

## RAIL STRIKE ON; 15,000 MEN GO OUT

I. C. and Union-Southern Pacific Shop Workers Quit in Orderly Manner.

### SOME OLD TIMERS STICK.

Embargo Notice That I. C. Will Receive No "Dead Freight" Sent to Other Lines.

Without disorder and almost in the form of a parade more than 8,000 shop employees of the Illinois Central railroad in and around Chicago, as well as several thousand more on the southern lines of the road and the western branches of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific system, picked up their tools and walked out of the shops on strike at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the appointed hour.

They struck because they believed that by so doing they could force the railroads into a recognition of their new shop crafts federation and be in a position next year to demand an increase in wages and many changes in working conditions which they have expected to be granted at this time.

Even before the "fix" in the strike telegrams issued by the international presidents hundreds of the employees in Chicago and elsewhere left the service of the companies or failing to come to work at the opening of the shops or by removing their tools and walking away at once.

Late in the afternoon it was decided to hold a mass meeting of all the trades tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the Amalgamated Woodworkers' hall, Seventy-fifth street and Dearborn avenue. At this meeting a definite plan of action will be outlined.

**Old Timers Fail to Quit.**  
In spite of the large majority to go out, however, a strong minority remained loyal to the companies and refused to quit work. These were mainly among the older and more conservative employees and those who are near the age when they may avail themselves of the pension allowances provided for their retirement, which would be forfeited in case they joined the strike.

The Burnside shops, where 3,200 out of the 8,700 shop men of the Illinois Central in Chicago are employed, was the principal scene of the strike in Chicago. The strikers affected include the roundhouse at Twenty-seventh street, employing about 200 men, and the South Water street, Fordham, and Hawthorne yards. The men walked out as if in a well marshaled parade, making unnecessary the elaborate arrangements for possible trouble provided by the police department and the railroad company's guards.

In addition to the shopmen, about 200 unorganized Italian laborers left their work. Nearly two-thirds of the entire police department of the city was held in reserve for fear of an outbreak. An order especially directed to the commanding officers of the Kensington station near the Burnside shops and other stations on the south side held hundreds of police ready for immediate action, if necessary.

**No Work for Police.**  
Corpses of police under Lieut. James L. Mooney were drawn up around the shop buildings, but did not enter the streets. It was a half holiday at the shops and they were closed down for the rest of the day, although the railroad is prepared to fill many of the strikers' places with nonunion men tomorrow.

Picket lines were stationed around the shops as soon as the strikers had reached the street. Labor leaders insisted picket duty would be kept up as long as the strike continued. Neither the police nor the railroad detectives attempted to interfere with the pickets. Nor did the pickets attempt to talk with anyone entering or leaving the railroad premises.

Two hundred and fifty clerks working in the local freight houses and offices remained at their posts, as they are not members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks affiliated with the federation and that precipitated the strike by walking out on the southern lines early in the week.

At a mass meeting in the afternoon in a hall in Grand Crossing representatives of the individual unions met separately and decided to support the federation.

**Embargo Notice Is Served.**  
Although officials of the railroad asserted that traffic would not be tied up and that the public would not be inconvenienced by the strike, one of its first results was observed early in the day when the Illinois Central served the other roads with an embargo notice stating that no "dead" freight would be received from connecting lines except subject to delay.

Dead freight comprises practically everything except merchandise, perishable commodities, and live stock. The embargo applies throughout the entire Illinois Central system and is a usual accompaniment of a strike of any magnitude.

It was issued to prevent congestion of freight on the Illinois Central tracks during a critical period and caused more by the strike of clerks in the yards and freight houses of the southern lines than by the walkout of the mechanical forces, as the equipment is in shape to go without repair for some time.

Although no strikebreakers were put at work in Chicago during the day, arrangements have been made by the railroad with various detective and labor agencies to have hundreds of shommon on hand tomorrow to take the places left by the strikers. No effort will be made to hire as many men as have walked out.

Already 400 nonunion clerks have been sent out of Chicago in special trains to the south for service in the yards and freight houses and the railroad officials assert there are more men than jobs available.

**Krutzschmidt Comes to City.**  
Julius Krutzschmidt, director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, who has conducted the labor negotiations for the roads, arrived in the city in the morning on the Twentieth Century limited from New York, where he has been for a week attending directors' meetings at which a reorganization of the management of the system was effected.

"At the general shops, as far as heard from," he said, "the following percentage have gone out:  
Omaha general shops, 20 per cent  
Sacramento general shops, 25 per cent  
Oakland ship yard, 11 per cent

"Exaggerated reports have been published throughout the country as to the number of men involved. While this has been placed at 35,000 men out, pay rolls show that 12,000 would be a high figure. We have not received reports from all our shops and probably will not have complete reports as to the number of men that have left the service until Monday.

He was accompanied by two of his newly elected presidents, A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, and J. D. Farrell of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company, who are hastening to their local headquarters at Omaha and Portland to handle the strike situation on their respective properties.

## TOTAL ON STRIKE 15,000.

Press dispatches give the total numbers of men on strike in the various cities as follows:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
Chicago	8,000
Memphis, Tenn.	1,300
New Orleans	615
East St. Louis	500
Vicksburg, Miss.	800
Paducah, Ky.	700
McComb	500
Birmingham	150
Air.	150
Total	7,800

UNION PACIFIC-SOUTHERN PACIFIC.	
Albany, La.	350
San Francisco	400
Houston, Tex.	1,500
Kansas City	100
San Antonio	500
Texas	500
Sacramento	250
Cal.	400
Ogden, Utah	450
Sparks, Nev.	500
Las Vegas	150
Salt Lake City	200
Total on all lines	7,100

Total on all lines 15,000.

## TAFT MISSOURI FAIR GUEST

Makes Address to Several Thousand in Pavilion Auditorium.

### PLEASED WITH IOWA VISIT.

Cordially Greeted There Regardless of Political Opinions.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 30.—President Taft swung back into Missouri again today and became the guest of the Missouri state fair.

"I am glad I went to Iowa," he said. "I had no fear that my reception would be cordial. However, some had suggested otherwise, not knowing, perhaps the wishes were father to the thought. At any rate, I wish to testify my gratitude to the governor, to the state officers, to the congressmen of Iowa, and to the senators for their cordial reception of me without regard to the question whether they agreed with me in politics or not, and I want to say the same thing about the people who turned out.

"I think a president can act with respect to a great many issues in such a way as to convince those who are his opponents in politics that he is striving to act as fairly as he can in all matters that do not involve party principles, for the benefit of the whole country."

The program for the president's stay here gave him an opportunity to play a few holes of golf with Gov. Hadley. He took luncheon with Gov. Hadley and the state board of agriculture and dinner at the Country club.

**Introduced by Gov. Hadley.**  
In the auditorium of the pavilion at the fair grounds Mr. Taft faced an audience of several thousand persons. Gov. Hadley was cheered when he rose to introduce the president.

The governor called Mr. Taft a "gentleman of rare fidelity and ability," and said Missouri welcomed not merely the president of the United States but the man who holds the office.

Mr. Taft spoke along the same lines he laid out when addressing the farmers at other state fairs he has visited. He dwelt at some length on the economies effected in the running of the government, pointing out for special mention the postoffice department, and the revenue bureau.

Regarding the history of the special session in which the three revision bills which he vetoed were passed by congress, the president declared the session was called to pass the reciprocity treaty alone.

"But," he said, "reciprocity is a dead issue."

The president was vigorously applauded when he announced that he would not be frightened from the use of the veto when he deemed it imperative.

"I shall continue to veto bills that I do not approve," said the president, "in spite of criticism that the veto is the prerogative of royalty."

**Hilles Sounds Party Leaders.**  
C. D. Hilles, secretary of the fair, is giving himself an able aid to his chief. Mr. Hilles is not a speechmaker, but he is a first class handshaker, and he has a thirst for political information that has been noticed from Boston to Missouri among Republican leaders.

Before Mr. Taft started west Mr. Hilles had a good working knowledge of conditions throughout the country. The present trip, however, has given him an opportunity to get more information at first hand, and he has taken advantage of it at every turn.

In every state that Mr. Taft has visited so far most of the party leaders have boarded his private car. Some of them have accompanied the president with little more than a cordial greeting, but few of them have got away from Mr. Hilles questioning.

When he gets back to Washington he expects to know a lot more about what the country thinks of Mr. Taft than he knows now, and he may be able to make an accurate forecast of how the Republican state delegations will line up in the 1912 convention.

Republican national committee men, state chairmen, and other leaders are reporting in detail to the president's secretary, and the resulting information thus far has been encouraging to him.

**La Follette's Friends at Work.**  
La Follette, Sept. 30.—On the eve of President Taft's reception in Lincoln, copies of Senator La Follette's speech on sham reciprocity and the record of the Taft administration have been mailed to the voters of the city. The envelopes bear a local postmark. Questions bearing on acts of President Taft while in office are included in the letters with requests that he be asked to answer them.

**PENROSE-M'NICHOL FORCES WIN PHILADELPHIA PRIMARY.**  
George H. Earle Defeats William S. Vare for Republican Nomination for Mayor of Brotherly Love City.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30.—George H. Earle, supported by the forces behind United States Senator Penrose, won today in the primary, the Republican nomination for mayor over William S. Vare, according to the returns received late tonight. Mr. Earle, who also had the powerful support of State Senator James P. McNichol, the local Republican leader, is believed to have carried with him the state supported by the Penrose-McNichol wing of the party.

Rudolph Blankenburg, for many years identified with the reform element of the city, won a sweeping victory over D. Clarence Gibbons, who has also been prominent in many reform fights. Both Blankenburg and Gibbons were on the Keystone party and Democratic tickets and Blankenburg obtained both nominations.

The fight for the majority has been bitter because of the split in the Republican organization.

## CHICAGO WOMAN TRAGEDY VICTIM

Body Found at Polo Identified by Teeth as Mrs. Bessie Kent Webster.

### MOTHER RUSHES TO SCENE

Police Seek Doctor Husband and a Nurse Who Figured in Divorce Case.

(Continued from first page.)

called on Capt. Baer late in the evening and said the identification had been made by his brother-in-law, J. E. Stanner, twenty-first street and Trumbull avenue, and W. E. Thomas, West Harrison and Albany streets.

"I suppose you have Webster under guard," he said.

"Good God," cried Kent, "get him quick, and hung up."

Detectives Gard and Loftus were sent to the hospital to wait for the doctor's return.

**Adopted Nursing as Profession.**  
Mrs. Webster was the daughter of the late Michael Kent, president of the Kent Teaming company. He died about five years ago and left an estate of \$80,000, including the family residence at 2828 Jackson boulevard.

The estate was somewhat entangled in court procedure. There were three daughters, Bessie, Katherine, and Louise. Katherine, Agnes, and Louise Kent still live with their mother about the corner of the family told Mrs. Webster's marital experiences.

"Bessie, who was considered a beauty of the fair, frail type," she said, "was adventurous. She expressed the desire to do something in the world besides ornament it, though still in her teens. After much casting about she decided to become a nurse."

"She entered the University hospital. At the time she met Dr. Webster, who was a post-graduate student at Rush Medical college. He was ten years older than she. He is of the type that young girls might consider 'the coming thing'."

**Romance Starts in Hospital.**  
"There was a hospital flirtation of several weeks' duration. Its culmination came in the fall of 1910 when the doctor and nurse embarked in a lake boat for Michigan City. They were gone for several days. When they returned it was whispered that they had been married—much too strenuously denied."

"In January, 1911, Bessie was taken suddenly ill. For a time her life was despaired of. Although she was stubborn in her assertions that there could have been no cause for her illness, her husband was a sorry confession from her reluctant lips."

"For a time the grief of the Kent family was such that Bessie was barred from the residence. She went to live at a boarding house. There she was found by her sister Katherine in a barren room behind a door. The sister went to certain men in authority at Rush Medical college. The outcome was a wedding with Dr. Webster as the bridegroom."

**Brief Happiness—Then Separation.**  
"There was a brief spell of more or less interrupted happiness and then a separation. The differences grew out of incidents that took place at 1912 Adams street, where Dr. Webster had taken a small suite of rooms for himself and his wife. Mrs. Webster was extremely jealous of her husband. He seemed to take delight in inflaming her suspicions."

"She accused him of having told her a regard for a Miss Adler, who was a nurse at the Presbyterian hospital. When she did this the doctor would smile and stroke his chin. This infuriated his wife and there were frequent quarrels that verged on violence."

"Once Bessie came to me and said, 'I don't want to like me because I'm too good. He doesn't want a wife who seeks only to further his professional career. He wants somebody who is indifferent to him. I wonder if it would help were I to flirt a little?'"

"She put it so pathetically that I said, 'Why, certainly; that's the only way for any woman to keep a husband, especially the wife of a dashing young medical man who has so many strange experiences.'"

**Flirted to Hold Husband's Love.**  
"I am sorry I said that. For Bessie did flirt a little. It seemed to me that Dr. Webster secretly encouraged her in it. I don't know whether he was inspired by real love or some other motive. But he put a detective—a woman—to watching her. This detective was a Mabel Sexsmith, who also roomed at the house."

"One day late in June Bessie came to me and said, 'Doc is making love to me. Sexsmith woman. She is spying on me. She has told him I smoke cigarettes and that I went up to the room where those three young bachelors are when he was away.'"

"The Sexsmith woman got in her work well, however. Because in July—the last day of the month—she was inspired by real love. Webster later started suit for divorce. She retained Attorney Joseph A. McInerney to prosecute a contemplated divorce suit on the basis of cruelty. In an effort to effect a reconciliation McInerney wrote Webster, and the latter answered by stating suit for divorce and charging infidelity."

**Says She Loved Doctor.**  
While the suit was pending Webster, through Attorney James E. Callahan, had the court enjoin his wife from telephoning to him at the Chicago Policlinic hospital on the basis that she interfered with his business. The divorce suit, it being shown subsequently through other things that the physician was still associating with his wife.

Attorney Callahan, Webster's attorney, said: "There is no doubt in my mind that Mrs. Webster loved the doctor passionately, but she was a nervous, high strung woman, inclined to sudden fancies to his wife, but I do not believe that he ever really cared for her as she should have. It is my impression from the doctor's statement that he was forced into a marriage by the woman. She at one time, according to the doctor, threatened to commit suicide. Her only excuse for such an act was that her husband did not love her, and had been carrying on flirtations with other women, particularly a Miss Sexsmith."

**Wife Has Premonition.**  
That Mrs. Webster had a vivid premonition of trouble with her husband was the assertion of her mother.

"She came in here the day of her disappearance," said Mrs. Kent, "and seemed happy—hysterically so. She said she had made up her mind to leave her husband and was going with him to Nebraska in the afternoon. Then she went to the basement, washed her clothes, ironed them, and dressed. She telephoned to the doctor and arranged to meet him six blocks from home—Western avenue and Van Buren street."

"But in a few minutes I could see her cheerfulness was disappearing. I could see worry."

"She called her little sister, Louise, to

## Victim in Tragic Mystery at Polo.

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## LEGISLATURE TO OPEN TOMORROW

"Gentlemen's Agreement" Probably Will Put Off Deane Waterway Bill.

### DEFER BUSINESS A WEEK.

Enough Votes Said to Have Been Gathered to Cause Defeat of the Measure.

The Illinois general assembly will resume business at the old stand at Springfield tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It has nothing to do beyond awaiting for a report from the deep waterway committee of the house as to the Deane waterway bill. The measure now is in the committee of which Representative Edward J. Smekal of Chicago is the chairman.

"I have no idea as to what will happen," said Mr. Smekal yesterday. "I may go to Springfield tomorrow and I may not. I am waiting now for communication with Speaker Adkins."

"I am told there will be no legislative business transacted this week. I am informed there is a 'gentlemen's agreement' between the two houses that nothing will be done until a week from tomorrow. In this event it is probable there will be no meeting of the waterway committee until next week."

**Make "Gentlemen's Agreement."**  
The "gentlemen's agreement" referred to was entered into before the recess of the extra session in June. Senate and house will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and go through the form of holding a session and adjourn, probably for two days, as prescribed by the constitution. Wednesday, unless all signs fall, Lieut. Gov. Oglesby and Speaker Adkins will adopt a joint resolution taking an adjournment until Monday, Oct. 9.

It seems probable, according to suggestions made from sources intimately in touch with the management of the legislature, that the waterway bill will be reported out of the house by the Smekal committee some time next week and sent to a record vote.

**Expect Bill Will Fail.**  
The opposition of Gov. Deane's waterway policy appear to be sufficiently sure of their ground to let the final showdown come at the earliest possible moment. Their motive lies in their own belief that the administration cannot muster enough votes in the house to pass the senate bill, and they figure that after next week will be final so far as the Deane administration is concerned.

It is understood by the legislative leaders that there will be no attempt made by Gov. Deane to ask the present special session to proceed with congressional reapportionment.

It is believed that the governor will call another special session immediately upon the sine die adjournment of this special session, providing there is final action upon the waterway bill next week. The talk is that the downstate people will be opposed to any sort of congressional reapportionment and will stand for the present alignment of districts and allow two congressmen to be elected from the state at large.

**Storm May Give Extra Session.**  
One peculiar condition has been put into the situation by the recent Springfield storm. The storm blew off a big piece of the capitol dome and the statehouse is leaking badly. It will cost about \$50,000 to make the place habitable. The state officers had a special session of their own last week and called on Gov. Deane.

It is probable there will be no serious question raised if the session should decide to spend the money, but the storm's wreckage eventually must be repaired. The necessity for another special session, at which a multitude of subjects will be offered for consideration by Gov. Deane, if a special session is necessary.

**Three Downstate Candidates Out as Rivals of Dunne.**  
Fithian Said to Have Strong Backing for the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

The announcement of one downstate candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor and reports that at least three other downstate men are likely to get into the race before the state fair at Springfield ends brought happiness last night to the political followers of former Mayor Edward F. Dunne, the only Chicago candidate for the place.

George W. Fithian of Newton, Jasper county, is the first announced Democratic entry. With the southern Illinois Democrats behind him he will open his campaign this week at the state fair. He is a former congressman, having served from 1889 to 1898 from the Twenty-third district. Later Fithian was a railroad and warehouse commissioner under Gov. Altgeld. He is classed as an organization man.

The other downstate men who are prospective candidates are Benjamin F. Caldwell of Sangamon county, Frank W. Burton of Macoupin county, and State Representative George W. English of Johnson county. There is a possibility that Samuel Alschuler may come out later in the campaign.

**CAPT. HAINS' PARDON SIGNED.**  
Army Officer Who Killed W. A. Annis at Bayside, L. I., Will Be Free Tomorrow.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Gov. Dix today signed a pardon for Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., who killed William E. Annis at the Bayside, L. I., yacht clubhouse in August, 1908. The pardon will be effective on Monday.

**See This Garage Today**  
When you're out for a spin this afternoon stop at 2228 Michigan Boulevard and see this

**Pruden Fireproof Garage**  
Gives fireproof protection in a unit-built, portable garage that is as handsome and substantial as solid masonry, but costs only one-third as much. Can be erected anywhere. Phone, write, call for further facts.

T. E. FORB, Sales Agent, Chicago  
745 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago 2370  
METAL SHEDS CO., Moline, St. Paul, Minn.

## DIPPEL TELLS OPERA PLANS

After Conference in City Calls Wolf-Ferrari Coming Man.

### SINGS 'JEWELS OF MADONNA.'

No More "Salome," He Asserts, and Puccini Also Is Barred.

BY GLENN DILLARD GUNN.  
Andreas Dippel arrived in Chicago yesterday morning for a final conference with the directors of the Chicago opera before the company begins rehearsals in Philadelphia. Apparently the prospect of a second Philadelphia season is viewed with greater equanimity than the results of last spring would seem to justify, for Mr. Leydig, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Shaffer, and Mr. Pam left the meeting with cheerful countenances and Mr. Dippel proceeded to announce many hopeful prophecies for the coming months.

Mr. Dippel thinks the program of the Chicago company as now outlined represented the happiest possible combination of artistic worth and popular appeal. He dwelt at length on the beauties of the new Wolf-Ferrari opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna," which is to receive its first Italian production in Chicago on Friday evening, Jan. 12, the composer conducting.

**Praise for Wolf-Ferrari.**  
"Wolf-Ferrari is the coming man of opera," he said. "He is master of modern orchestral and harmonic technique and possesses the rare faculty to be realistic without destroying the illusion. Thus in his new opera there is no overture. There is one massive chord from the orchestra, the curtain rises, and you are in Naples. The scene which follows matches the wonderful picture of the street life of a city accomplished by Character in his 'Louise.' The street cries and songs of Naples are woven into a contrapuntal texture that rivals the great second act of Wagner's 'Meistersinger.'"

"Wolf-Ferrari is coming to Chicago for the production of 'The Jewels of the Madonna' and at that time we plan to give his 'New Life' also, with the composer conducting. This performance will take place in the Sunday concert of Jan. 14."

**No More "Salome," He Says.**  
"Will there be any further performances of 'Salome'?" Mr. Dippel was asked. "No, no more 'Salome,' nor anything else by Strauss," he replied.

"And how about the