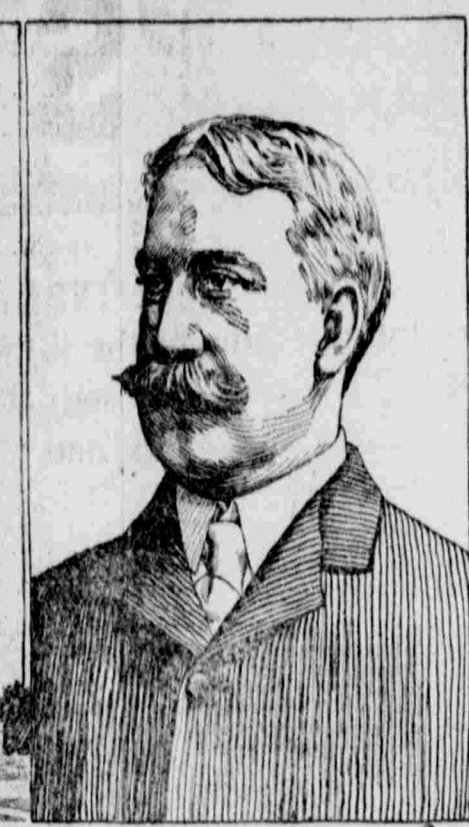
The hospital proper will be in a remote quarter of the grounds, where sick or disabled journalists will be received, free if they are unable to pay. A small weekly charge will secure additional



MRS. HARRIET POTTER NOURSE.



M. P. CURRAN AND THE PROPOSED HOME.



JAMES S. MCCARTNEY.

comforts and privileges, although it is not the intention to deny to the ready any of the necessities of each special case. This hospital, which will be in charge of a competent medical staff, will have its isolated buildings for contagious diseases, its disinfecting rooms and its sun parlors. Within easy walking distance will be a fine gymnasium, free to all guests.

The primary use of the home will be

as a health recruiting station and sanitarium where journalists run down by overwork, late hours and nervous strain may rest and recuperate. In the libraries and writing rooms convalescents may continue their work. The ample grounds will be fitted with stables for horseback riding, running tracks, golf links and all manner of athletic appliances. Newspaper men and women will also have the privilege of spending their

vacations at the home at any season of the year. The only condition attached to admission will be a recommendation from a reputable editor or publisher. Of course a large endowment fund will be needed, and there have been many offers of assistance, but the league prefers to earn its own fund so far as possible. Half of the sum necessary to erect the home has been secured, and it is the purpose of the

league home fund committee to raise the balance by the publication of Bohemia, a magazine of great artistic and literary merit. Brilliant men and women who have achieved distinction in various fields of public endeavor have promised to make their contributions to this unique magazine, besides which there will be original creations from painters and artists of international fame. Alexander K. McClure and Hen-

ry Waterson have agreed to edit this work for the good of the cause, and James S. McCartney is the general manager, with offices at 911 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Many theatrical managers, realizing that their success is largely due to the press, have offered to give benefits for the home. The women's press clubs will give entertainments, besides contributing their individual efforts toward the promotion of the home, for women as well as men will find their club home here, and the women journalists need rest from the strenuous life of press work quite as much as do the men.

The first offer made through the women's department is that of Mrs. Amelia Wood Holbrook, a well known author and dramatist, who, in collaboration with Kate Douglas Wiggin, has dramatized her "Birds' Christmas Carol" and offers to give four matinees about holiday time in New York city for the benefit of the home.

Among other prominent men and women in the newspaper and magazine world who have become ardent workers for the home are M. P. Curran of Boston, the president of the league; Colonel James Elverson, Jr.; Thomas J. Keenan, Jr.; M. H. DeYoung, Clark Howell, Louis S. McGee, Harry D. Volight, Joseph Howard, Jr.; P. C. Boyle and John M. Carter, Jr., ex-presidents; William Cullen Bryant, John A. Hennessey, J. C. Hemphill, Charles Emory Smith, C. Frank Rice, George H. Rowe, Fred E. Litchfield, Franklin P. Stoy, Elizabeth A. Reed, Mrs. William King, Rose A. Colby, Frances E. Owens, Dr. Alice Seabrook, Caroline A. Huling, Jennie Van Allen, Hannah B. Sperry, Harriet Hayden Finck, Mrs. E. Moffatt Tyn, Janey M. Coard, Mrs. Juliette M. Abbott, Mrs. Ada Cable, Mrs. Sara White Lee, George H. Hoffman, Mrs. E. T. Weathered, Lewis G. Early, Walter Scott, E. F. Sibbey, J. C. Macdonald,

Negley D. Cochran, Daniel L. Hart, John N. Hazlett, Marian Longfellow, Belva Lockwood, Mary Lockwood, Evelyn Clark Morgan, William C. Rich, Mrs. C. W. Alden, A. S. L. Shields, General Charles H. Taylor, Stephen O'Meara, General Curtis Guild, Fred E. Whiting, and Edward Henry Clement.

HARRIET POTTER NOURSE.

## MUSIC BOX IN YOUR CHEST.

The doctor hears some curious noises when he places the stethoscope against your chest. When the lungs are in a healthy condition, the medical gentleman hears a pleasant, breezy sound, soft in tone, as you draw in the breath and expel it. Should the instrument convey to his ear a gurgling or bubbling sound he makes a mental note of the fact that you are in what is known as the moist stage of bronchitis. In the dry stage of the same complaint the sound is a whistling, wheezy one.

One of the signs of pneumonia is the crackling note that comes through the stethoscope. It is not unlike the sound that can be heard when your finger and thumb have touched a sticky substance and you first place them together and then part them, holding them close to your ear.

Doctors occasionally hear a dripping sound, and that indicates that air and water have got into some part of the chest where they have no right to be. Blow across a bottle, and you will produce a sound which is actually to be heard in your chest. It is caused in the same way—that is, by air passing over a cavity.

## CONCERNING BIRDS' EGGS.

Of British birds the gull-eater lays the largest egg in proportion to its size and the cuckoo the smallest. The gull-eater is about the size of the raven, but its egg is nearly five inches in length.

# The Remarkable Rise to Fame of Mascagni, the Composer

**P**IETRO MASCAGNI is traveling about this country at the head of a large company presenting his operas. The young composer has not always been used to the adulation now being showered upon him, for, despite

his erratic conduct toward societies which have sought to do him honor, it cannot be denied that the man is a genius and that the music lovers of every city thus far visited by him in this country have recognized that fact by exhibitions of approval as enthusiastic as have ever been seen in this country in connection with any sort of theatrical entertainment.

Of Mascagni's personality the general public knows little. The impression prevails that he is a cheerful fellow with an undue appreciation of his own ability, which he is inclined to set as a standard when comparing it with the works of composers like Verdi, Wagner and Beethoven. Mascagni's intimates aver that he is the most maligned man in the world and that, so far from ever having attempted to disparage Verdi's attainments, he has had frequent violent arguments with acquaintances who have dared to insinuate that Verdi was not one of the really great composers of the last century. Indeed, Mascagni's estimate of Verdi is believed to be an unduly exalted one. This is perhaps not unnatural since Verdi was one of the earliest of the prominent musical authorities to recognize and seek to encourage the power of his young fellow countryman.

Mascagni is of medium height and, so far as appearances go, is good for forty years more of activity. He is rather stocky of build, and his manner in conversation would not lead one to suspect him of being a musical genius. He looks as though he might be the son of a prosperous baker, as indeed he is. His father did an excellent business at his little shop in Livorno, where Pietro

was born in 1853, but profits on anything sold for home consumption in Italy are small, and the worthy kneader of dough had all he could do to earn sufficient money to enable his family to present the appearance which they considered that their antecedents demanded of them. So Mascagni did not reach his present eminence via a rose strewn path.

His father had decided that Pietro should be a lawyer, and, though every habit of thought of the youth indicated his total unfitness for the bar, the parent was obstinate. But the father had a brother who was well to do and sympathetic. He took interest in the boy's musical aspirations and presented him a pianoforte which cost 70 francs—about \$14 of our money. The rudiments of his art young Mascagni had acquired at a free school in Livorno. His father knew nothing of this, and it is related that his astonishment was great when he accidentally learned that his son was a fair performer on the piano. And, by the way, it is interesting to know that while the erstwhile free pupil is now generally recognized as the foremost composer of the day, the little school at which he received his first instruction has also grown in fame, being now known in the musical circles of two continents as the Cherubini School of Music.

Pietro's instructor at this time was Soffredini, the most thorough master perhaps of the latter half of the last century. It is therefore not surprising that the youngster's groundwork was of a substantial character. At the age of eighteen Mascagni had his first operetta performed. Then he went to Milan and was fortunate enough to win a "first class" with an "Ave Maria" and a "Pater Noster." His first operetta "La Follia" was followed by a cantata, "Alla Gioia," composed to a libretto by Maffei, a man of considerable repute, who even then predicted great things for the youthful composer.

Then came an event which threatened



to put an end to Mascagni's musical aspirations. His uncle died, and, having no funds at his command, he was obliged to return to the home of his father and, incidentally, also to his seventy franc pianoforte. But Soffredini, his old master, had not forgotten the precocious youth. He sent for him and requested permission to examine what ever Mascagni considered his best work up to that time. Mascagni submitted

the cantata, and Soffredini undertook its production. Its performance brought fame to the composer, and, what was more important to him at that time, it also gave him the patronage of the wealthy Count Florestano de Lardare. But fortune was not "on the broad grin" just then so far as Mascagni was concerned. He had many ups and downs, principally downs, but through them all he was hard at work on a two

act opera, which in the gratitude of his heart he dedicated to his generous patron, Count de Lardare. Meanwhile the latter had sent his protégé to Ponchielli, director of the famous Milan conservatoire. His letter of introduction won the young man a hearing, which resulted in his being accepted as a pupil. He was put under the special care of Saladino and was doing quite well when he suddenly abandoned his

studies in order to accept a position as musical director of a traveling operetta organization.

It has been alleged that this evidence of want of determination indicates Mascagni's lack of true greatness, but the composer justifies his action by saying that while he was beyond station at the conservatoire, he was very little beyond it, and, besides, he was anxious to acquire as soon as possible

a technical knowledge of stagecraft. At any rate this piece of apparently folly proved to be the making of the man.

His two act opera dedicated to Count de Lardare was completed, but while waiting and hoping for its production things went from bad to worse with Mascagni, and he was in desperate straits, having, meanwhile, married, when a friend asked him why he did not send this work, which he had named "Cavalleria Rusticana," to the annual competition held by the most prominent musical publishing house in Italy. He replied that it was ineligible because of the fact that nothing but one act operas would be considered. The friend then suggested that an intermezzo be written. The time for the submission of scores expired the next morning, and Mascagni, impressed by his friend's enthusiasm and catching its spirit, went home and worked all night upon the intermezzo. When the dawn showed itself through the grimy glasses of his humble home, Mascagni was penning the final notes of the intermezzo which was destined to make his name famous throughout the civilized world. His work was accepted, and the rest is a matter of general knowledge. "L'Amico Fritz," "Iris," "Ratcliffe" and "I Rantzau" followed and were all successful.

It has been contended that even without the intermezzo "Cavalleria Rusticana" would have been a success, and, while that may be true, it is equally certain that it never would have created the furor which caused offers of work to pour in upon the young composer from every portion of the globe.

A friend has suggested that a libretto based upon Mascagni's own experiences would form a theme which would call for the best efforts of the composer in the writing of the score. And, with his heart in the work, what an opera it would make. But as Mascagni is not inclined to exploit his early troubles it is not likely that this work will ever be written.

CHESTER L. TRETWORTH.

# The Bad Lands, Nature's Marvelous Fossil Storehouse

**T**HE recent announcement of Professor Marcus F. Farr of the department of geology of Princeton university of the extraordinary success of last summer's expedition to the Bad Lands of Montana, coupled with the information that the hind legs and feet of a dinosaur had been found, is especially interesting in view of the fact that during the previous summer the head and anterior portions of the prehistoric monster had been discovered. This latest find will make possible the complete restoration of the dinosaur. It is not generally known that there are but two complete specimens of the dinosaur in existence. One of these is in the Peabody museum of Yale university and the other is in the Public museum of Brussels, Belgium.

The Yale dinosaur is not a particularly large specimen of its kind, and yet it is a monster when any other animal of broadly similar shape is employed as a basis of comparison. The length from a perpendicular drawn from the front of what might be called the base of the neck to the extreme tip of the tail is more than 29 feet. The height of the head from the ground is 12 feet, the tail is nearly 14 feet long and the powerful hind legs are each 9 1/2 feet long. But some of the dinosaurs, to judge from the fragmentary portions of remains found in the Bad Lands, must have been more than 100 feet long, with the head elevated from the ground more than 45 feet. The size of the Princeton dinosaur has not yet been announced, and it is suspected that Professor Farr is keeping his facts as secret as possible in order that the surprise to the scientific world when it shall finally be permitted to view the

completely restored skeleton may be all the greater.

So far at least as this country is concerned the Princeton dinosaur is unique, for while the Yale restoration is the result of the skillful putting together of the fragments of the skeleton of a dinosaur found in Connecticut sandstone formations and others picked up in the Bad Lands regions of Montana and the Dakotas, every portion of the Farr dinosaur was found in the Bad Lands within reasonably short distances of each other. This fact to the enthusiastic scientist greatly enhances the value of the specimen.

And what a veritable fossil storehouse these Bad Lands are! In an hour's walk, with no better implement than a pickaxe, one may unearth enough prehistoric specimens to form the nucleus of a respectable private collection. Fossilized turtles of a species strange to modern times may be picked up by the score, often being found on the tops of the queer little mounds with which certain portions of the Bad Lands abound. Scientists have not satisfactorily decided what causes these mounds to be advanced. One of these is to the effect that every section of this country at some time contained just as many fossils as the Bad Lands, but that the peculiar formation of the latter prevented the bones from sinking to a great depth, as in most localities. Thus may be explained the nearness of the remains to the surface, the fossilizing being accounted for, of course, upon thoroughly intelligible and tenable hypotheses. It should be mentioned, however, that the theory alluded to finds few supporters among the highest grade of scientists. These frankly admit their bewilderment by the contradictory "symptoms," as they might be called, and prefer to wait

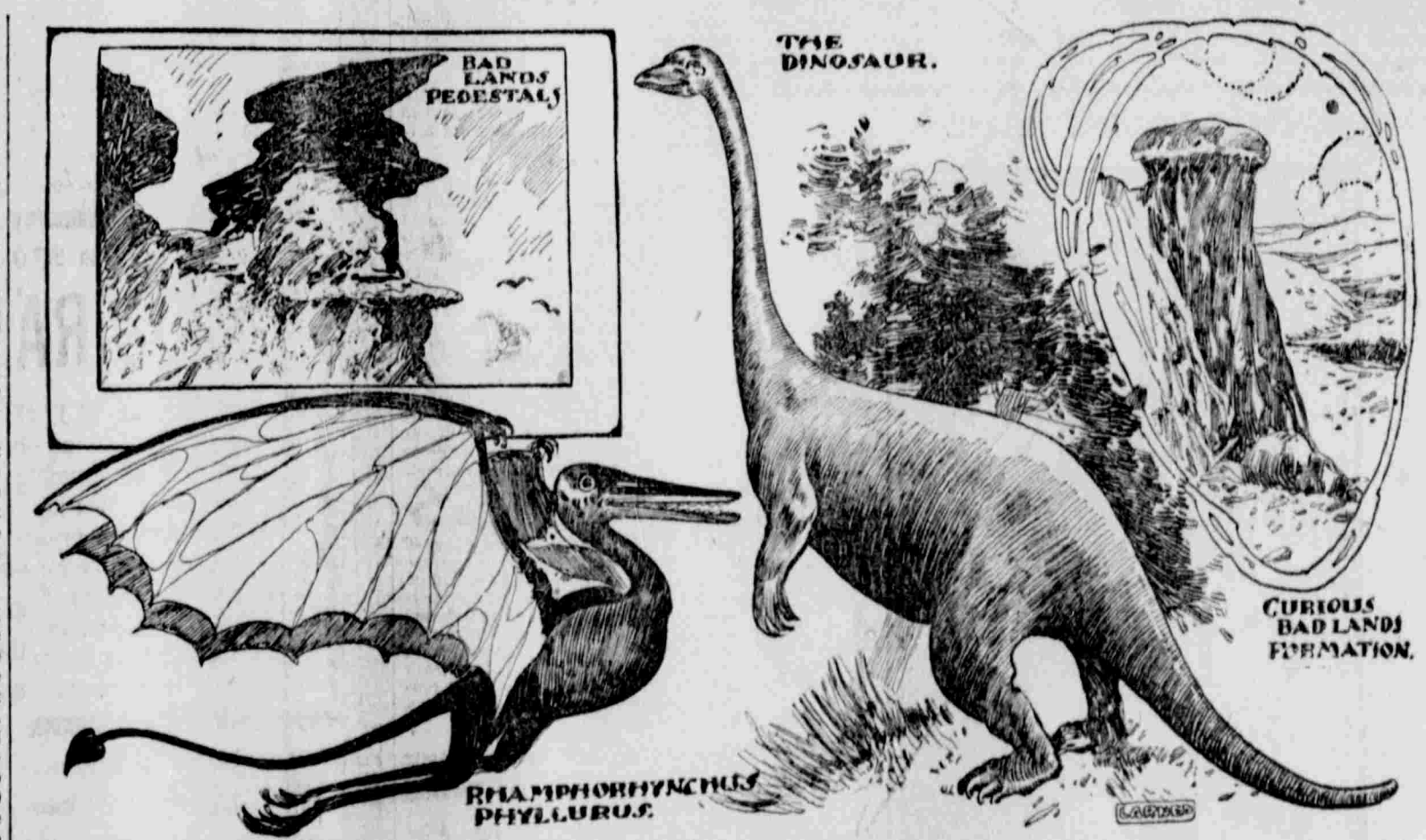
until some unexpected development shall serve as the basis of a reasonably precise opinion.

The total area of the Bad Lands, which are scattered through North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona, runs up into the tens of thousands of square miles. It was to the country stretching north for about 350 miles from Fort Berthold, on the Northern Pacific railroad, that the French voyagers under Lewis and Clark first gave the name Mauvais Terres Pour Traverser, meaning bad lands to traverse. But this appellation was too elaborate for the hustling spirits who followed, and they soon contracted it to Bad Lands, at the same time extending the term to all tracts of generally similar configuration, no matter where found.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Bad Lands are valueless for all purposes. There are comparatively large tracts upon which some of the finest cattle in the world are fattened, and the oases, which are to be found here and there, are veritable garden spots.

An authority says of the Bad Lands: "The peculiar formation of the Bad Lands undoubtedly dates back to the glacial period, for to no other cause can scientists attribute the immense buttes and wonderful depressions that are the salient features of the country. The buttes or hills of which the Bad Lands are mainly composed are of irregular size, varying from one acre to 2,000 acres on the summit and from 100 to 350 feet in height. The tops of these buttes are on a level with the prairie to the east and west. Here the soil is good and the grass excellent, but along the sides and in the depressions the soil is a mixture of clay and sand, with occasional outcroppings of soft sandstone."

There is very little rainfall in any of



the Bad Lands sections, but when a heavy rainstorm does come its effects are little short of marvelous. Owing to the peculiar nature of the soil, large mounds are swept away and others formed in places which were previously level stretches. Wagon paths used for

years are frequently obliterated in a day, and not infrequently gullies of considerable width are cut across roads in such a manner as to render necessary a journey of miles around in order to cover a few feet in the direction one wishes to travel.

Men who have given much study to the matter declare that, great as have been the volume and value of the treasures already yielded up by the various Bad Lands, there are still beneath the surface fossils which will do more to clear up many moot points of geology

than all the finds made in Europe during the past ten centuries. At any rate several expeditions will be sent out next summer, and as there will be ample money backing they should be fruitful of result.

MARCUS W. HAINES.

## HERE AND THERE.

Women in various parts of the country, with headquarters in Washington, are raising money to erect a monument to General Spiller, the first man to admit women in the treasury department at Washington.

The London hospital, referring to the introduction of lacemaking in a crippled home and industrial school for

girls, says the pupils proved remarkably apt and were delighted with the new task.

Dr. N. C. Morse, president of the Iowa Association of Railway Surgeons, is the heaviest physician in America, weighing 225 pounds.

The National museum at Belgrade has come into possession of a collection

of 65,000 Roman copper coins recently unearthed near a Serbian village. The oldest of them belong to the time of Caracalla.

The biggest mail order business in the world last year did \$123,000,000 business. It was Uncle Sam's postoffice business that accomplished it.

The commission appointed to reapportion Oklahoma has announced the total population of the territory to be 600,000,

with one representative for every 22,000 people and one senator for every 45,000. Birmingham, England, has upward of 40,000 back to back houses and 6,000 courts which are entered by tunnels from the street, states the city's medical officer of health.

Austria's military police force is now provided with cork helmets. Typewriting and mat weaving have been successfully taught to the blind,

and it is believed that they could even learn to make lace and thus gain a new means of livelihood.

Forty-one and a quarter inches is the circumference and nine inches the length of the stem of a big mushroom which has been picked at Holdenby, Northampton, England.

Pepper, an elephant that could play the organ, drum and cymbals, has died at Yarmouth, England, from dropsy.

The animal, which was five years old, was valued at \$2,500.

In some German towns children are allowed to travel free on the local railway cars if they are under a certain height, which is marked on the doors of the vehicle.

There are 10,000 rural free delivery routes in operation today and 10,193 petitions under consideration. Materials of Russian origin exclusive-

ly must be used in the construction of all Russian ships, states an order issued by the ministry of marine at St. Petersburg.

Eight hundred and twenty-two years was the aggregate age of eleven persons who died recently at Yarmouth, England.

But few people are aware that there are in Montana some of the finest glaciers in the world.