

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman.
—Shakespeare.

WOMAN'S SECTION OF THE BEE

A wise man
Can pluck a leaf, and find a lecture in 't.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

MUSIC

By HENRIETTA M. REES.

WE HEAR a great deal about democracy in music these days. There are some who who talk about the democratizing of good music, there are others who ask what one thinks about "jazz" and if one does not consider it in the same class with the work of Chopin, he is not considered democratic. If a good musician does not recognize a poor musician as being an artistic equal he is not considered democratic, and so it goes, until one wonders what democracy really is, when applied to music.

According to the dictionary, democracy is political and social equality in general, a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized, but it does not say that there are no differences of rank or privilege. In a democracy, however, as I have always understood it, merit is a factor. The newboy, for instance, may become a great captain of industry, or a great musician, or an inventor, or even president of the United States, and attain all the corresponding privileges, regardless of birth. But the newboy, to become a great captain of industry must know how to deal with men, and he must have a persistence, ever and over, that the other worker, or he will not achieve a high place in his line. To be a great inventor, he must study, and work things out. He must have ideas, and then have the persistence to develop them, more remarkably than the others. To be a great musician, he must learn all about the science of sounds, the technique of expressing them, and he must know the most artistic way of doing so. To be a president of the United States, well, that is too much for this discussion.

Musically every pupil who takes music lessons has the same opportunities of learning something about the art. He has the same opportunity in the first place of choosing a good music teacher. If he chooses one who merely looks ferocious, or who talks in generalities, and does not clearly explain the points of the lesson, or does not insist that these points be learned and understood, and other things taken up, according to the pupil's ability, he is not compelled to stay with that teacher. It was his choice to study with him, and when he finds that he is not learning as much as he is able and he recognizes that it is not because he does not apply himself, he is free to go to another. He is free to find his own, to work out his own salvation.

Granted that all pupils are in the beginning "free and equal," as far as their musical knowledge is concerned, the vital point is that they do not stay that way. Certain ones have natural aptitude, persistency and a sensitiveness which makes them respond much more quickly than certain other ones, and then no longer are they free and equal. The poor ones, who do not think or study, or who, even if they do think and study, are for some characteristic reason, not able to see the points which are perfectly plain to the better ones, these are not even free, for as long as they continue in music, these points, like sins, will find them out, and hound them and torment them, and defeat them throughout their whole musical experience.

But many of them do not see any difference. They feel that this is a free country, therefore, just as they are as qualified to be president of the United States, as any one else lacking only the money to run a campaign, so they are just as qualified to be musicians. Preparation, talent, ability, and resultant personality, pooh, they are all right if one happens to have them, but not at all necessary. Perhaps they are a handicap, especially if one aspires to wealth as a popular composer. They are free, just in the same sense as the woman was free from the laws of grammar, who said, "If I

had known I could have rode. I would have went." But they are not free in the same sense as the man who is free because he has mastered all the difficulties, and who can bend them to his will. Neither are they equal to him.

Democracy is all right in art when it refers to opportunity. It would be a wonderful thing if musical advantages could be elective in the public schools, without especial expense, so that financial poverty would be no handicap, and if poorly prepared teachers could be eliminated. But no one can democratize results, and it is not with the beginnings that the world comes into contact, but with results. And the results are not equal, and they never will be, and all the bolshevism in the world can never make them so.

The immigration officers detained some of the chorus singers of both the Metropolitan and the Chicago Grand Opera companies when they attempted to return to this country for the season. They were held under the new ruling of the secretary of labor, concerning contract labor. This provides that aliens arriving here under contract are to be regarded as laborers, and must conform to regulations governing the entrance of such persons unless they can show that they have achieved artistic success, and are gaining consummate financial returns. It is ruling such as has been in effect for years, but temporarily applied to singers. These singers were finally admitted as it was considered that they were artists, or they would not have been engaged in these companies. According to the musical leader, the point raised is of serious importance to the musical advancement of this country. There are young people who overflow the musical studios of America, admittedly as clever, and with voices of incomparable superiority, who contend that the reason for their ignorance of traditions, opera, and the languages is the system of exclusion practiced against them in the opera houses—that they have no reason for studying the choruses, since there is little chance for their engagements with most American opera companies.

Appoggiaturas.
A pair of seats at the Metropolitan opera this next year will cost \$14.40. Subscribers' tickets have not been raised.

Cecil Burleigh, composer, has moved from Los Angeles, Mont., to New York City as a permanent home. Mr. Burleigh is one of the younger composers, and he will be heard in violin recital in Aeolian hall October 24. Mr. Burleigh when a small boy lived in Omaha and began his musical studies with Dr. Charles Bactens.

Italo Montemezzi will come to Chicago to supervise the production of his new opera, "La Nove," which will be produced there this season. Montemezzi is the composer of "L'Amore Dei Tre Re," which was seen in Omaha a few seasons ago.

Eugene Ysaye was among the musicians recently made a chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

Jacques Thibaud, the eminent violinist, will be heard in Omaha this season.

Dr. Karl Muck has been engaged to conduct two concerts of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra.

Nathan Franko recently celebrated 50 years as a musician. This was started when he was 8 years old, and the Franko family gave a recital in Steinway Hall, New York. For a few years in his youth Mr. Franko and his brother lived in Omaha.

Musical Notes.
The junior pupils of Miss M. Loux gave a piano recital in her studio, 22 Arlington block, on Sunday afternoon, September 28.

Good Cheer to the Sick From the Heart of a Child



Through the long summer months the children of Comenius school toiled diligently in their flower garden. And why? In order that the sick in their district might be supplied with fresh nosegays daily. Every morning the girls and boys brought their hoes and rakes and in the hot sun worked to perfect

their plot of flowers. With the aid of the school officials they grew many varieties.

Instead of behaving as so many children do by destroying the plants, their object was to grow more beautiful ones. Each room in the school had a new bright bouquet daily and

the kiddies picked fancy little bunches to take to their friends. One tiny girl took home a few buds to her mother, who was ill; another little lad brought flowers to a lame boy who lived near him. Each and everyone wished only to be kind and helpful.

The kiddies love their garden and not one ever disturbed it in any way. How many sick rooms have been brightened and what cheer may have been taken in to homes with a tiny little bunch of flowers plucked from the Comenius school garden by some kind-hearted youngster!

Chicago Grand Opera to Offer 'Aida' and 'La Boheme'

Alexandro Dolci Features Aida in Rendering Tenor Aria—Ballet Dancing—Alma Gluck Portrays Mimi in La Boheme—Both Great Favorites.

For the coming tour of the Chicago Grand Opera association General Director Cleofonte Campanini has chosen three of the most popular operas of the present day, "Aida,"

enjoys a popularity that is unequalled by any opera ever written. This great Verdi work is known the world over, and many is the person who has never seen an opera production, hums and whistles tunes from "Aida" not aware that it was written by master hand of an Italian composer. "Aida" is filled with musical gems. There is the great Triumphal march which is unequalled from a martial standpoint. Every band of any musical standing never fails to play this great march, and never does a public fail to respond with applause.

Favorites With Tenors.
"Celeste Aida" is another wonderful number. Every great tenor of the day sings this love song, and many a young tenor is judged according to the manner in which he can render this popular aria. Coming at the very beginning of the opera such a song tests a tenor in every way that invites criticism, and he who is fortunate enough to meet the demands of this exacting number can consider himself a tenor of first rank.

To hear Alessandro Dolci render this aria is indeed a treat for every lover of real music. "O Patria Mio" (My Native Land) stands as one of the most enchanting arias ever written. In this number Verdi has gotten straight to the heart of his subject. The music is purely oriental, touched with the Italian flavor of harmony. "O Patria Mio" is the supreme test for every dramatic soprano. To hear Rosa Raisa sing this glorious and enchanting number is a thrill that will never be forgotten.

Raisa has been proclaimed the finest portrayer of Verdi's Ethiopian unhappy little princess that has ever graced the stage. There are several excellent duets and trios, the most popular being "O Terra, Addio" (Farewell to Earth). This aria is written for tenor and soprano. The scene takes place in the dungeon underneath the temple.

Ballet Is Feature.
One of the features of "Aida" is the corps de ballet. All lovers of dancing will enjoy this scene in the second act.

"Aida" is also one of the most spectacular of all operas. Laid in the land of Egypt during the reign of the Pharaohs, this opera calls for all the splendor and coloring that belonged to that wonderful country when it was supreme among the nations of the earth. "Aida" was written at the request of the king of Egypt, and its first performance took place beneath the shadow of the pyramids.

"La Boheme" is one of the most successful operas ever penned by Giacomo Puccini. By musical critics it is looked upon as the best score he has ever written. Puccini is now looked upon as the leading composer in Italy, and in point of fact he has written more successful operas than any of the modern composers. The action of "La Boheme" takes place in the Latin quarter of Paris, during the period of 1830.

Setting in Paris.
It was adapted from a story by Muer entitled "La Vie Boheme." The principal characters are Rodolfo, a poet; Marcel, a painter; Colline, a philosopher; Schaunard, a musician; Mimì, a little flower-maker; a Musetta, a happy-go-lucky little girl that is often seen in opera takes place in an attic and a snow-covered street in Paris.

The story depicts the life of those struggling for fame and fortune in the artistic world. In spite of all the deprivation, this optimistic little hand never fails to see the bright side of life and meet them with cheer and hope. But with it all there comes one great tragedy, that being the death of Mimì—caused

Extermination of Irish Is Only Limit to Policy of French and Censorship

Lloyd George Seriously Concerned Over Impending Resignation of MacPherson—Irish Temper at Breaking Point—Even London Times Issues Grave Warning—33 Irish Papers Suspended.

By FORBES FAIRBAIRN,
(Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, Oct. 1.—There really is the limit short of extermination of the Irish race, to the policy of repression on which Viscount French has embarked, says the Manchester Guardian in a leading article reviewing the critical situation in Ireland.

"Russia under the czar is not too strained a parallel. The spirited competition between the civil and military authorities hastens the peril."

Is Grave Warning.
This is a grave warning to the British government that the present state of affairs in Ireland is on the verge of the breaking point which, unless quickly and effectively checked, will result in chaos, the end of which no one can foresee.

The abolition of the Irish censorship clearly is a farce. The defense of the realm act is still in full operation, representing the censorship in its stiffest and crudest form which is bringing the dangerous Irish temper to a feverish height.

The civil authorities proclaim Tipperary under the crimes act, and the soldiers are answer for making the country a special military area under the defense of the realm act. Every meeting and fair is suppressed, unless the royal Irish constabulary choose to grant approval.

MacPherson May Resign.
According to Irishmen in London, the situation is intolerable and cannot continue much longer. Premier Lloyd George hurried to Downing street immediately upon arrival from a short week-end golf trip. The premier appeared greatly preoccupied. He is reported to be giving first attention to the Irish question.

He is believed to be much concerned over the talk of Ian MacPherson being about to resign as chief secretary for Ireland "on account of ill health." Speculation concerning MacPherson's successor centers on Cecil Harmsworth, a brother of Lord Northcliffe, and now parliamentary under-secretary of state for the foreign office.

Harmsworth told Universal Service this afternoon: "I know nothing about it." That is all he would say about the resignation, but it is known he is deeply interested in a solution of the Irish problem, declaring it of the first importance for the continuance of friendly relations between Britain and the United States. Harmsworth has lived in Ireland for years and knows the country and its problems intimately.

Thirty-three Papers Suppressed.
The suppression of six newspapers at Dublin Saturday because they had printed a prospectus of the Sinn Fein loan brings the total of suppressed newspapers in Ireland since the rebellion of 1916 up to 33.

Another journal, The Leader, was suppressed by the military yesterday. The ban has been removed from the Cork Examiner.

Considerable activity prevails in Ulster in preparation of Sir Edward Carson's tour this week. Unionist clubs have been revived throughout the province. Sir Edward will speak at Belfast, Omagh, Portadown and Londonderry. The Times warns the British government that the suppression of the Sinn Fein press is a dangerous procedure.

"In the emergency of war time," says the paper editorially, "the British people surrendered many ancient liberties, and not the least concession was the admission of the press censorship."

"Though the press accepted and loyally obeyed the mandates of the censorship, its obligation was universally regarded as that of a very real, if necessary, evil."

Censorship Dangerous.
"We have seen with apprehension the recent suppression of a group of

newspapers in Cork and Dublin. In matters of the censorship Ireland since 1916 has been subject to marked differentiation from Great Britain.

"The censorship was abolished only last month. Now it is apparent that the Irish government intends to enforce at its own discretion and in a drastic measure the great statutory powers it possesses."

"The right of interference is justifiable only if the press is used as an instrument of crime. We consider that the press is a valuable right to report faithfully the happening of all events. Every Irish editor should have been in full and fair possession of the government's policy. Arbitrary selection of one paper or a group of papers to be made an example is a convenient and perhaps effective method of securing the required standard of rectitude on the part of the press, but it is monstrously unjust and would establish, not a reign of the law, but a system of bullying."

If these conditions of action are disregarded, the task found merely to the Irish press but to the whole fabric of justice for Ireland. Our anxiety in this matter is not lessened by the fact that there have been several instances of action by the Irish executive which even those who sympathize with the extreme difficulty of the task found hard to reconcile with the belief that an ordered statesmanlike policy has been pursued."

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Army Sergeant Says Boxer Uprising Worse Than War

Patrick D. Kelleher, in "Regulars" for 29 Years, Says Battles in France Did Not Compare With Conditions in China During Trouble.

Sergeant Patrick D. Kelleher, former Omaha man, and for 29 years a sergeant in the United States army, is visiting relatives and friends in Omaha. Sergeant Charles Slack, the ever sunny custodian of the "Temple of Patriotism," the recruiting booth at Fifteenth and Farnam streets, has heard his story and thinks it worth the telling.

Incidentally Sergeant Slack claims to have enlisted Sergeant Kelleher the first time.

Sergeant Kelleher is mess sergeant of Company B, Fourth engineers, at present located at Camp Dodge as a training unit. The unit served overseas for 15 months with the Fourth division, and saw active fighting on four fronts. That the sergeant fed his men well and was well liked is evidenced by the fact that they presented him with a 21 jewel gold watch and chain as a token of appreciation.

Prior to serving in the European war, Sergeant Kelleher was engaged in the Philippine insurrection, the Boxer uprising in China, the Spanish-American war, and about every other scrap of any consequence which Uncle Sam has carried on for the last quarter century. According to his account, the Boxer uprising with its battles, was far more serious than the recent world war, in comparison to the number of men engaged. He says that in all the service he saw in France,

and he saw most of it, the bullets were never as thick as when the Chinese were shooting, nor the conditions so hazardous.

The battle of Tsing Tsin, which was the greatest conflict of the uprising, was more fraught with danger and more terrifying than any the American soldier boys were called upon to face in France, in his opinion. The nature and barbarity of the fighting was rivaled only by the Turkish atrocities, he says.

Sergeant Kelleher was attached to Company B at the time of its organization in Vancouver barracks, Washington, and remained with the unit throughout the war.

Aside from the gun-fighting he has been called upon to do, he has engaged at various times in fistie encounters with his comrades and has a record as a pugilist.

He retires next year at the age of 45, and says he is sorry to think of leaving the army. He insists that if he had his life to live over he would do it all over again, and says that the army is the best training school in the world for young men of today.

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State Chairman Appointed to Conduct the Third Great Roll Call for the Red Cross

Frank W. Judson of Omaha has been appointed state chairman for Nebraska to conduct the third roll call of the American Red Cross from November 2 to 11.

The appointment of Mr. Judson was made public by Edward K. Hardy, manager of the central division.

Mr. Judson has been an active Red Cross worker for several years, being especially interested in the work of the Omaha chapters. When the second Red Cross war fund campaign was launched Mr. Judson was appointed director of that campaign for Nebraska. The signal success that attended that work resulted in the naming of Mr. Judson as division director for the Christmas roll and during that campaign Mr. Judson directed the activities in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, and the central division, from Chicago. At present he is state director for Nebraska.

1920 Dollar Members.
The third roll call will be for the purpose of enrolling 1920 annual dollar memberships in the American Red Cross as an expression of confidence by the people in past services rendered by the Red Cross and their reaffirmed allegiance to that organization's principles, and to maintain the present high standard of organization.

The plan, as announced by national headquarters in Washington, is to obtain 20,000,000 dollar members for 1920 and to raise \$15,000,000 to carry on the international, national and local activities of the Red Cross. Red Cross forces are operating in 17 countries, waging a constant warfare against pestilence and starvation. Typhus rages in

many European localities, an aftermath of the war.

By a recent act of congress, medical, surgical and dietary food supplies, valued at \$35,000,000, purchased for use with the American army, were turned over to the Red Cross, to be used in its war on disease and death. These supplies must be distributed promptly and efficiently, and this distribution means the maintenance of trained workers in places where the supplies are and where they are most needed.

Soldiers Need Attention.
The national work centers around the wounded and ill soldiers who are patients in hospitals. There are thousands of American soldiers still suffering from the severe wounds they received in the war, and as long as a soldier remains in the government hospitals there is crying need for the Red Cross and the service it gives.

The organized peace work is another important branch of the local service given by the Red Cross. This includes home service work, supplying public health nurses, instructions in home hygiene and dietetics, accident prevention and first-aid work.

A call for volunteer workers to conduct the third roll call has been issued from division headquarters in Chicago. Every chapter will require volunteer workers to assist in obtaining the 1920 dollar memberships for the Red Cross and each chapter will be a recruiting office for its particular district.

An ink bottle has been invented that feeds one drop of its contents at a time through a short spout into a drawing pen as a bulb on one side is pressed.



Miss Beryl Tubbs leaves Thursday for Portland, Ore., with the Fuller Four quartette. Other members of the company are Misses Ruth Gordon and Eleanor Lockie, Allegra Grayson, all of Omaha. Under auspices of the West Coast Chautauqua company, they will tour the entire Pacific coast in concert.