

THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW

Miss Marlowe Tells Some of Her Impressions of London.

UTILITY OF THE LONDON CLIMATE

Mr. Sothorn Explains the Results of the Trip and Explains Why He Does Not Like Acting.

NEW YORK, June 22.—"It's a long way from Verona," says Miss Marlowe, as the call boy shouts "Fifteen minutes." "Do you think I can talk to you and get there in time?"

It was decided that she could. So she told about her trip to London.

Miss Marlowe has returned with all her old charm, including the famous dimple. There seemed to be even more than the usual atmosphere of perennial, bubbling effervescence about her.

Every American actress talks about Ellen Terry when she gets back from London. The phase of the subject discussed by Miss Marlowe was Miss Terry's marriage.

"To be married four times—you are quite sure it is four?—is pretty good evidence that a woman looks favorably on the married state," she said.

"I do not think it is the gambling instinct—playing a system. I believe it is, as I say, a profound respect for the blessed state."

This point settled, Miss Marlowe took up the London trip.

"I will let Mr. Sothorn tell you about it as a whole," she said, "but there are a number of points I must emphasize, for they made such an impression on me. Of



MR. SOTHORN, WHO ENVIES PAINTERS AND LIKES THEIR COUNTRY LIFE AND THE COW.

for me—such a charming way of putting it—and he said if I would permit it that he would feel like an archangel playing to a Madonna. After he had played I recited Keat's 'Ode to a Grecian Urn' and altogether we had a regular college girls' party, where everybody has to do a stunt."

Being questioned as to the attitude of London toward American actors, Miss Marlowe said:

"I do hate to say anything that sounds in the least like a criticism, but honestly I will say, as you have put the question, that about the highest praise an Englishman can find to give an American is to say that he is not the least bit like an American, even now. Having said that, he is rather apt to convey the impression that the ultimate word has been said. I rely upon you to put this so it won't sound like a criticism, for they were kind to us."

"One of the papers after our first performance over there said—almost in these words: 'They (meaning Mr. Sothorn and myself) certainly cannot be regarded as Americans.'"

"I think the London Tribune went still further and said: 'They speak the sort of English that went over there in the Mayflower and has stayed there since.'"

"All her phrasing," said another journal, "and her accents are absolutely un-American."

an example of 'the strange difference between the American intonation and our own.'"

Miss Marlowe takes her favorite attitude with hands on her hips and a far-away look in her eyes. Her dimple stays perennially new. Then she says in conclusion:

"I like the climate over there. I have said something of this kind before, but I want to emphasize it. I want to say it again and again."

"When things go wrong over here, what have we got to attribute the blame effect to? Nothing! Over there, there is always the climate."

"They always tell you it is unprecedentedly bad when you are there, and it probably is; but I believe it is unprecedentedly bad all the time. If your hair gets out of curl, if your feathers are stringy, if you quarrel with your best friend, lay it all to the climate. I believe that is one reason the English people are so well pleased. What we need is a climate of that kind!"

Mr. Sothorn looks a little tired by his success. He takes a more serious retrospect.

"It was hazardous," he says, "because we were storming a stronghold which has been maintained in the past by such men as Sir Henry Irving and is at present held by Sir Beerbohm Tree. We took over ten productions for six weeks and that we did not produce them all was owing simply to the fact that we pleased them so much with our Shakespearean plays that they wanted nothing else."

"The English are very conservative in regard to their prejudices and opinions. For hundreds of years they have been forming opinions in regard to the classics, and in giving our renditions we were putting ourselves to the test. It would be false modesty not to admit that we have come off victorious, for the newspapers have already said it many times, and I think there was no dissenting opinion."

"For twenty years I have been hearing about the critical spirit of the English. It seemed to me that it was time I should at least try the sincerity of these reports. It got to my nerves. It was necessary to get it off."

"We had also been told that we were too conceited, that we needed something to take us down a peg. There were those who wanted to see us whacked on the head, so to speak. I myself, thought if the whack was coming, now was the time I was willing to sacrifice three months of our season."

"There was no question of making money. No, we believed that just on account of those magnificent traditions, those established conventions, their opinion was more worth while than any other we could get, even though it were unfavorable."

"And?"

"And—we have come back more conceited than ever. I shall never forget that last night, the tremendous enthusiasm that was expressed—boxes, stalls, pit and galleries let themselves go in a perfect ovation of bravos. They wouldn't let us leave. They called us back again and again. It was magnificent. Nobody could help being pleased and proud."

"The London audiences are not so apt to applaud the moment a situation is over or a line happily expressed. They rather hold themselves in, and this sort of pent up approval is shown between the acts and especially at the end. They are not reaching on the floor or under the seats for their hats just as the curtain goes down but remain to show their approval when it is really felt."

"We were taken more seriously over there, too. All our strenuous effort was duly applauded; no slightest detail escaped observation and comment."

"Hard work, unwearying patience, unflinching determination, the only stepping stones to success, are fully appreciated. There is nothing shallow, superficial or indeterminate about their judgements, and the subtle examination of their approval once passed they are very loyal."

Mr. Sothorn has had the cake of dramatic success for many years. With the being now added by his recent tour, he sits and looks at it, and his expression is that of a child suddenly grown philosophic.

"If you act, a thousand things may happen to destroy your contemplated work. Your highest, your best effort may be cramped by others' limitations and mistakes."

"I remember one of the first plays I ever stage managed was 'Change Alley,' and on the first night at the crucial moment of the play a wheel in the machinery broke and for half an hour the house was in total darkness. Needless to say the play never recovered."

"Yes," says Mr. Sothorn, "it is a nerve-racking, agitating profession, even with a London season as a pinnace."

TASK OF THE BENEDICTINES

A First Step to a Revision of the Vulgate.

HAS LONG BEEN CONTEMPLATED

Work Entrusted by the Pope to the Order—The Variants of the Vulgate to Be Collected and Compared.

ROME, June 12.—The task of studying and comparing the variants of the Vulgate version of the bible, which the pope has committed to the Benedictine order, is of worldwide interest, and the action of the pope taken at this time is of the utmost importance in view of the conflict of rationalism and religion. The following details concerning the matter are therefore of value.

The first report that the holy father had entrusted to the Benedictine order the revision of the text of the Vulgate was an exaggeration which grew out of the fact that the letter outlining the pope's wishes which Cardinal Rampolla sent to

posed to the discussion of the learned is certainly an accurate and exhaustive study on the variants of the Latin Vulgate. Already the Fathers in the Council of Trent, while recognizing the Vulgate as an authentic edition for the public use of the church, admitted its imperfections and expressed a vote that with all diligence it should be submitted to a most minute examination and reduced to a more definitively conformed shape to the original texts.

"This task was entrusted to the Holy See, and the Roman pontiffs, so far as the conditions of their times permitted, did not hesitate to extend their cares toward a revision of the Vulgate, although it was not given them to arrive to the complete realization of such difficult enterprise. Until the time comes for an important revision which will enable an amended edition of the Vulgate to be published a preliminary study of preparation by means of which the variants of the Vulgate either in codes or in the writings of the fathers can be collected is indispensable."

"Toward such a study several learned men have already contributed with intelligence and zeal, and among these should be mentioned the illustrious and indefatigable Barnabite Father Verellone. As this work is very complex, it has been deemed opportune that it should be officially undertaken by a religious order capable of dis-

posed to the discussion of the learned is certainly an accurate and exhaustive study on the variants of the Latin Vulgate. Already the Fathers in the Council of Trent, while recognizing the Vulgate as an authentic edition for the public use of the church, admitted its imperfections and expressed a vote that with all diligence it should be submitted to a most minute examination and reduced to a more definitively conformed shape to the original texts.

St. Jerome's work did not consist of independent translations from the original. At the request of Pope Damasus he undertook the revision of the Latin text of the New Testament, corrected many errors, but retained faulty translations which did not alter the sense of the original. Later he revised hastily and imperfectly the Psalms, and his version, known as the Roman Psalter, was introduced into the Catholic church by Pope Damasus and retained until the liturgical reforms made by Pius V.

In the year 235 St. Jerome left Rome for Palestine and at Bethlehem between the years 235-39 he made his second revision of the Psalter, now known as the Gallican Psalter, as it was first adopted in France. Subsequently this version was inserted in the Vulgate.

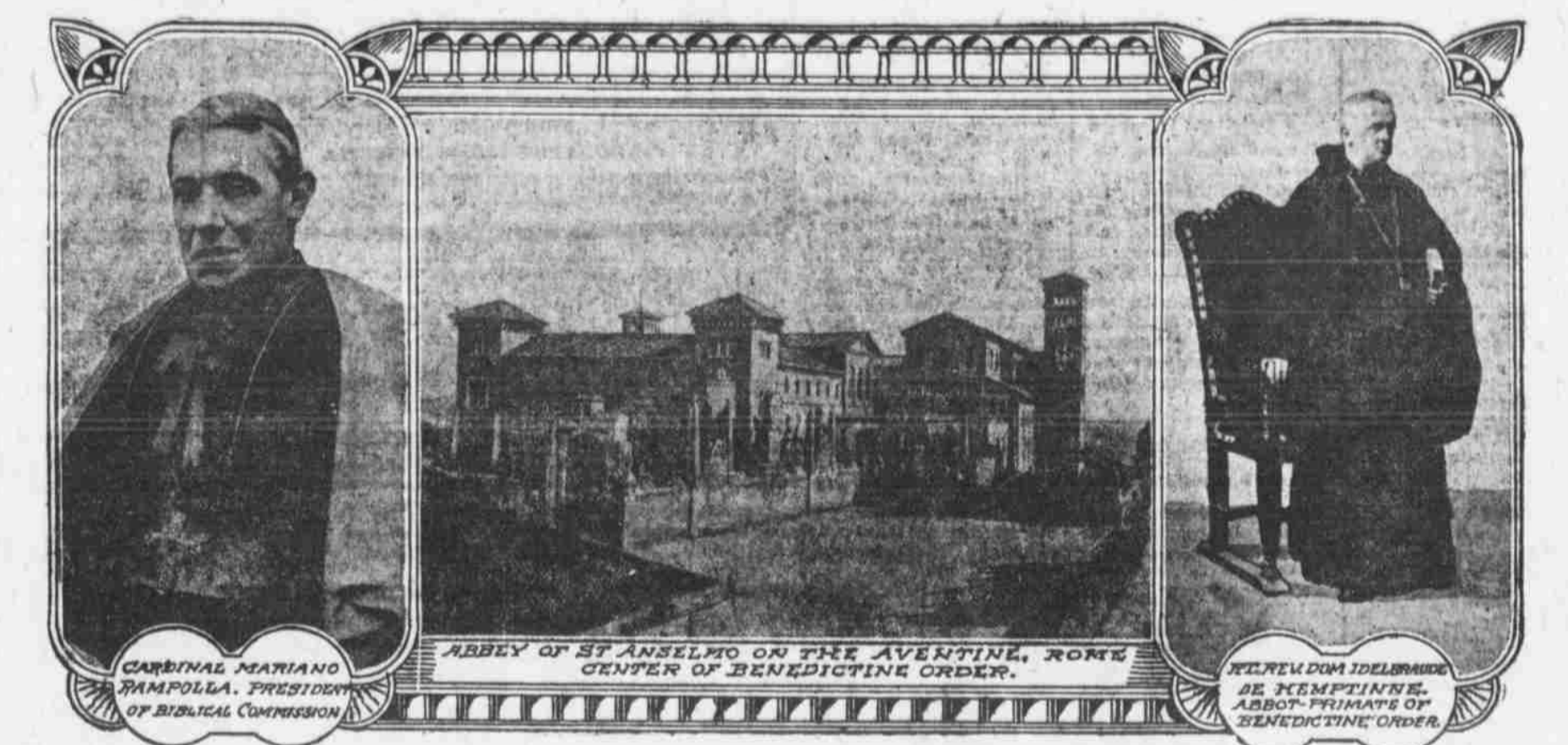
In 238 St. Jerome began his translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew original, including of course, a third version of the Psalter, which, however, has never

at Minneapolis, Minn., and has lost his job. It was discovered by the authorities that Patrolman Charles Grish had made a sleeping berth of a tool chest on the site of the new Minneapolis cathedral, and the sergeant on that beat further found that Grish had a small alarm clock in his hat to wake him every hour when he was required to pull the patrol box. Unhappily the sergeant discovered the rascally policeman in the tool shed just before the time for registering at the patrol box, and while talking to the policeman the alarm clock in the officer's hat rang off.

Honest Ministers. "Yes," said the railway claim agent," quoted by the New Orleans Times, "we come across queer things sometimes. The queerest thing in my experience was the case of a minister."

"This man was hurt in a rear end collision and we gave him \$5,000 damages. At the end of the year we got a letter from him that ran something like this:

"My salary is \$2,000, and the accident caused me to lose it for a twelve-month. My medical expenses were \$750. My board at a mountain sanitarium for six months was \$500. Other expenses due to the accident were, in round numbers, \$1,500, total \$4,000. You gave me \$5,000. Now I am back to the pulpit again, as well and strong as ever, and I have \$100 of your money on my



CARDINAL MARIANO RAMPOLLA, PRESIDENT OF BIBLICAL COMMISSION

ABBAY OF ST ANSELMO ON THE AVERTINE, ROME CENTER OF BENEDICTINE ORDER.

REVEREND DOM IDELBRANDO DE HEMPTINNE, ABBOT-PRIMATE OF BENEDICTINE ORDER.

the abbot-primate was not published until recently. The Benedictines have been invited to undertake plainly and simply the continuation and completion of the collection of variants of the Vulgate begun by Verellone in 1590.

An official revision on the part of the church of the authentic Latin version of the sacred scriptures is not intended, although the step now being taken by the biblical commission has been considered as an indispensable preliminary to such a revision. The limits of the present task are set forth in the letter written by Cardinal Rampolla as president of the Pontifical Commission de Re Biblica. At the recent conference of all the abbots of the Benedictine order held at Saint Anselmo on the Aventine, which is its international center, this letter was read by the abbot-primate, Dom Idelbrando de Hemptinne.

The cardinal, after recalling the institution of the commission of biblical studies by Leo XIII, says that "its object is not only that of encouraging in Catholic education the study of those wise and sure rules, which, while accepting the conquests of science, do not depart from the traditions of the church, but also to give an impulse to biblical studies which are more important now when troubled by universal doubt and the evolution of rationalism."

"One of the most useful arguments," the Abbot says in the Council of

posing of means proportionate to the difficult undertaking.

The eminent cardinals of the Pontifical Commission for Biblical Studies have decided, and his holiness, Pope Pius X has designed to approve, that the illustrious and worthy Benedictine order, whose patient and learned works in every branch of ecclesiastical erudition constitute a true monument of glories legitimately collected through the course of many centuries, should be officially invited to undertake this most important and ponderous study. I appeal to you, father abbot primate, who with so much zeal presides over the Benedictine confederation of which the monastery of Saint Anselmo is the worthy center, so that with those sentiments of devotion to the Holy See which are well known you assume in the name of the order this important task, and while congratulating you on the high trust placed in the family of Saint Benedict, I hope that the sons of such a great father will correspond with hasty joy and happy success to the honorable invitation."

The Vulgate is the Latin version of the scriptures which the Catholic church has declared to be official and authentic. The name was originally applied to the Greek translation of the Old Testament, which was the common or current version, as very probably before the time of St. Jerome there was no Latin version of the

been inserted in the Vulgate and has never been in the public use of the church. The Vulgate text of Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Maccabees I and II is not St. Jerome's.

Of the New Testament, the gospels are the revision of the old Latin based on Greek manuscripts, and the remainder of the New Testament is again the old Latin hastily revised by the saint. The whole work of the translation of the Old Testament extended over the period 291-405.

In the course of time, first the manuscript copies and later the printed editions of the Vulgate were multiplied to such an extent that the errors of copyists and false translations, repeated, modified, sometimes corrected, often altered, had to be collected in what is now known as the variants of the Vulgate. In 1592 Cardinal Bellarmine at the request of Pope Clement VIII published the revised edition of the Vulgate known as the Clementine. The Barnabite monk Verellone undertook the work of revision of the variants, but he died without completing his work and only published one volume. Since 1904, when Verellone died, no further attempt toward a revision of the variants was made until the pope entrusted the work to the Benedictine order.

An Ingenious Policeman. The most ingenious and thorough police shirk in the country has been discovered

hands. Not being entitled to that sum, I do what any other minister would do in my place—I return the money to you as per check enclosed."

"How was that for honesty?" said the claim agent. "The ministers are a wonderful lot. We sent the \$400 back to this honest minister and he gave it to charity in our name."

Jeems Went. Humor lightens everything, even grim war, relates Youth's Companion. Jefferson Davis, with all the weight of a losing cause on his shoulders, could yet spare time to appreciate and respond to an artless appeal. The incident is related by Captain Sutherland. Among the numerous papers received by the confederate president the following turned up one day:

"Dear Mr. President—I want you to let Jeems C. of Co. out, 5th South Carolina Regiment, come home and get married. Jeems is willin', but Jeems Capt'n he ain't willin'. Now when we all are willin' 'cept Jeems Capt'n, I think you might let up and let Jeems come. I'll make him go straight back when he's done got married and fight hard as ever."

"Your affectionate friend," etc.

Mrs. Davis, telling the story, added that Mr. Davis wrote his directions in regard to the matter on the back of the letter. They were: "Let Jeems go."



"WHAT IS MORE THAN FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM VERONA?"

course we were overwhelmed with our unexpected success, for while we hoped for a moderate amount of popularity we certainly did not anticipate anything like the reception we got.

"It was my first experience over there as a star and I realize, now that I am getting the right perspective, what a tremendous advantage it has been for me to see London life as I did through the medium of my work. You can go to London and enjoy yourself in the season, but you don't see the real London unless you work there and get the proper sense of values."

"Then you are thrown right into all the tangles and perplexities. You meet critics, dramatic celebrities, first nighters, society folk on a different basis. You get a chance to find yourself. It is immensely interesting and immensely developing."

"Did I have to neglect the social? Indeed, I did not. Mr. Sothorn did. He worked all the time and only went out rarely. But I was entertained at a number of charming functions."

"I recall one at this moment especially delightful. It was a luncheon given at the home of Alice Meynell, the English poetess and essayist. There was a young violinist who was so modest about his work that he was not until afterward did I discover that he was Francis McMillan, who has made such a name for himself."

"Mrs. Meynell asked me if he could play

"Having said that we were not Colonial, that our speech had come over in the Mayflower and that we were un-American, could they go further in their praise?"

"The English are certainly tenacious of their opinions, once gained. That the American accent is a wild and weird appendage of the average American outfit is a clause of their creed. We had some very amusing experiences in relation to this."

"In our company absolutely the only individual who is not an Anglo-Saxon is a Mr. Ritter, who speaks with a very slight German accent, which is really only an incentive to make him strive even harder than the rest of us do to speak correctly. He was, of course, picked out by the reviews as the man who had a distinctly American accent."

"We had one Englishman with us, not the haw-haw type, but with a very placid well bred voice. He, too, was selected as



LONDON AT THE FEET OF JULIA MARLOWE



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