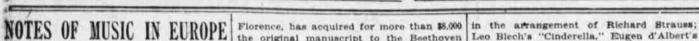
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: AUGUST 11, 1907.







Mascagni Cycle Soon to Be Given in Milan.

AFTER SUCCESSOR TO CAVALLERI

fanuscript of a Beethoven Sonata fold to an Italian for \$8,000-Glordana's "Marcella" to Be

Sung Next Fall.

Pietro Mascagni has recently become sconciled with the Songogno firm of music publishers, the most noted in Europe, who offered the prize that brought out "Cavalleria Rusticana." He is therefore represented on most of the Italian operatic tages, as Sonzogno has all the impresarios of Italy in his hand. Next season the Testro Lirico, in Milan, is to be devoted to in the work. Mascagni cycle in the hope of discovering mong the works composed since "Caval-

leria" one that will exhibit sufficient vitalty to survive. Both Mascagni and Sonorno hope that this opera will be found "Maschere," the only comic opera that master ever composed.

The next of his operas will be "The servest Fest," on which he is now at ork. It will be given next spring. The work is modern in character, the hero a young socialist who is ultimately killed by his employer. The libretto by the poet Fausto Salvatore won the Sonsogno prise.

Mascagni, whose overwheiming conceit thought by many to have caused his loss of reputation, can be modest on occa-He has just written some "Con lons feasions," as he calls them, and says that the extraordinary success of his first opera laid great responsibilities on his shoulders. "For seventeen years," he writes, "I have truggled to keep my position honorable If I have not succeeded the fault is with my medlocre abilities and not with my

It appears that in his very first composionly 30 cents. tion Mascagni was a rival of Beethoven. He set to music as a cantata for soli, chorus and orchestra Schiller's "Lied an die Freude." His first opera was never sung. was in two acts and called "Nella Manda." Mascagni writes that he trembles ago to devote himself to teaching because with wrath when any one calls him antihe had lost his voice. Wagnerian in his musical sympathies. He maid that while a student of music he deprived himself of the necessities of living until he had saved enough to buy the orchestral score of "Parsifal," although his colleagues and even the professors in the university thought that he was a fool for

doing anything of the kind. Bonci Has Full Card.

Marie Barrientos, the Italian colorature in Vienna is apparently not in great desinger, has married a South American of scalth and retired from the stage. She as been in New York, but not to sing. Alessandro Bonci is to sing at the Casin a Ostend during part of July. He will ppear in the principal Italian cities before alog to the Metropolitan.

no's new opera, "Marcella," which founded on events in the life of Mme. mbrich, will be sung first next fall at the not go to the opera house, but has con-Lirico in Milan. Massenet's "Thais" will also be given there and is already 'andirection of the concerts of the Vienna philounced for production as the principal harmonic. He will conduct six of the conperatic event of the year in a number of certs and Straums will have the remaining talian cities. Another opera that has en- two.

ayad a musical renaiscence in Italy is Pon-The novelties to be sung next season at alif's "La Gloconda." It was sung last the Royal opera house in Berlin will inin all the foremost opera houses. clude revivals of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Leo Olschki, an Italian amateur living in Aulis" and "Iphigonia auf Tauria," both Bee Want Ad gages,

sonata opus 96, although its former pos-"Tiefland," Rexnicek's "Diane" and Massenet's two operas, "Herodiade" and sessor endeavored to have the manuscript "Therese." D'Albert is the composer of anhought by somebody who would keep it other opera called "Tragaldabas," which in Germany. The manuscript comprises will be sung at Munich and Dresden next twenty-three pages, all in Beethoven's year. Lilli Lehmann has just been singing handwriting. His own appreciation of the in "La Traviata" in Austria. work is shown by the fact that he wrote At his recent concert in London Ignace

his name in full on the first page, which Paderewski tried successfully the experiwas not his habit. The work was recently performed in Florence from the manuscript house, wherever it happened to be. Mme. Albani, who has to give concerts in

Cilea's "Gloria" did not meet with the India, is just now singing in Australia. success of his "Adrienne," and after sev-Mme. Melba will make a concert tour there eral hearings in Italy was withdrawn to be next winter. re-written. It will not be sung again until

and created great enthusiasm.

as his masterpiece, 1892 at La Scala.

Dehussy at Work on New Opera.

may be safely predicted about the music.

nothing doing in the line of salary.

THIS WILL DO THE BUSINESS the season after next. The fate of "Madam Butterfly" was not unlike this. At Rotative Steam Engine Remarkable its first production it made so little impression that it was looked upon as a failure for Coal Economy Per Subsequent performances, however, re-Horse Power. versed that verdict, although of course

The possibility of a revolution in the many important changes had been made use of steam power is indicated by Con-Although the works of Alfredo Catalant sul General B. H. Ridgeley of Barcelona in

the following report: are just coming into the knowledge of other countries, the composer has been dead since Senor Pedro Pulgjaner, a well known engineer of Barcelona, has invented and 1893, when he was only 39. His first opern, submitted to practical trials a rotative "La Falce," was sung in 1875 at Milan. His steam engine which it is asserted will other operas are "L'Elda," 1880 at Turin, cause a revolution in all countries where from which "Lorelei," to be sung next winter at the Metropolitan, is taken; "Dethis remarkable engine that it may be apjanice," 1883 at Milan; "Edmea," 1886 at plied to all purposes for which steam Milan, and "Le Wally," which is regarded power is required, whether on land or on he had enough labor. Every one told me the coal per horse power that ordinary Claude Debussy, whose "Peleas et Meltengines consume. For example, it is deande" is to be sung next season at the clared that a ship burning 500 tons of coal Manhattan, is at work on another opera per day with the ordinary marine engine

which deals with the Tristan legend. The would burn but 100 tons with the new text, by Gabriel Mouray, treats the subject invention. It is also claimed that the in a wholly different manner from the Bsmall relative size of the engine is a great bretto of Wagner. The same difference advantage, since it occupies but one-fifth the space occupied by an ordinary marine Paris is to have a new opera house, inengine. This also applies to bunker space. ended for performances at cheap prices. but not to the boilers, which are of the The Gaiete has been remodelled and will usual dimensions.

be opened as a municipal opera house, in The inventor says that even when it is which the most expensive seat will cost a question of motive power of trifling portance, the consumption of coal by Victor Maurel has recently returned to his rotative engine is confined to half a the operatic stage and is said to have kilo (1.1 pounds) per hour per horse power, created a sensation in Spain by his singing and does not go beyond this established in "Rigoletto." He retired several years maximum, which decreases to an appreciable extent when a machine of 100-horse

power is required, and so on successively Both Olive Premstad and Emmy Destinn until the expense of the fuel does not exwere decorated by the French government ceed a quarter of a kilo (0.55 pound) when with the academic paims for their success the engine is working at 1,000-horse power. in "Salome," It is to be hoped that this Another claim for the engine is its honor does not have the same significance The ordinary 100-horse power weight. in France that it does in Germany. There engine, for example, weighs fifteen tons; end. it indicates that there has been little or

also says that the engine being much The direction of the Imperial opera house smaller the cost of production will also be much less, and it can therefore be Felix Mottl and Ernst yon Schuch sold considerably below the prices of ordihave both declined it, and it is now said nary engines of the same capacity. It is take it. His career was made there, and as indicated are not exaggerated, when it is the singer has long been anxious to be- considered that the machines combines all come an impresario it is supposed that he the essential and efficient working capaciwill accept. Felix Mahler has not yet been ties of the ordinary steam engines in use

released by the emperor, but it is not at the present day in which the piston doubted that he will be. Felix Mottl would with rectilinear motion is employed, including, consequently, those which are the sented to divide with Richard Strauss the properties of the most improved turbines moved by steam. The inventor has protected his engine invention by patent in Spain and elsewhere and has applied for patent rights in the United States.

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the original manuscript to the Beethoven Leo Blech's "Cinderella," Eugen d'Albert's FABRICATING A NEW YARN by German Manufacturers.

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ment of charging \$ for every seat in the The Warp and Woof of Many Coarse Fabric and of Some Finer Grades ---- A Commercial Success and What it Costs.

kilo, whereas the cheapest cotton yain commercial success already attained by its available for the textile industries in this discovery demonstrates its practical utilizaneighborhood costs at present 2.4 mark tion. Conservative German manufacturers Facts About the Paper Yarn Produced (40.5712) a kilo-three times the local price consider it a highly welcome and now wellof the new yarn. A spinning machine for nigh indispensable material for many texproducing medium numbers of xylolin has tile purposes.

from 72 to 100 spindles; 2,000 spindles can wool yarn in one day. For about 4,000 marks (\$52) a machine up to 120 spindles American Cities Most Efficiently can be built for the spinning of xylolin.

As this yarn can be woven into almost any fabric, such as dress materials, tents.

bathing sufts, imitation Panama hats, carpets and grain bags, one manufacturing plant cannot well produce all the articles replaced by drilled and disciplined forces for which paper yarn may be employed. While the industry has well passed the experimental stage, it is nevertheless of such recent development that the paper or wood cloths are not generally found in the retail stores, or at least advertised as There are now two mills in Gersuch. many producing together 10,000 kilos (twenty long tons) of xylolin daily. One large manufacturer, it is stated on credible authority, after obtaining unequivocal results from the new yarn, placed an order for 300,000 kilos

(600 long tons) for his carpet mills. of a particular number. These narrow Suitable for Bagging, Tapestries, Etc.

strips are then spun automatically on es-One of the most imporatant jute spinning pecially constructed machines, sometimes and weaving firms in Europe has conalone, and, again, when extra strength steam power is used. It is claimed for is required, around a minute cotton thread, tracted for the privilege of making combination bagging of paper yarn and jute, an which comprises from 2 to 5 per cent in the strongest yarn, of the material used article that has proved to be a great success; not only on account of the cheapness in xylolin, the variety of paper yarn made compared with bagging of jute, but, inclin Saxony. Although the paper string for tying small parcels is familiar to the pub- dentally, having the quality of being odorlic, it is known to the trade that this is less; bagging of paper yarn alone can be more advantageously used for sugar, coffee, a twisted product and has never been prosait and other products susceptible to punduced in uniform thickness, which, even aside from the sizing with which it is gent odors. Tapestries, not printed, but often treated and its other unadaptable woven in colors, as well as toweling of xyiolin are alike turned out in great quanqualities, prevents its general use for textities. Not only can the yarn be used in

It is not sought to obtain elasticity in coarser fabrics, but it has also been tried the paper yarn. Strength and flexibility successfully in handmade cushion laces. are the objects in view. Yarn, by the new There is a desire to take it up in a measure process, can be produced from wood fiber in this machine-made lace center. The far cheaper than from shoddy or from yarn can be readily used in knitting and the waste of cotton mills, which materials, plaiting. Woven xylolin treated with a limited in quality and irregular in sup waterproof dressing does not seem to crack ply, unadapted to the finer shades in dye by wrinkling or friction to the injury of ng, and more expensive, are inferior to the water-resisting coat. One would imcellulose for the purpose to which xylolin agine that a fabric of paper yarn would s put. A fabric of good paper yarn can readily ignite and that a lighted match fallbe laundried again and again. An instance ing on a paper rug could be exceptionally may be cited of a piece of white drugget dangerous. The fact is, however, that a made of paper yarn, intentionally placed burning match stem will do more dambefore a door of a busy office, tramped age to a woolen or jute rug and be more upon incessantly for two years, that has likely to lead to disastrous consequencer been washed some fifty times, and comes While not unimflammable, an ordinary rug out white and strong, so that the period of paper yarn will burn scarcely easter of its usefulness is by no means at an than a wooden floor. Some criticism, apt to be misguiding, has been offered about paper Manufacturing Cost. cloth, with an inclination to compare it to

Efforts have been made heretofore to sheet paper or rubber, whereas even underweave common paper twine, but every enclothing made of paper yarn has been deavor has been futile, as it is unsuited for the purpose. Several patents have been found by experience to be satisfactory. Modern authorities on hygienie clothing detaken out in the United States to turn that Ernest van Dyck may be invited to claimed that the economical results thus paper into yarn, and one mill there makes cry the wearing of garments that are so its paper yarn under an American im- woven as to permit only a very slow exvement, the patent rights to which have change of the toxic emanations, not only ong since expired. Paper yarns have been among people who cannot afford to buy experimented with for over a generation. more expensive clothing, but also among German product, from the specimens well-to-do clarses, because the paper mathat have come under my observation, pos- terial is clearnly and readily laundered; seas perfect uniformity as to thickness, and even daustic scap, instead of injuring it twine

So far as accortainable from the Faxon nees. It cannot be expected that it will ap-

It in the For Exchange columns of The (\$0.00714 per kilo, or three heliers (\$1.0 6.0) cheapness it has claims that neither man-

wholesale at eighty pfennings (\$0.1001) a regard. Literally it is a new yarn. The

**Protected Against the** Destroyer.

It is only a matter of recent history since volunteer fire companies have been constantly on duty. In fact, with the single exception of Paris, where the corps des sapeurs pompters dated from 1747, the fire department in the larger cities of the world have been organized since 1830. The London brigade was formed in 1833 by the fire insurance companies, but did not come under public control until 1866. Milan and Madrid organized fire brigades in 1838 and 183, respectively. The Berlin department was not founded until 1851, that in Brussels a year later, St. Petersburg in 1860. Vienna's in 1864 and New York's, the first American

city's, in 1865. The earliest of these, however, cannot be classed with the modern fire department. whose present efficiency is due largely to the moveable fire engines, which had not been constructed in a form for practical use until after the middle of the last century. The development of efficient brigades was no less dependent upon the existence of an adequate and well-distributed water supply, and the construction of extensive waterworks is also of recent date.

Comparing the fire brigades in the large

American cities with those of European capitals, the former are always larger and better equipped with steam engines, horses and men. Within the last few years the system of depending to a considerable degree upon call men has been given up by practically all the larger municipalities. San Francisco and Jersey City are the only places with over 100,000 population which still have an appreciable number of call men. Boston, Detroit and Providence have

a small number, but the regular firemen

are much the larger part of the brigades. New York City, with 3,200 regulars, 1.000 horses and 175 steam fire engines, has much the largest fire brigade of any city in the world; but the Boston department of \$00 men, 350 horses and 45 fire engines is much larger in proportion to its popula tion. Philadelphia, with double the population of Boston, has a fire brigade of no

greater strength. The large force of men employed and the great amount of expensive machinery necessary add very much to the cost of the Amercian fire departments. The high rate of wages, and especially the wager paid to engineers, electricians and skill-d mechanics, also increases expenditures. It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the lowest expenditure for fire departments in the large cities of the Unit d States is 54 cents per capita, or even to learn that the next lowest figure is 74 cents -treble the rate in London, Paris and Ber-Hn. In other instances, when the per capita cost rises, as it does in most cases to \$1 or somewhat over, it is possible to find the explanation in a larger force.

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this one but three tons. The inventor

they have no relation whatever to parcel makes the fabric softer. The purposes to which paper yarn can The question of cost rightly takes first be put are really so diversified that it is rank in the consideration of the new yarn. difficult to circumsribe its field of useful-

mills, the labor in producing one kilo (22 preciably decrease the output of other pounds) of wool yarn in three pfennigs textiles, but on account of its relative in Bohemia. The paper garn itself is sold ufacturer nor humanitarian can well dis-

A preliminary report on the manufacture of paper yarn in Germany, its cost and the uses to to which it is put, has been made to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Consul Carl Balley Hurst

of Plauen. In part the consul says: While the term "paper yarn" expresses the new material in a popular way, the designation "wood yarn" may be held as preferable. The yarn proper is cellulose fiber converted into flat strips of the thickness and width required for the making

discount.