IUS BANDS

- FAMOUS ACTRESSES WHO REFUSED, EVEN FOR PAY, TO SURRENDER COGNO-MEN GIVEN TO THEM



MER RECENT MARRIAGE DECLINED TO ABANDON THE NAME OF CARTER

when you marry," is very good ndvice, provided she has any predilection for the stage. Many a man would be happier now

if he could put the rule into effect. Just as examples, James Brown Potter and De Wolf Hopper will serve admirably, and to the list could be added Mr. Langtry, at one time the husband of the famous Lily, and Mr. Legile Carter, both of whom are now

A time came when this quartet of husbands were unable for various reasons to live in the marital accord which is conceded to be highly essential to

The merciful intervention of the divorce court was there to give freedoni, but unfortunately freedom did not | wife. mean the end of the chapter, for in every case the woman in the case insisted on retaining the husband's

Potter and Hopper have remarried, which gives them an additional reason for wanting to get back their names from the women to whom they gave them in all the fond affection of young

a separation. It is said that in that event she will go on the stage, which will mean another added to the list of those who continue to wear the names of former husbands, much to the grief of the aforementioned swains.

The most notable case of the kind is

potter. Her former husband, is so anx-lous to wipe out the memory of the fact that he was once the husband of the actress that he has offered her a hand-some sum to cease using his name. But Mrs. Potter, that was, is obdurate, and announces that no money balm less than

everybody but Mr. Potter, and it was one of many causes that finally led to a serithe two that eventually ended in their

With Kyrle Bellew as leading man, she

\$200,000 will ever prompt her to accede to

THOUGH DIVORCE

Mrs. James Brown Potter was born Cora Urquhart. She had beauty and bril-liant wit, and when she went to Wash-ington she made a prompt success in the

The poem made an immense hit with ous quarrel and estrangement between

The wife hesitated not an instant to turn to money value her dramatic tal-

capital.

Her husband was a man of somewhat retiring mood, and he found only mild pleasure in the attention his beautiful wife created.

Still less was he pleased when at a reception given by Mrs. William C. Whitney she recited George R. Sims' somewhat torrid poem, "Ostler Joe," about the stableman who takes back his erring wife.

MIROR. CIAMEN BIROWN POTTER, WHO HAS

THER HUSTBAND'S MACKE.

When her daughter "Fiff" married James Stillman, Mrs. Potter could have had a comfortable competence settled on her by refiring from the stage, but she steadfastly declined.

Now a still more important reason ex-

With Kyrls Bellew as leading man, she put on a number of pretentious productions, and was well received by press and have remained.

A society woman of note, Mrs. Howard Gould, is now engaged in a struggle with her busband that will probably end in a separation. It is said that in that event close will go on the stage, which leads to describe the stage of the stage. Which leads to stage the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of Richmond, Va.

With Kyrls Bellew as leading man, she had a comfortable competence settled on her by retiring from the stage, but she stagedistify declined.

Now a still more important reason extended the stage of the stage. The stage of the stage of the stage of Richmond, Va.

Handy, of Richmond, Va.

This lady very properly wants no divided hold on the title of her husband,
and since the first holder of it has been deprived by the divorce courts of any ventures brought her somewhat promi-claim on Mr. Potter, the second wife sees nently in the public prints, it is known

MIRO, LILY LANGTRY,

REMAINED LOYAL. TO

WHO HAS ALWZAYS

BER HUSBANDS

COGNOMEN

Mr. Potter's experience is very similar to that of the late Mr. Langtry. He was

the husband of the "Jersey Lily" long before she had attained fame on boards.

During an extended period when he and his wife had parted, and her ad-

REFUSIED TO GIVE UP, no reason why she still should be per- that Mr. Langtry would have felt a much, ity backing her she kept up the fight, greater case of mind if the Lily would and made her next try in a light comedy, kindly make herself known by some with musical numbers—"Miss Helyett." other name, but she was ever unwilling to do so, and even today, despite her

she became the wife of the comediate, and there is no doubt that by her clever work she much enhanced her fame during this period. Now she declines to give BINNAME this away.

this away.

Other actors who married were more fortunate than the list of those whose names are cited here.

Nat Goodwin wedded the beautiful Maxine Elliott, but she clung to her owns name, and the present Mrs. Nat Goodwin, who was Edna Goodrich, has no rival to dispute her claim on the title of Mrs. Nathaniel C. Goodwin.

E. H. Sothern had for wife the charment. E. H. Sothern had for wife the charm-

Virginia Harned, but she retained her own name, and there is no concerns for Mr. Sothern on that score.

Company, but who graduated into comic opers, and became the wife of the giant comedian. De Wolf Hopper, has never abandoned his name. She is now known

She was not the comedian's first wife, nor his last, for that matter. When he met her he was married to Now his wife, his third essay, is Nella-

Bergen, who, about 10 years ago, first astonished the light opera world with the plentitude of her tones in Sousa's "El

Capitan."

The present Mrs. Hopper thinks shee ought to have a sole right to all the Hopper name, and it is a matter of some an per name, and it is a matter of some and the Hopper name.

per name, and it is a matter of some atteger to her that the second Mrs. Hopper won't let go.

The charming little comedicane speaks without any anger in the matter. She does not retain the name from any motives of spite, but merely because she claims that there is no reason why she should sacrifice the prestige she built while she was Mrs. Hopper merely to oblige the present wife of the actor.

Miss Wallace was little known when she became the wife of the comedian,

as Edna Wallace Hopper.

most talented young actors, singers and dancers on the American stage, but the fact made no difference whatever to her, and she stuck to her own name.

Which fact is now a matter of some comfort to George Cohen, since they are no longer man and wife.

ger man and wife.

Julia Opp has not adopted the name of William Faversham, but should she want to do so there will be no bar, for the first Mrs. Faversham does not claim the title.

Safe-Robbers Keep Ahead of Makers

1906, inclusive, the safes in 11,587

numerous burgiaries in stores and busi-ness houses in general were added to vulnerable safety vault. list it would represent an alarming

the list it would represent an alarming tolt, an epidemic, as it were.

The figures suggest comparison of the relative skill of the expert safe-builder and the expert cracksman. One wonders in pondering over the harvest cited whether the safe-blower or the safe-builder is the superior at the present

compiled by the Government authorities, no means defeated the profess

compiled by the Government authorities, appears to be the best criterion. "Figures don't lie," says the old adage.

Men versed in the history and habits of criminals agree that up to date the safe-blower has the better of the argument; that he is still master of the altustion, so far as the "tapping" of safes goes. The cracksman will tell you so, too, with a grin that denotes absolute confidence in his art, and not a few manufacturers of safes privately share this opinion, although some point with this opinion, although some point with pride to certain high-grade, specially equipped models of their art which they

impregnable. fact remains, however, that lootings are being constantly registered and that frequently among the heavy losers are banks whose treasures boasted of the protection of the very latest and most formidable types of sales that money

Pepperell Bank Robbery.

The most recent example of this was the Pepperell bank robbery, when a splendid specimen of the up-to-date portable safe was blown and more than \$15.000 in cash stolen. Reports that vaults have been broken into are invariably erroneous. Larcenies have been amitted in vaults, but not by means of explosives. Cracksmen don't waste time in attempting to blow such security Gibraitars, but they have on rare oc-cusions gone into them in the guise of

ergiars who crack safes are men Burgiars who crack safes are men of brains and they proceed with caution. Their methods are scientific. The major part of their work is really disposed of before they resort to drill and explosives. For weeks and months they study their ground, the approaches of marked quarters, the habits of said establishments and even send observing to get a closed lay of the surroundings and the interior construction of safes and combinations, too, if possible. A swift slames is sufficient for the "spotter." Some which radiate for 100 miles around great cities, where the culties of the postories are also made of patented from leaking out, and a fullminating from leaking out, and a fullminatin

the active work.

Many cases are on record where bur-

Postoffice Thieves Loot an Average of Four Each Day, Despite Precautions.

States were blown or forced and contents atolen.

This was an average of more than four safes a day in postoffices alone. If the place of bank burglary and has added to be a day and bank burglary and has added another the postoffices alone.

Safes Still Vulnerable.

It appears, however, that the combined The figures suggest comparison of the contained efforts skill of the expert safe-builder and the expert cracksman. One wonders in pondering over the harvest cited whether the safe-blower or the safe-builder is the superior at the present time.

The record of pestoffice "breaks" as the number of burglaries, and have by no means defeated the professional cracksman nor broken his nerve. Statis-tics show that there was an increase of 21 postoffice burglaries in 1906 over the previous year, and, while the other years show slight fluctuations, the tendency has been to multiply.

It has been a sharp conflict of intellects for decades between the burglar and the man who makes safes—a mental war-fare which has brought the safe and the vault to a high plane of perfection, but

the manufacturer has not yet fully solved the problem that inspired his trade, so far as the merchantable safe goes. The safemaker has, however, thorough-ly conquered the burglar in his construction of vaults. He has been able to ac complish this by reason of the far wider latitude enjoyed in the shape of almost unlimited expenditure and the adding of masonry which defy both burgiars and

Vaults vary in price according to their

Vaults vary in price according to their size and the quantity and quality of their reinforcements. Their cost frequently amounts to \$200,000. A contract for one which will cost \$550,000 was recently awarded by a Boston bank.

The 11,587 postoffice safes broken into during the period of seven years mentioned represented many thousands of dollars in cash and stamps and every make of safe. Yeggmen have for years made a specialty of looting postoffices. make of sale. Teggines make to make a specialty of looting postoffices, and still devote the major part of their operations to this line of plunder, so that it has become an evil the full import of which is recognized by the Gov-

ernment.

The figures quoted above were furnished by W. J. Viokery, chief inspector of the Postoffice Department in Washington, in a letter to a Boston safe expert,

which read in part as follows:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated June 12, 1907, requesting to be advised of the number of postoffices entered by burglars in the United

URING the seven years from 1900 to storms and long nights is set apart for naturally they try to get them on the means that they remove plate after plate most liberal terms possible. When postthe active work. offices are robbed the postmaster or his bondsmen have to make good the amount taken. The Government, therefore, does not lose anything, but the Postoffice Department is anxious to put a stop to such

wholesale depredations.

The economy practised by postmasters in purchasing safes is stock in trade for the burgiar. As a result the roving criminals who understand the use of dynamite and nitroglycerine encounter few real problems in the safe line in rural districts and small communities. wholesale depredations. rural districts and small communities.

rural districts and small communities.

The absence or scarcity of burglar proof safes in certain localities is further enhanced by inadequate police protection.

Consequently the expert cracksman Consequently the expert cracksman breaks into some of the metal frames without fear of detection while at work without rear of detection white at work or of capture in flight and with almost as much ease as he would force open a door or window with a "jimmy."

Safe blowing has become such a science that operators are willing to take chances if they are assured of a haul of \$7, feeling that a night has not been wasted if wields even as small a figure. The ing that a night has not been wasted it it yields even so small a figure. The establishment of so low a minimum is an index to the multiplicity of their crimes and of their daring and confidence.

In their ranks are expert engineers and mechanics, and men of natural genius which would insure them of good genius which would insure them of good incomes if they applied their talents lawfully. They are as familiar with the mechanism of all brands of safes as are the makers. They know by the size or pattern or by skilful sounding whather a safe has a single or double door, or whether it is burglar-proof, which means that an extra case of selected steel is installed inside to guard against explosions and they can at a glance detect the

sions, and they can at a glance detect the slightest defect.

Many have the impression that the walls of a safe are solid metal all the way through. This is not so. There is an outer and inner shell of panelled an outer and inner snen or panened steel which never exceeds one-eighth of an inch in thickness and is almost in-variably less than that. The gap between these two shells is filled with concrete or

other patented compositions.

Burglars frequently knock away the combination knobs to get a start for boring through the door, but the most common method is to drill a hole through to the top of a safe far back enough to get behind both doors, if there happens to be an inner one, so that the explosives will fall into the body of the safe among will fall into the body of the safe among the contents. Dynamite or gunpowder is dropped in and touched off with a fuse. When nitroglycerine is used the cracks around the outer door are carefully scaled with soap to prevent the liquid from leaking out, and a fulminating cap is attached and fired with a 25-cent

the safes are invariably blown. Bank jobs sometimes take more time, so that the burglars wait for holidays or Sun-days to add to a night between. While drilling and blowing are the most popular and swiftest methods of late, burglars have been known to take the more

History of Safemaking.

The first safes were made in England moré than 100 years ago. fashioned of wood, planks being used for the case, with metal trimmings. Later the wooden frame was covered with sheet iron, and they had tremendous knobs, which were of little use other than to make them more formi-

dable in appearance. Then came the substitution of sheet from for wood and the double casings with fillings between to give greater thickness. A Chelsea manufacturer named Wilder years ago conceived the idea of filling the space between the inner and outer shells of the walls with plaster of paris, but this form of rein-forcement contained an acid which de-voured the metal. Finally cement was and is used today, with other

Each manufacturer has his individual Each manufacturer has his interests and patents in material, locks, bars and fillings. The evolution of the safe has been marked. Today they range in size and price from the tiny home safe, worth \$18, to the burglar and fireproof creations weighing six or seven tons and costing anywhere from the tiny and continue to the type and \$250 to \$500, according to the type and equipment. Special makes come higher. equipment. Special makes come higher.

A Boston firm recently got \$30,000 for building a mammoth door for a vault. This door was 17 inches thick and embodied a haffling network of bars and locks. The construction of vaults is a kindred branch of the work, only the fittings are more extensive and elaborate and firmly intrenched against the ravages of hursiars and fire by impensive.

ravages of burgiars and fire by impene-trable walls of masonry.

There are two styles of safe, the ones filled with solid cement, which is put into the casings wet, and those filled with loose plaster and dry cement shovelled in. The aim is to have the filling retain a certain degree of moisture so that in the event of fire the heated ex-

train the event of his the head of the root will create a steam which will cool off the inner casing of metal and thus protect the contents.

Lumps of alum or other salts or crystals have been added to fillings in order to provide the necessary moisture. This metallic tubes, filled with ture. Thin metallic tubes, filled with water, have also been imbedded in fillings, so as to create steam, and yet in searching for the required mois ture great care must be exercised to avoid a filling which will be too flabby to furnish the rigidity required to pre-

marriage to Hugo de Bath, she continues to be known as in the old days.

and made her next try in a light comedy, with musical numbers—"Miss Helyett."

This had an equally dismal experience, but still the nerve of Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco remained unweakened, and little by little Mrs. Carter came to the front, finally to take her place as one of the American emotional actresses.

for Mr. Sothern on that score.

James K. Hackett, matinee idol, took for wife the beautiful Mary Mannering, but the fact made no difference in her name, and when the time came for the parting of the ways there arose no cause for trouble in this respect.

Ethel Levey's husband was one of the most talented young actors, singers and The Leslie Carters were prominent socially before she went on the boards.

Their divorce suit was a celebrated scandal, which even today is rated in law books as one of the great classics for cases of this kind.

She went upon the stage. Her first play was called the "Ugly Duckling," and she appeared in connection with that gifted, but unfortunate actor, El J. Henley.

The first venture was the rankest of fiascoes, but the new actress had nerve a-plenty, and with David Belasco stead-

MRS. EDNA WALLACE

HOPPER, WHO HAS

REFUNED TO GIVE

HER FORMER

HUJBAND BACK

MRO NELLA BERGEN

HOPPER WHO EF FREQUENTLY ANNOYED BY THE UVE OF HER

BUSBANDS NAME BYP ANOTHER

To Succeed, Write Something Funny

everybody knows who knows any-thing about the literary markets, is a new joke. The next rarest is an old joke so revamped that it looks new. The liveliest hunt among publishers of books and magazines today is for real

"See that drawer," observed the editor of a big New York weekly to an aspirant for literary honors who felt sure he could write the right stuff if he only knew just what the editor wanted. "Neurly empty, isn't it? That's my numo drawer. Any one who can help fill it is persona grata in this office."

The editor, like every other, had discovered how rare genuinely funny writing is. To discover the humorous books with which the Christmas bookstalls are stocked and the humorous articles which now and then occur in the magazines, is the publisher's most serious occupation. Anything that contains a laugh a line is received elegable in the adjusted of the serious occupation. received gleefully in the editorial offices of half a hundred American publishing

Both schools of American humor are in favor. Anybody who can be either broad-ly or delicately witty finds a hearing these days—as well as many who think they are able to be either and actually

The distinction between the subtle and The distinction between the subtle and the obvious groups of humorists was amusingly traced in a recent Harvard Phi Beta Kappa after-dinner speech which introduced to the learned society Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, a publisher's "find," a Unitarian clergyman known mostly not so long ago as President Elliot's pastor, but now duly qualified as a literary successor of Oliver Wendell a literary successor of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is expected to produce something bright whenever he touches typewriter to paper.

Jokers With Buffoon Gifts. .

The point was made in this address that most American humorists have be-longed very clearly to one or the other of these schools; and consultation of such a manual as "The Early American of these schools, and such a manual as "The Early American Humorists," a handy reference book that gives selections from the writings of many, who, famous in their own day, are now in too great danger of being forgotten, discloses pretty clearly on the one side the jokers who had buffoon gifts like "Artemus Ward." "Orphous S. Kerr," "Bill Arp," "Josh Billings," "Petroleum V. Nasby" and the "Danbury News Man," and on the other side the literary wits like Washington Irving, George William Curtis and N. P. Willis, whose quiet humor more closely resembled that of the great English writers of the 18th century. The discoveries of humorists by publishers in the last few years have

history of American humor.

Just as Dr. Crothers is perhaps the most valuable recent discovery among men who write, a woman whose humor-

ous powers were quite unsuspected up to a short time ago, outside of a circle of personal acquaintance, has come to the fore. The literary world is still laughing over the failure of Mark Twain, himself the world's leading humorist, to recognize a professional hand in the first of the "Letters of Jennie Allen," Miss Grace Donworth, a Providence

woman, wrote as a practical joke. One Accidental Humorist. The story is that while some good

ladies of a San Francisco relief com-mittee of the Rhode Island capital were engaged in assorting and packing were engaged in assorting and packing clothing sent to them for the benefit of victims of the earthquake and fire, one of their number received a letter signed "Jennie Allen" which requested that a certain garment should be returned to her, since it had been forwarded by mistake. The spelling and phrasing of the communication were fearful and wonderful, and half from curlosity it was answered. It was also shown to a number of people and a copy of it came into Mark Twain's hands, which he twice used as subject hands, which he twice used as subject matter for more or less serious speechifying, as at an annual dinner of the Associated Press, and which later the Simplified Spelling Society gravely is sumplimed sperime Society gains in sued as part of one of its leaflets. The letter turned out, of course, to be the production of Miss Donworth, who was a member of the committee. After the lady had admitted her guilt she lady had admitted her guilt she amused herself and her companions by adding more letters, gradually describing the entire "Allen" family and its acquaintances. Some of these were published in the Ladies' Home Journal. Now that in their completeness they have been issued in book form the whole country is quoting Miss Donworth's whittenss such as "Mr. Spinworth's wittleisms, such as "Mr. Spin ney says you can't rise with the lark if you've been on one the night be-fore," or "He is a Maine man, but a perfeck gentleman. So is his mother," or again. We are going to live close to my folks, so I can help them when they need me, and his mother is going to live with us. My cup runneth over.

Like Father Tabb.

In spite of occasional broad touches the general quality of Miss Donworth's work puts her in the same class with the more subtle school of humorists, like Mr. Crothers, Robert Grant, Wit-ter Bynner, whose recent "Ode to Har-vard" contains some of the brightest touches of fancy of any recent poem.

HE rarest thing in the world, as a preacher has been very apparent in the and "Child Verse" is one of subtlety, although he now and then breaks forth into something broad and dangerously near being uncierical, as in his often quoted quip:

quoted quip:
"A plous prelate used to ride
A donkey which, alas.
His patience being often tried.
He called Eu-damid-as,
A name he emphasized or not
As grew his temper cool or hot."
It comparatively seldom happens
that a humorist who if "found" as belonging to one of these two distinct
schools passes over to the other after
he has been discovered, although schools passes over to the other after he has been discovered, although among writers of comic verse and prose William F. Kirk was simple and delicate in his lyrios of "The Norsic Nightingale," while no one can ac-cuse him of extreme delicacy as he records the discussions between the Manicure Lady and the Barber, or re-

produces the compositions of Little Bobbie.

No conspicuous find of the broad school of humor has been proclaimed by any publishing house in the present year. Probably the most noted humorist, indeed, of this stamp who has Bobbie. come into prominence in recent years is Ellis Parker Butler, whose "Pigs Is Pigs" started a chuckle that extended from Atlantic to Pacific. Another of Mr. Butler's works representother of all. Butter's was is his "Perking his style at its best is his "Perkins of Portland," the story of the advertising man who performed commercial miracles with his catch phrases, such as "Murdock's soap is the company of the company helical things." pure soap; if you don't believe it, bite

it," and his Perkins' paper porous plaster Makes all pains and aches fly faster, Dooley and Others.

Among the broad school humorists Among the broad school humorists, would probably be placed "Mr. Dooley' (Peter Finley Dunne), who has successfully worked the same vein for now more than 10 years. His two earliest books, "Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War," and "Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War," and "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," were among the greatest discoveries ever made by an American publishing house. They now count among the classics of American humor, for which there is the same kind of continuous demand as for Mark Twain's works or demand as for Mark Twain's works or for Stockton's "Rudder Grange." An-other, of course, is the versatile George

other, of course, is the versatile George Ade. In somewhat the same class, though of more variable talent, is the prolific Holman F. Day. After Mr. Dooley perhaps the most remarkable and unheralded humorist of the past 10 years was George Hor-ace Lorimer, whose "Letters from a Self-Made Marchant to His Son" caught the popular fancy to an extraordinary