

# Unknown Families of Well Known Musicians and Operatic Singers

**N**EW YORK, Jan. 18.—The musicians have not neglected to do their part toward preventing race suicide, although not all of them have contributed as effectively as Waseley Safonoff and Mrs. Schumann-Henk-Rapp with their eight children. The contralto has come more than bring eight children into the world. She has also brought most of them to the United States and they are likely to remain here as citizens of this country. Waseley Safonoff has, on the other hand, brought not one of those organ pipes that stretch along the photograph to this country. They are for the most part in Russia. The boy with the glasses sitting next to his mother is at the University of Freiburg, where he is studying law. He is also a musician and a promising pupil of the cello under Alvers Schomder. The next boy is not in the least musical, although the smaller organ pipe on his right is already declaring that he is to be a composer and soon enrich the world with another symphony.

The black-eyed young ladies of this interesting race are not yet musical and have most recently distinguished themselves in needlework. They sent their father at Christmas a beautiful mantel lambrequin ornamented with an exquisite design of flowers in ribbon work. All these young ladies are at school in Russia and only the musician with the glasses is in a foreign country. He has not been in good health and spent last winter in Davos in Switzerland, where his father went for him this spring. It was necessary to make the descent to the lower altitude by Geneva, as the doctors feared the effects of a too sudden change. So Mr. Safonoff and his son gradually descended from one place in Switzerland to one still lower in altitude until they could go over to Freiburg and settle there.

The famous Homer twins have not yet posed before the camera or they would be placed here. The Homer family is one of the most interesting and active in grand opera, and as there are now four sisters, Mrs. Henk must look to her laurels. There is another contralto's child here in the person of little Henri Gianoli, whose mother, Mrs. Bressler-Gianoli, is the popular Carmen of the Metropolitan. Mrs. Bressler-Gianoli lives in Geneva, and there Henri passes his summers. He is now in New York with his mother and her companion, living in a pension in West Thirty-eighth street.

His New York home is a striking evidence of his mother's fidelity to old friends. When the French singer came here first from New Orleans to sing with a company that had been there all winter Mrs. Bressler-Gianoli made a great success as Carmen, but her honors were wholly artistic. The company soon came to grief and there were no salaries for the singers. Mrs. Bressler-Gianoli, who was at that time accompanied by her husband, but not by Master Henri, went to live in the French pension in West Thirty-eighth street, where she still resides. One year she was here as a singer in a stranded company. The hosts with whom she was living were kind, however, and when she came back as a star in one of the local opera houses she did not forget those who had been kind to her in other days. She has a home near the Hotel Navarra, surrounded by French admirers.

The English accent of Mrs. Charlotte

Teacher is too well established to be in any danger from the proximity of foreign tongues. This young woman arrived first in the United States when she was a very small child and has come back almost every year since with her mother, Mrs. Galski, the noted Wagnerian prima donna. She has an American governess who accompanies her everywhere and English is now quite as natural to her as her native tongue. Mrs. Charlotte, who is quite American, is the inseparable companion of her mother whether it be on her concert trips through America or her automobile journeys abroad. Miss Lotta, as she is called in the family, put her longest motor trip to her credit last spring, when, with her mother, she traveled up from Rome to Berlin and then back again to Munich.

The striking physical resemblance between the two is noticeable in the photograph for which the singer and her daughter



Mrs. Charlotte Galski and her daughter.



Oliver Ivor Lunn, son of Mrs. Kirby-Lunn.



Mrs. Charlotte Galski and her daughter.



The Kuzelikh twins.



Waseley Safonoff and his family.



Henri Gianoli—son of Mrs. Bressler-Gianoli.

posed in a western town.

Another devoted family pair consists of M. Renaud and his daughter. This young lady, who has been only two years in America, is still wholly French. She is with her parents at the Waldorf-Astoria, although it is usually with her father that she is most frequently seen. Mlle. Renaud, who is approaching the age of 18, was educated by the nuns of a French convent and came to this country with her father and mother this season only because the school had been broken up by the expulsion of the teachers. Her education has not

been interrupted on that account. Her father continues her instruction and from her mother, who speaks German well, she is learning that tongue.

There are other children of the operatic season, but Mrs. Chappelle has just returned to Italy, taking this young man, who had reached the age of five, to his home and the society of his brothers and

sisters. There is young M. Gilbert, who has only reached the age of 6, but is already following in the footsteps of his portly parent and will doubtless weigh as

much at his age. Little Master Gilbert lives in the neighborhood of Washington square, where he spends the winter days playing with the children of his own race who live in that neighborhood.

Over in Brooklyn live the two children of Mrs. Rappold, who has her home far out near Prospect park. One of the operatic children's colony that is here in New York is the son of Mrs. Kirby-Lunn, who has brought only this young man to New York with her. He has a brother at home and is soon to go back to England himself to return to school.

Signor Bonci has his son with him in the Ansonia apartments, and Signor Caruso has two children living in the new villa that he recently bought in Florence. Signor Campanari has a family of three that lives in West End avenue. Mrs. Campanari is a Viennese and the heretofore is of course an Italian. But the children are altogether American. Both the boys began their education at an American military school and are altogether New York. Heinrich Hrota is the father of a son of 8 who is in Munich. His mother, who died two years ago, was an American. Marcel Journet is the father of a son about the same age.

# Activities and Views of Progressive Women in Various Walks of Life

The Leap Year Privilege.

**M**RS. JOHN A. LOGAN files a danger signal for the benefit of inconsiderate maidens who may be inclined to exercise the prerogative of leap year. "It is manifestly improper," she writes, "for a woman to make a bold advance to win a man, and in most cases she hazards her chances of success, as it is natural for the man to resent what he considers unwarranted eagerness to attract his attention."

"It is claimed that we are happier in the present than in the possession of the object of our affections. If this be so, one must pay more attention to the innumerable little things which contribute so much toward our happiness. The thoughtful suitor or husband does not fail to be reminded of these courtesies and kindnesses that express so much to the recipient."

"The same may be said of women. Those who are unselfish and thoughtful of those whose love they wish to win and keep can succeed without arousing any suspicion that they have designs, if they are carefully never to neglect the performance of the offices prompted by loving kindness."

"No words need be spoken, but let actions prove that the fullness of the heart prompts the attentions bestowed. Sometimes women forget themselves and probably express so much, if their feelings are uncollected, that they cause embarrassment. This sort of thing comes under the head of immediacy and should be carefully avoided by women."

"One likes to feel that the old-time custom of men making all the advances toward women of their choice was and is the proper way of wooing. It seems more in keeping with the modesty so attractive in women, and beyond question such marriage are happier."

Noted Woman Educator.

A girl once went home from school and said to her mother: "There is a new scholar at school and she knows more than all the rest put together." This new girl was Alice Lane, whose family had moved from Wintthrop, Me., to Auburn, N. Y., that their daughter might have better school advantages. Upon her graduation she was offered a position in the Auburn grammar school, which was to be held since teachers in this grade were expected to have had either much experience or a normal school or college education. The young woman was in a quandary. Her parents had shaped their home in order to accommodate her and she felt that she should be entering upon her life work and performing her filial duties to her mother, but it was her desire to go to college. "Go to college," said her mother. "I am a young woman and will get along all right." Then some of the Auburn business men took the matter to charge and used their efforts to induce her to continue her education. As a result she entered Wellesley college and was graduated in the class of 1883. Miss Lane took the four years' course in three years, but she now says that it was no great effort and that she would not do so again. After her graduation she accepted a position in a Connecticut high school and then taught for one year at Wellesley Hill. While there she received a call from John Tullow, who asked to hear her conduct a class recitation. At its close he asked if she had been engaged to teach in the fall. She replied that she had not. "Then consider yourself engaged to teach in the girls' Latin school," he said.

Miss Lane entered with zeal upon her duties in this noted Boston school, remembering upon his staff for eight years. Then, in further her studies, she went abroad for three years. She has since crossed the ocean sixteen times, for her home is now in Europe, but she makes it a rule to come home every year to see her mother. During her life abroad she has studied a little

at Oxford, has had a seat in the British Museum and has been a student at Heidelberg—the only woman among 160 men students. Upon her return from one of her European trips three colleges offered her the presidency and she has long been looked upon as one of the leading educators of the country. As it is she has been a professor at Smith college for one year, professor at Wellesley for three years and dean of Oberlin college. She has now purchased the interests of the school for girls in Berlin which was founded by Dr. Willard. The membership of the school is at present limited to fifteen girls. One of the educational

features of the institution is the series of trips over the continent that Dr. Lane arranges for her pupils, being herself the conductor of each.

Society Woman Runs Bindery.

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor is one of the most interesting women in Chicago, says the Delineator for January. It is conceded on all sides that she might take up the reins when Mrs. Palmer lets them fall. She is one of the beauties among Chicago society women, with a beauty which lies more in poise and bearing than in mere facial features. She is tall and finely mod-

eled, with tastes that are athletic and artistic. Several years ago she started Chicago by establishing "The Rose Bindery"—she was Rose Farwell before her marriage—which is housed in the Pine Arts building now, and from that shop come forth many really good examples of the hand-bound book. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor is himself a writer, the author of some society novels, and of one serious work, "The Newport of the west," and entertains when they please. Artists, writers, prima donnas and actors are numbered among

their good friends who are always delighted to be their guests.

Scholarships Abroad.

There are members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs who are not in favor of scholarships to send young women to English colleges. A storm arose at a late meeting of the society for political study when the announcement was made that the federation had contributed to the scholarship fund. Some of the members of the society asked if there were not as good colleges for women in the United States as in England and why it should be thought a fine thing to send students

# Another Triumph of Fashion Over Common Sense

**F**ASHION and common sense were never friends. At best they have a mere bowing acquaintance and the makers of the modes, understanding this situation, launch a constant assault with a guilty consciousness of making a faux pas.

When through some whim or some natural law of development they do give a sensible fashion to the world they quickly and apologetically offset it by an accompanying mode that is a foe to reason. This is what has happened with the evolution of the short walking skirt.

For a long time the short skirt was not truly fashionable. It was American, pure and simple, beloved of American women and worn by them, but scorned by Parisian women and recorded as revolutionary and all but anathematic by the Parisian autocrats of fashion.

There was a time, all too brief, when American women wore walking skirts and sensible shoes, were rebeked and rebuked, but at last Paris made concessions. Parisians admitted that for certain purposes the short skirt might be chic. The great French dressmakers bent their efforts toward producing the skirt in its chic form and evolved the trotteur-trousseau.

And now every Parisian woman has had trotting frocks, though she never wears a short skirt for afternoon occasions as does the American woman. But French captivation was far harder upon the American common sense mode than French captivation had been, for the French short skirt went to extremes. For the French short skirt attained a shortness practical, perhaps, but not universally becoming, and it promptly pleased pretty feet and ankles at a premium. And since the artistic idea of a beautiful foot and the popular idea of a pretty foot are two distinct and separate things there was a prompt and universal demand for shoes pointed to toe, high of heel, prodigiously ornamental according to popular standards. The common sense shoe was wanted, and that through the influence of its one-time friend and ally, the common sense skirt.

Now, one can find comfortable shoes, with low heels and moderately rounded toes, but only the strong minded have the courage of their convictions and wear them. Nine out of ten women click along on high Cuban heels or French heels and stubbornly endure having their toes crowded forward into pointed shoe tips.

There's no denying that, according to false, conventional standards, the new shoes are charming. We all prefer them to Trilly's carpet slippers, even though they deform the feet surely and effectually, and the well shod woman today affords considerable pleasure to the general public. Incidentally she spends considerable money, for shoes of many kinds are needed in a fashionable outfit. Did not the Princess Marie Bonaparte count sixty pairs of shoes and slippers among the details of

her trousseau, and did not Parisian elegance, when the matter was discussed, declare roundly that the provision could not be considered exceptional or extravagant?

However, standards differ, and to the ordinary woman sixty pairs of shoes at one fall swoop would doubtless seem a phenomenal investment. Yet any well dressed woman today spends ten times as much on shoes as her mother did.

She must have slippers to match all her evening gowns, even if she does not attempt, as many women do, to match all her house gowns and many of her visiting toilettes in footwear.

So are the boots. Only a small foot looks really well in a colored boot, and the observer who takes note of the feet beneath the short trotting skirts this winter will be likely to obtain an impression that this is a large-footed generation; but in spite of their tendency to enlarge the apparent size of the foot, the new tan boots

are exceedingly smart.

Almost all of them are cut much higher than the ordinary boot. The shape came into being as the motor boot, but the very short skirts have helped to establish its vogue, and now both tan and black boots, cut extra high and perhaps with a little strap at the top, are worn not merely for sport, but for ordinary street wear as well.

They are made in varying grades of heaviness, but almost all the models, save certain heavy ones intended strictly for outdoor sports, have the high Cuban heel and the pointed toe. They may be either laced or buttoned, but the laced boot is more generally worn, though the ankle is likely to look larger in it than in a buttoned boot.

Roots of suede or oose calf in color to match costumes are considered extremely chic for dress wear and are made very plain, without even fancy stitching. They button with small pearl buttons matching the kid in color.

In low shoes there is great variety, and some of the advance spring styles are now adding to this variety.

The street shoe in black or tan, has the Cuban heel and pointed toe, but is fitted wide across the ball of the foot in order to detract from its discomforts.

Patent leather vamps with colored uppers matching hose and costume are considered good style and sell less readily than the low shoes of colored suede, which also match the toilet, but the latter are much smarter for dress occasions.

Some new low shoes with rather heavy soles and made in heavy tan or black leather have two or three little straps of the leather and small buckles in place of the ordinary lacing. A shoe of this type is pictured among the sketches and the model has more merits than most of the fanciful walking shoes.

Low shoes of patent leather with a band or fold of colored leather bordering their tops are worn with hose matching the colored leather and some very pretty pumps carry out this idea, a tiny bow of the colored leather being added to the design. Red and black slippers of the same class have high French heels in red, and gold heels are used effectively upon some black slippers which have a tiny band of gold leather edging their tops, and either a little bow of the gold leather or a small gold All gold slippers and slippers of cloth of silver have been much worn with evening frocks trimmed in gold or silver and are still in demand, but many women prefer for such toilettes the slipper of black, white or color, discreetly trimmed in gold or silver.



A GROUP OF HEROES ORNAMENTA AND SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

to England. The matter was settled at last by Miss Mary Garret Hay, who said: "There isn't any question of the relative merits of American and English education. The idea is similar to that of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship. It is not bettering our own educational opportunities to send a girl abroad to get an insight into the life and ideas of another country after she has been graduated from a college at home."

What a Stenographer May Do.

The only woman patent attorney in the United States is Florence King, who twenty years ago was a housemaid in an Iowa town earning \$15 a week, and now she earns a salary of \$1,000 a year. When she was 13 years old she was a witness in a lawsuit and for the first time saw some one taking stenographic notes. She decided to learn to do it and worked her way through a school, beginning in Chicago at a salary of \$5 a week. Doing work in a patent office, she became interested in the law, studied it, and finally opened one for herself. She succeeded in one case in putting out of business a \$1,000,000 corporation.

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.

The brown dresses are as numerous as usual, and they grow more beautiful as the new brocade appears. The tone of gold is particularly effective with the brown gown.

Braze buttons, both in the small sizes and in the large flat styles, are much used and there comes gold ornaments and clasps for the securing of the little light spring coats which will soon make their appearance in the streets.

A touch of gilt is upon the gowns of the season and the prettiest costumes, both for the house and the street, are those embellished by a little gold to awaken them from their dullness and make them accord with the brilliancy of the modes. The trend is toward a certain glittering beauty rather than the subdued colors.

Coral beads and the coral colored beads are repeated in the gown. A coral colored belt was worn with a long string of coral beads and buckled with a big coral buckle which was secured right in the middle of the back. There were coral earrings, and upon the wearer's hand appeared an old-fashioned coral ring with a rim of diamonds.

The belt is always a very important part of the attire, but in the spring it becomes particularly showy, for then the crop coat and the little bolero is worn, and the belt is brought into prominence. Elastic belting is inexpensive and handsome and the new chiffon elastic are exquisite. There is the silver chiffon elastic, which is glistening in the evening, and the gilt chiffon which leaves little to be desired in the way of a Grassy belt.

Most of the new gowns have just a trace of gold somewhere to be seen. One of the delightful costumes observed at a Washington reception was in Atlantic blue cloth of a very fine grade of broadcloth. The waist was cut rather close fitting, and there was a cape effect over the shoulder. The cape crossed in the middle of the front, and was fastened at each side in simple style with a gilt button. The skirt was trimmed with black braiding with a hair line of gold thread running through the braid.

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