

Startling Operations of Joliet "Woman Plunger"

Sensational Charges, Which, If True, Make Mrs. Helen Hulshizer a Second Cassie Chadwick—Conservative Business Men Hypnotized by Her.

Chicago.—Mrs. Helen Hulshizer, who has appealed for a new trial before Judge Ben M. Smith on charges of operating a confidence game, and whose title, "The Woman Plunger," conferred by La Salle street brokers, is but meagerly descriptive of an extraordinary personality, has tangled up the legal authorities of Cook county. Mrs. Hulshizer, whose methods are said to have outwitted Cassie Chadwick's is declared to have hypnotized men and women of the utmost financial solidity and social standing



SHE HYPNOTIZED PROMINENT FINANCIERS.

to complete accord with her views on the condition of the market. She has induced these persons to invest her with large sums of money solely on her assertion as to what the state of the market would be.

She is accused of having informed her patrons that they could not lose if they did not win, and of having dabbled in the old game of paying dividends from the principal of the duped.

Mrs. Hulshizer has convinced Judge Smith that her case constitutes a novelty in law, since it involves unsettled points of law with relation to option dealing. When the hearing opens there will be several hundred brokers in court and the probability is that Mrs. Hulshizer will be granted a new trial.

Here are the accusations against the dark-eyed woman whose influence over her clients is said to have been little short of hypnotic: That she posed for years as a board of trade operator and confidential employe and that she has won and lost fortunes by "coppering" tips of well-known plungers.

That after losing most of her winnings she became a market tipster and induced scores of persons to invest with their money for purposes of speculation.

That she invented an ingenious story of having a mysterious code known only to an inner circle of financiers who controlled the markets and that by reading the messages sent over private wire each day she could tell in advance what the fluctuations of different stocks and grains would be.

That she convinced many shrewd business men, lawyers and merchants that she had the confidence of and knew the workings of the alleged ring of millionaires whom she asserted controlled the markets.

That she succeeded in getting thousands of dollars to invest and caused many business men and women to join pools formed for the purpose of "breaking" the richest speculators in Chicago.

That all the money thus received was lost in playing "tips" furnished by Mrs. Hulshizer.

That she was accused of "bucket-shopping" and, when unable to account for the loss of \$100 given her by Mrs. Louise Rich, a jury convicted her of swindling.

Business and society circles of Joliet were shaken and startled several weeks ago by the arrest and indictment of Mrs. Hulshizer. The prisoner, who is well preserved, middle-aged woman, and the mother of Edna Thayer, an actress appearing with the "Florodora" and "Babes in Toyland" companies, had the entrée to the most exclusive homes in Joliet.

For years she was connected in a confidential capacity with a board of trade house, where she earned a considerable salary. She made daily trips to Chicago and became known to hundreds of the commuters along the road, who regarded her as being a remarkably successful operator.

Several stories were current regarding fortunes won and lost by Mrs. Hulshizer.

One of the surprising things in connection with her final exposure was the manner in which she keeps secret the fact that scores of her acquaintances were speculating through her in the markets.

Not until after the arrest was it known that besides glibble women Mrs. Hulshizer numbered among her alleged victims some of the most prominent men in Joliet.

One of the sensational outcomes of the Hulshizer trial is a revival of interest in the case of Luthey Kny, a young German, son of a prominent officer in the German army, who is serving an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary. He forged checks, it is claimed, to keep up his payments in the "system" devised by Mrs. Hulshizer. Now his friends declare he should be liberated and they have arranged with a Joliet lawyer to take his case before the pardon board.

The downfall of Kny was one of the social sensations of Joliet. He served a term in the penitentiary for forgery. His parole period was spent in Joliet, where he secured a position in the office of the American Steel & Wire company and soon won his way into exclusive circles.

He fell in love with the daughter of Dr. Moody and it is reported the two were engaged. In order to increase his financial holdings, however, Kny had quietly invested in the Hulshizer scheme. The market went wrong and Kny borrowed money to keep up the margins. There was a further demand and Kny fell into his old trick, that of forgery. Exposure came, then conviction, and finally the penitentiary. This was a couple of years ago and Kny is still behind the bars.

Mrs. Hulshizer is about 40 years of age. She is of good figure, prepossessing, and a well-bred, intelligent woman. She has gracious ways and during the years preceding her present difficulties was in the good graces of hundreds of Joliet people. Many of these sympathize with her now and regard with horror the possibility that she may go to the penitentiary. They feel that she is more culpable than many who have invested with her. It was a game of risk. Those who won have no complaint. It was those who lost who are bitter and there is no question but that much bitterness exists.

The outcome of the pending proceedings before Judge Smith will be eagerly awaited by all Joliet.



ADELE RITCHIE, IN "THE SOCIAL WHIRL."



PLAYS & PLUNGERS

HOW IT'S DONE IN ENGLAND.

Lew Fields Speaks on Musical Comedies and Actors.

Lew Fields is just back from England, and cheerfully confesses that there is something—a tone—a style—an atmosphere—about English musical comedy productions that American operators in that field do not attain.

"Are the English musical productions better than those in America?" he was asked.

"They have," he replied, "an air about them, something that we don't get. 'The Three Little Maids,' for instance, is charming. There's something—an 'atmosphere,' I suppose—something that strikes one as superior, whatever it is. They have to be just so over there, you know, with the lords, ladies, fine aristocracy and all that. You have to keep things up to a certain level, and they care more about that than seeing something really and truly funny."

"Is the music distinctly better than here?"

"I wouldn't say that, because some of our music is emphatically all right. However, I thought the music in 'The Belle of Mayfair' was particularly fine. I didn't see a musical comedy I thought would make a success in America—at least without alterations."

"That makes it about even, doesn't it? The English public doesn't seem to want American dramas, and the American public prefers its own musical comedies."

"That's so. That's about what it amounts to. Our plays are too—too fast for them. They don't understand our way of doing business." Lew Fields paused and grinned appreciatively. "How do you fancy they do business over there?" he demanded.

"Suppose you meet an actor, and think he might be a good investment on this side of the water. He's eager to make your acquaintance, of course. You talk to him a bit, and he says he'd like to go to America; he'd be perfectly delighted. You say you'd like to see him perform. He's delighted at that, too, and a day or two later you receive tickets to the theater or music hall where he's appearing. You see him and like him. You think you have a part that would about fit him, and you make up your mind to bring him over if he doesn't ask too much. He comes to see you, and you tell him you'd like to engage him for 25 weeks and name a price. He likes the idea and agrees to the salary. Then you ask him if he can begin rehearsals on the 1st of August. 'What year?' he asks.

"But, my dear man!" he exclaims. "I've signed contracts for three years more in England." And that's how they do it in England," averred Mr. Fields, wearily shaking his head. "They ask you: 'What year?' after the contract's drawn up and ready to be signed!"

"Do you think the English audiences are prejudiced against the Americans and American productions?"

"Not the audiences, but the managers. The English managers are afraid of the Americans and their influence as hostile. The audiences there are just like audiences everywhere else. They're satisfied if you give them a good 'show.' They don't care who wrote it or where it comes from. American playwrights are apt to get their impression from first-night audiences. The first-nighters are mainly actors, managers and critics anyhow. The general public doesn't put in an appearance until two or three days later. If the critics condemn your piece it's all up."

HE WAS "UP AGAINST IT."

Critic Is Unable to Truthfully Tell of Wife's Acting Ability.

Martin Harvey is an English actor. Miss de Silva, his wife, is an actress, and not the greatest in the profession. In an English magazine Mr. Harvey attempts to write a criticism of a new play, "Boy O'Carroll," in which both he and wife appear. His estimate of his own acting is given with a show of pleasant prejudice, after which he proceeds to say:

"In dealing with the performance of Miss de Silva I have a distinct difficulty. Thanks to the journalists who do not concern themselves with dramatic criticism, but with personality pure and simple, the public is aware of the relationship which exists between us in private. If as a critic I fail to write in such glowing terms about her performance of the boy Pandemonium as she thinks I ought and as this opportunity offers, it is obvious that I shall lay up for myself something more than a bad quarter of an hour. Were it only a quarter of an hour it would not matter much. It is the 'little more' and how much it is, which troubles me, not the 'little less,' and what worlds away." If, on the other hand, yielding to the claims of domestic peace and uxorial pride, I express my admiration of the truth and technical quality of her acting, she will unhesitatingly insist that I should raise her salary. Which shall I do? As I used to say as 'Hamlet': 'That is the question.'"

Gossip of the Green-Room

Anna Held's new play is called "A Parisian Model."

Wright Lorrimer is to produce Ibsen's play, "The Wild Duck."

It is likely that in the future stars Sarah Truax will be on the list.

Blanche Bates is still playing in "The Girl From the Golden West."

A new musical comedy for Nat Willis has the taking title of "A Lucky Dok."

May Yobe is on this side of the Atlantic looking for a vaudeville engagement.

Augustus Thomas is to write comedies for Lawrence D'Orsay and Dustin F. Faraam.

Corra Daigneau is to be the prima donna next season of the "Happyland" company.

Wadsworth Harris is to be R. B. Mantell's leading man.

Jane Corcoran is to star next season in "The Freedom of Suzanne."

Jessica Lewers, a well-known English actress, has been engaged for a short summer tour of the United States in outdoor Shakespearean performances.

Henry E. Dixey will appear in three new plays next autumn, and will remain during the season the one which proves most popular.

Richard Carle's new musical play is to be called "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl." Mr. Carle's long tour of a year and six months in "The Mayor of Tokio" has just ended in Boston.

Apparently the dramatization of Dickens and Thackeray novels is to be the next epidemic. "Col. Newcombe" has been arranged for the stage, and now a version of "Little Dorrit" is announced.

Martin V. Merie's drama, "The Light Eternal," is to be produced in the fall by Edward A. Braden. The play deals with the tribulations of the Christians in the time of the Roman empire, Diocletian.

Forbes Robertson and his wife, who is known on the stage as Gertrude Elliott, are to be seen in this country next winter in Bernard Shaw's play, "Caesar and Cleopatra." Mrs. Robertson is a sister of Maxine Elliott.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A WIDELY CELEBRATED TARIFF REFORMER



We speak of the Englishman, Joseph Chamberlain, who recently, on the occasion of the celebration of Birmingham of his seventieth birthday, sent out this characteristic message to the nation:

"Treat foreigners as they treat us and treat your kinsmen better than you treat foreigners."

Joseph Chamberlain is immensely popular and immensely unpopular, but appears equal to coping with both friend and foe. When assailed as he was so strongly during the Boer war and its preceding and subsequent problems, his cool, cynical meeting of attacks opposed formidable from those that attempted to do him harm.

Early in his career he was three times elected mayor of Birmingham, and during his terms of office carried through many public improvements in the face of obstinate opposition. In 1885 he became member of parliament, soon won distinction, became widely known by reason of the advocacy of popular reforms. For a time he was the recognized leader of the Radical party; but later organized the Liberal Union party which supported the Conservatives, and was called "renegade" by the Home Rulers.

In 1888 he came to this country as chief commissioner, effected an agreement in the Canadian fisheries dispute. This same year he married an American woman, daughter of W. E. Endicott, secretary of war. In 1891 we find Mr. Chamberlain leader of the Liberal Union party in the Commons. In the "coalition ministry" of the Marquis of Salisbury he became colonial secretary and proved himself most zealous in developing the interests of the British colonies.

An ardent disciple of the new diplomacy, Joseph Chamberlain has labored assiduously for an Anglo-American alliance.

THE ADVENTURES OF GENERAL DIAZ



The long, peaceful, highly successful career of President Diaz is not so picturesque as his life the years preceding the occupancy of the presidential chair. And it may be of interest to go back to the days prior to modern, progressive Mexico—modern and progressive largely by reason of the man at the helm—and note the adventures experienced by Porfirio Diaz.

It would seem the count of Monte Cristo had no more call for daring and resourcefulness than Diaz had in that period when Mexico was struggling to reach a national existence. During his soldier days Diaz was thrice made a prisoner and thrice made romantic escape. The first time he broke away from his captors and on horseback dashed over a high stone wall. The second time he outwitted his jailers in the closely guarded prison at Puebla, stole out by night on to the roof of the building where he was confined, then along other roofs and then down a rope in safety to the ground. The last trial and victory was experienced on board a vessel as he was returning from his first visit to the United States. Among the fellow passengers were numbers of his enemies, bitter enemies only longing for a chance to do him harm. Knowing he must forfeit liberty, and perhaps life, as soon as the boat landed, he drew to his aid the purser, with this officer arranged a plot that included a pretense of jumping overboard. The enemies thought he had thus sought escape from them, while really he was safe hid in a box-couch in the purser's room and listening to the surmises of his foes.

President Diaz' mother was a full-blooded Indian, his father of good Spanish-American blood; and thus the different elements of the country are represented in "Don Porfirio," as the Mexican people affectionately call their ruler.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, AMERICA



Scribbling and politics not infrequently go hand in hand these days, a man dividing his time between the two. And we would speak of Winston Churchill, author and now candidate for election as governor of New Hampshire. (And over in England there's the other Winston Churchill—undoubtedly the gentleman calls himself the Winston Churchill—who in his time has played soldier, war correspondent, author and politician.)

Our Winston Churchill gave up a naval career to engage in literary work, and now may have to surrender literature if he takes earnestly to politics. The author-politician was born in St. Louis, in 1874, after preliminary schooling entered the United States Naval Academy, graduated therefrom in 1894. Among his early writings were short naval stories which attracted considerable attention. "Richard Carvel" was his first great success; an earlier work, "The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel" was followed by "The Crisis," "Mr. Keegan's Elopement," "The Crossing," and last the political novel, "Consiston."

Mr. Churchill in 1902, now far famed for his writings, entered politics, made a successful campaign for election to the New Hampshire legislature, having for several years made his home in Cornish, N. H. He served in the legislature two years, was a delegate to the last Republican national convention.

Mr. Churchill has shown much interest in American history of the past, now is to take a hand in the making of some history. Probably the American voter will pay considerable tribute to the man with the pen.

BLIND TO DIRECT EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND



Helen Keller, the wonderful blind, deaf and dumb girl, has recently been appointed member of the Massachusetts board of education for the blind. The board was recently created, provided by the Massachusetts legislature largely at the solicitation of Helen Keller.

The wonderful results that have followed the efforts to open the world of thought and beauty to this famous blind girl, have been an inspiration to the world over to workers in behalf of those that cannot see. Miss Keller is a strong believer in industrial training for persons afflicted with blindness, and probably during her service on the board will further with characteristic enthusiasm this training.

Helen Adams Keller is a graduate of Radcliffe college, one of our best schools for women; finished the four years' course, was graduated with the degree A. B. She is author as well as college woman, her literary style of an excellence.

Miss Keller now makes her home in the north, but she comes from the south. She is related to well-known families of both north and south, the Adamses and Everetts of New England, the Potterywoods and Lees of Virginia. She was born at Tuscumbia, Ala.; at the age of 19 months an illness left her blind and deaf. Until the age of seven years little was done in the way of teaching her, when Miss Anna Sullivan, who had received training at the Perkins institution in Boston, assumed charge of the unfortunate child. Helen at that age was little more than a wild animal, very difficult to control. With infinite patience and skill her teacher led her out of darkness, to-day she is a beautiful, cultured, splendid woman.

GEORGES BENJAMIN EUGENE CLEMENCEAU



The French minister of the interior is said to have more friends and more enemies than any other man in public life. For half a century he has been the "most radical of Republicans, the severest critic of every administration and the scourge of public officials."

Clemenceau holds the most important post in the cabinet of President Fallieres. Though a thorough politician he has not been an office seeker, for the last ten years has devoted himself rather to journalism than politics, editing a radical journal. Recently his friends, and likewise his enemies, have been greatly surprised by his change of attitude, by his pronouncement that socialism is at variance with every sound doctrine of the republic. That he was able to keep down the recent riots, riots which almost reached the point of revolution, has brought him the confidence of many, to him is given the credit of saving the day.

Long ago in his youth, while a medical student, he engaged in political intrigues cost him his privileges as a student. He decided to try foreign air for his health about this time, and included the states in his travels. When he returned home he completed his studies and began the practice of his profession.

He has written fiction, social studies, trenchant articles on current matters, under the latter we would mention a series in defense of Dreyfus.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Seeds May Be Dropped Late Here and There—Bring Very Welcome Late Bloom.

Wherever a large weed is pulled out, drop in a few seeds of some flower. If you do not, other weeds will come to replace the ones pulled and one might better have patches of blooming flowers late in the season.

There are many of the free-flowering annuals that make a fine fall display when sown (perhaps a little later would do), among them being sweet alyssum and nasturtium—the latter being in the seed-producing stage just when the pods are wanted in the fall pickling campaign.

Perennials like the hollyhock, candy-tuft, phlox, pansy and others sown during the month (June) give well-established plants that endure the winter well, and bloom early the following year, writes Eva Gaillard, in the National Magazine.

Insects of all sorts will be living the "strenuous life" and we will need to wage a no less strenuous warfare in order to overcome them. If a plant fails to do well and no insects are visible on the tops, examine the soil and roots. In the garden where plants are grown in masses pull out one and examine the root very closely. Sometimes when no insect is found, evidence of their work is there and by doctoring the soil we can reach them.

Insecticides of all sorts (too numerous to be mentioned here) are to be had, but in using any that is new, use caution with it, for in this work as elsewhere, "too much is as bad as none at all."

As the hot, dry season comes on begin to mulch those plants which do not have foliage sufficiently large or dense to shade the soil. The mulch may be lawn-clippings or any other substance that covers the soil and serves to keep it cool, and prevent evaporation.

The mulching system prevents the burning of the small feeding roots that are near the surface, smothers out a vast number of weeds and lessens the amount of cultivation and watering that would otherwise be required.

CULTURE OF SWEET-PEA.

Brush Best for the Plants to Climb On—On Wash Day Throw the Suds About Roots.

Oh, the grace and beauty and fragrance of the sweet pea! Who does not love it? Begin at once to plan to give it a small spot, if you cannot afford a large one, and you will realize a wealth of blossoms for every foot of ground given it.

The best thing for sweet peas to climb on is brush from the orchard. Many people think wire netting is better, but unless the vines completely cover it, the hot sun heats it, which scorches the vines so that they die. For greatest convenience in cutting it is best to plant in two rows, which also shades the ground, so that it will retain moisture longer. On wash day give them the dirtiest soap suds you have, also very much diluted chamber slops, given once a week will bring many blossoms. In very dry weather a good soaking two or three times every week will be sufficient.

When the blossoms have come do not let everybody cut them, whether they understand it or not. You will notice that each cluster has two or three blossoms. Be sure not to cut any of the clusters until the buds are all fully open. If you wish to prolong the blossoming to frost do not allow them to go to seed.—Farm and Home.

Jellies.

Jellies are usually made of strained fruit juice, cooked with sugar, equal proportions of each. Do not use too ripe fruit—just a little under-ripe is best for jellies. If the fruit is very juicy no water is needed, otherwise a little water may be added. If the fruit is not very acid, use a little less sugar. Cook fruit soft and strain through cheese-cloth jelly bag. Do not squeeze, but allow to hang over night. Boil fruit juice from five to ten minutes, add hot sugar, which was heated in the oven, and boil five or ten minutes more. Too long boiling will result in a paste instead of jelly. Cool and seal the same as jams, as directed above.

Coffee Jelly.

To one quart of coffee (as prepared for the table) one-half box of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in two-thirds cup of cold water for one-half hour or longer, then set the cup in hot water until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Add one-half cup sugar to the quart of hot coffee and stir in the melted gelatine and a little vanilla before the whole thickens. Set in a cool place to mold and serve with cream and sugar.

Baked Apples.

One of the most wholesome dishes is a baked apple. It is delicious at breakfast as well as at supper. In fact, apples in almost any form are invaluable. For variety's sake try peeling the apples before baking them. Peel and core them, fill the hollows with spice and sugar, and bake long enough to give them a thin crust. Sometimes a bit of butter is placed on top of each apple before putting it in the oven. Serve them cold with whipped cream.

Spanish Cream.

To one pint of milk add one-half box of gelatine; let it heat slowly until the gelatine is dissolved. When at a boiling point stir in quickly the yolks of three eggs and a cup of sugar, and when the mixture thickens stir in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Remove from the stove, flavor and pour into a mold to cool.

Machine Is a Wonder.

One of the cleverest inventions ever brought out is the machine for sticking pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows, draws the paper in position, crimps it in two lines, then at a single push passes the pins through the paper and sets them in position.

Geese Warn of Strangers.

The goose is trained by inhabitants of Siam to give a hoot like a motor car horn whenever a stranger approaches.