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VOL. XIV. NO. 241

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910

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OLD FASHIONED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BEING USED

Curious Orchestral Effects Secured by use of Dulcimer, Lute, Bull-fiddle, Lurs, Balalaika, Etc.

Some musicians and composers in Europe and America of late have been vying with one another in seeking odd mechanical means of creating new tonal effects, in order to interpret more vividly the spirit of the compositions they produce. To some extent this new craze has taken the place of the competition for the largest practicable number of players and instruments in a single orchestra. This latest tendency does not confine itself to seeking unheard of means for producing sounds that will blend harmoniously or be a prominent feature of the orchestration, it is also reviving the employment of musical instruments that have been obsolete for centuries.

The followers of this new cult justify themselves by quoting Hauslick's theory, as modified by Lotze, that music embodies the general figures and dynamic elements of occurrences.

In Beethoven's Second Symphony there are some double notes four times repeated, which it has been recently discovered can be most artistically reproduced by the sharp tooting of a motor horn. It does not matter that many in the audience start and glance round nervously and prepare to jump out of the way when these notes suddenly strike on the ears; the correct artistic effect has been achieved. Musical theorists, by the way are still contending that this is another proof that Beethoven was far ahead of his contemporaries and that he foresaw by about a hundred years the coming of the automobile.

THE MOTOR SYMPHONY.

Gustav Mahler, formerly of the Imperial Opera of Vienna, has been writing symphonies of late in which he has incorporated more than any recent composer, original musical effects which widen the scope of the orchestra. In one symphony he introduces musical rods, in another cowbells, and in another the blows of a hammer. In his Seventh Symphony a motor-horn also plays a leading part. This composition has come to be known as "The Motor Symphony." A Vienna chauffeur applied the other day for a position in the orchestra. As evidence of his qualifications he inclosed a long list of references of former employers, and added that his expertness as a chauffeur should prove that he was a topnotch "motorhornist."

In England a work called "Sea Wanderers" was produced last season and a foghorn was one of its most striking musical features. This led facetious critics to circulate the rumor symphony in triple cantata which that the composer was at work on a lamb from its first appearance in the world up to the time it reached the cold storage warehouse. This cold storage section, it was alleged, would be set in the form of a moto perpetuo lasting fifty minutes, marked by a coruscating charm unique in the annals of the meat market.

CONCERTINA USED.

In London, Joseph Holbrooke, composer of a new opera called "Pierrot and Pierrette," has pressed into service the much despised concertina to swell the tone of the wood wind. This to some extent, is a revival, for, al-

though the concertina or mouth organ has been beloved by millions of individual music makers for more than a century, it has not been used in an orchestra in more than fifty years. Its greatest prominence musically was achieved in the first half of the last century, when a daring composer originated an adagio for eight concertinas in E.

THE BALALAIKA.

The Russian Court Orchestra, which has been playing in London, has among its instruments such curious things as the balalaika, the domra and the dulcimer. The balalaika corresponds to the guitar, the domra to the mandolin, and the dulcimer is that ancient instrument which was popular forty centuries ago. It has a small keyboard for the left hand, and is played with the right. It resembles the harp more than any other instrument. In this same orchestra two shepherd's pipes, both played by one musician at the same time, are a feature.

In Denmark there has been a movement toward the revival of "lurs," bronze trumpets used by Danish Vikings. It was literally to the sound of these that England was conquered at the beginning of the eleventh century. A great number of them have been unearthed from the Viking tombs scattered all over Denmark. This winter while the people of Copenhagen were drinking or dining in the most fashionable restaurants they listened ancient instruments.

LUTE COMING IN.

The lute is also regaining its olden popularity. Many German orchestras. One reason why this instrument became obsolete was that it took so much time and money to keep one. In past days the strings were made of catgut, and it is said that an octogenarian player of the lute had to spend sixty years of his life in tuning it. Now the strings are made of steel, which is cheaper and less troublesome.

Among the new-old instruments of percussion that have come into orchestral use lately is the tomtom. Another is the war gong of the ancient Tartars. A musically less explosive instrument that has achieved more orchestral popularity of late than it ever enjoyed before is the guitar, which has been crowded to the wall for many years by the piano. The new type of guitar is called the "senesia," from the inventor, Senes, of Florence. It is tuned from below the bass clef to the double octave. There are six lower bass strings with their separate keyboards. Behind them the sounding box is carried up after the fashion of the lyre, being cut away at the left to permit the ready fingering of the highest notes. In appearance it is not unlike that of the ancient chitarrone.

A Russian artist is now giving recitals on the bull fiddle. Technically, the instrument is known as the double bass. This Russian expert imitates a thunder storm so accurately on his instrument that the audience starts to raise its umbrella. In London recently an old English custom of the strolling players was revived in one of the largest orchestras. A small boy was concealed in the bull fiddle, thus combining treble, bass, and strings into a trio.

Omaha, Salt Lake and Los Angeles for exhibitions.

There will be nine in Johnson's party. His automobile is already on the way, as he says he could not train without it.

Promoter Jack Gleason has left for San Francisco after practically closing deals with railroad officials to handle admission tickets to the fight with the railroad passage.

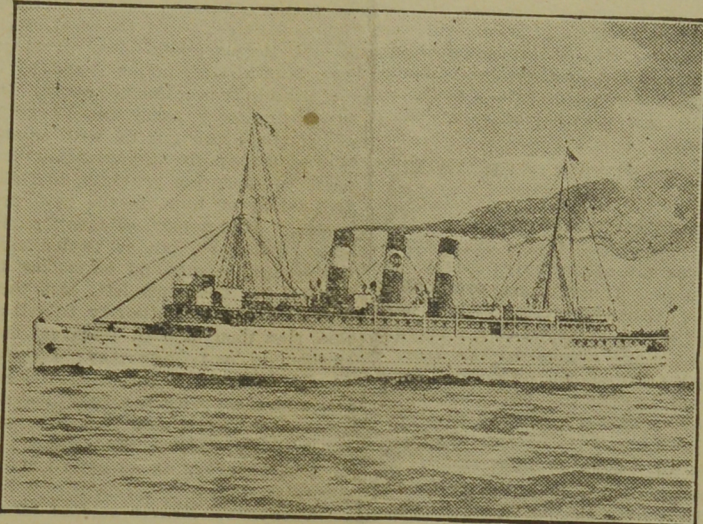
Ben Lomond, April 22.—Jim Jeffries, in his training bouts, is showing little inclination to box. He would rather rough it.

Following his three rounds with Bob Armstrong yesterday, Jeffries remarked that he preferred fifteen rounds of fast fighting to two rounds of sparring.

This penchant of the big fighter for heavy work brings up the question where are to be found the opponents husky enough to face Jeff.

It is easy that Armstrong entertains no such preference for real fighting as Jeff voiced, at least not in the ring with his present huge adversary.

The New Grand Trunk Pacific---S. S. "Prince Rupert"



ON HER TRIAL TRIP, MAKING 18½ KNOTS AN HOUR.

This Steamship left England on April 1st, for Vancouver, British Columbia, via the Straits of Magellan, to go into commission in the British Columbia Coast Service.

TURBULENT SCENE IN BRITISH COMMONS

Nationalists Want Sir Robert Anderson's Pension Withdrawn—Churchill Refuses to Interfere.

London, April 21.—Memories of the turbulent scenes of Parnell's time were revived in the house of commons tonight during the discussion of a motion by T. P. O'Connor to reduce the civil service estimate by \$4,500, the amount of Sir Robert Anderson's pension. Sir Robert Anderson admitted authorship of the famous Parnellism and Crime series of articles which appeared in the Times in 1887 and culminated in the publication of the Pigott forgery. The Irish members of the house announced their intention to obtain, if possible, a government investigation of the affair, with a view to depriving Sir Robert of his pension on the ground that his act was a breach of official confidence, because he had been the head of the investigation department of Scotland Yard.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, agreed, at tonight's session with Premier Asquith and Mr. Churchill, in condemning Sir Robert's action as improper, but Mr. Churchill, as home secretary, declined to interfere to deprive him of his pension.

The debate was proceeding quietly but with acerbity on the part of the Nationalists, one of whom declared that Sir Robert's articles were an attempt to revive old charges against the Nationalists, in order to help the Tories in the coming election when the Right Hon. James Henry Campbell, member from Dublin University, in the course of his speech referred to the Phoenix Park murders and the Pigott letter in terms that excited the highest resentment from the Irish benches. There were loud demands for Mr. Campbell to withdraw his offensive expressions. The chairman, declining to interfere, a perfect uproar ensued, Mr. Redmond exclaiming: "It was an outrage," while others cried "Send for the speaker."

The chairman and Secretary for War Haldane vainly appealed to the house to allow Mr. Campbell to continue his speech. The pandemonium was renewed on the part of the Nationalists, who shouted: "Pigott!" "Dublin Castle!" "We won't stand for it," and cheered for Parnell.

The scene was continued for several minutes and finally Mr. Churchill moved closure and Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected, 164 to 94.

A STEAMBOAT BLOCKADE

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., April 22.—Due to it is said to lower water in the St. Mary's river, the steamers Amazon, Polynesia, Kennedy and Western Star, bound up with coal, drawing only a little more than 17 feet, struck bottom. The boats were not badly damaged. Last night during the blockade which is the heaviest since it began, forty-two boats at seven o'clock were in the waiting list.

WELL, IT'S DANGEROUS TO PROPOSE.

"I got a good bump last night," says the Philosopher of Folly. "A girl said she didn't love me enough to be a sister to me, but that she'd marry me if I liked!"

ENGLISH IMMIGRANT WAS VICTIMIZED

Played Out Farm on Gibson Branch Unloaded on Him by Woodstock Tory Heeler.

(Woodstock Sentence.)

A story of a transaction in real estate which shows the surprising lack of conscience and common decency in the graft loving followers of the Hazen administration comes to us from Well as competent turf in the various departments of the Government.

Some little time ago a man by the name of England died in the Carleton County Hospital, of appendicitis. He was possessed of a farm on the Gibson Branch near the county line, containing in all 200 acres. After the death of England the farm was sold for the sum of sixty-five dollars, (\$65.00). Not that the farm was worth any more, for the most generous critic would be forced to say that it would be hard for a flock of sheep to get a living on it, let alone a man with a family.

When the farm was sold, a gentleman, resident of Woodstock and well known in Tory circles, became the owner of the above mentioned farm for the sum of sixty-five dollars. The farm contained 200 acres and is divided about equally by the Gibson Branch, about 100 acres being on the north side of the railroad, the balance on the south side. Shortly after the farm was purchased by the Woodstock gentleman an immigrant by the name of Booth came to this section and naturally looked up the Provincial Immigration Official for the County of Carleton. This official was ready to render services and at once told the immigrant that he knew just the place that would suit him. As a result of the advice given by the Immigration agent, the Englishman was led to purchase one half the England farm for the sum of four hundred dollars, (\$400.00). The property, which had actually cost the Tory heeler, only a few days before, \$32.50, now through the skillful manipulation of the agent bringing \$400.00.

When the immigrant went to see his farm he found that the house was a shack not fit to take his wife and children into. The barn was built of old railroad ties, stood on the end, with a battered roof on. The whole 100 acres spoke eloquently of the glacier period and McAdam Junction with its granite boulders was a prairie plot compared with it, and the nearest neighbor two miles away.

The man saw that he had been taken in. His wife and children coming up from Fredericton, were stopped at Millville and a generous person there provided for them. The whole story is one that shows how hungry for gain some men can be. This official, who should be the protector of the stranger, actually placed him in a position where he could be fleeced by the sharp shysters of the Tory party.

If a woman wishes to see how she looks when out on a windy day, her attention is called to the hen. With every feather in place on all other occasions, and an example of neatness, the hen on a windy day looks as if she had dressed without stopping to pin on her clothes. She is irritated and mad, and with every feather blowing a different way, isn't a bit unlike a woman out in the wind with her skirts whirling about and looking mad enough to bite nails.

ASQUITH, THE MASTER IN POLITICAL STRATEGY

British Premier Has Sounded a Note Which Liberals Hail Enthusiastically as a Clarion Cry to Victory at the Polls.

New York, April 21.—A special cable to the Times from London says Premier Asquith's statement of the Government's policy, made on Thursday in the House of Commons, has raised his supporters to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and has depressed his opponents to the lowest depths of desperate fury.

The Liberal leader has won a complete victory in the game of party politics which has been going on ever since the general election. He got the Unionists in a tight place between the devil of the dissolution of Parliament in the middle of the London season, which is particularly undesirable from a Conservative point of view, and the deep sea of acceptance of office under conditions precluding any possibility of carrying on the official business of the country.

In the event of another general election, he clearly defined the issues which will be fought out, and made it almost impossible for the Unionists to begot them or complicate them with questions such as tariff reform and naval extension. He has given the opposition one solitary and very feeble battle cry. Only on Wednesday Mr. Balfour begged his supporters not to allow their attention to be diverted from the question of tariff reform to that of the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith has now succeeded in bringing the House of Lords so prominently into the foreground that the Balfour government is not a thing.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

Another feature in Mr. Asquith's triumph is that he has enlisted the attention of the country. As a Conservative weekly today admits, out of forty-five or fifty million people in the country possibly three thousand have followed the recent proceedings in the House of Commons. The public interest taken in Parliamentary manoeuvring has been infinitesimal. All the diatribes of the Unionist organs during recent weeks have fallen on barren soil. Now a note has been sounded, which all Liberal papers of all shades of opinion describe as a clarion cry to victory at the polls.

For the moment, at least, the Unionists are nonplussed that they can only repeat Mr. Balfour's taunt that the government bought the Irish vote and shriek that John Redmond is Mr. Asquith's master. But—and here is a feature of the situation of even greater importance in most material respects than the dilemma of the opposition—it remains to be seen whether the government has not bought—to use Mr. Balfour's words—the Irish vote at the price which the Nationalists will eventually find to be illusory, and whether, after all, Herbert Henry Asquith is not immeasurably John Redmond's master in political strategy.

In the opinion of some very keen observers, Mr. Redmond, who now appears to be at the apogee of his fortunes, is likely to find, in the course of a very short time, that he built up the glittering superstructure of hopes of autonomy upon the slightest foundations. Monday's debate in the Commons, when Mr. Redmond and William O'Brien will come to grips, is expected to throw some startling facts into prominent light.

THE KING KEPT INFORMED.

I have excellent authority for stating that when the inside history of the whole affair comes to be generally known it will be found that the Liberal Premier has not violated constitutional propriety in any respect, and that the King has been kept perfectly cognizant of Mr. Asquith's intentions.

Curiously enough, Lord Rosebery has entered the arena with a suggestion, which, while designedly hostile to the Liberal party, of which he once was leader, brings the Unionists, whom he wants to help, face to face with just that situation they wish to avoid.

In a letter to this morning's Times the noble earl declares that Mr. Asquith's statement makes it plain that the country will shortly be called upon to decide "the greatest question of our time; that is, whether the constitution shall be wrenched out of all shape and proportion to give almost absolute power to a single chamber and its casual majority."

"In the United States," continues Lord Rosebery, "this fateful question would be called a constitutional amendment, which could only be carried by the most elaborate means under most vigilant and careful precautions."

After this exordium Lord Rosebery exhorts the Unionist leaders to vindicate their claim to be considered the constitutional party, and show their patriotism by dropping for the coming election the tariff issue and concentrating on the straight fight on "the sole issue of a single chamber as opposed to two."

Lord Rosebery concludes somewhat pathetically: "I write this without communication with any human being but I cannot be silent if alone."

Had he been in communication with those Unionist leaders to whom he appeals, "almost in passion," he would have learned that what they most dread in an election fought on the single issue which a Liberal weekly, which speaks with an almost official voice, defines as "the question whether an hereditary house of landlords and rich men shall or shall not govern this country."

SCOUTS ROSEBERY'S IDEA.

The Times stamps on Lord Rosebery's suggestion with both feet, arguing that the Unionists must not abandon the "policy of tariff reform on which they won most of their victories at the last election."

The Westminster Gazette mentions own party on the lord's question, if it be one dissociated from the tariff.

This and all other Liberal organs repudiate the accusation of any hard and fast bargain between the government and the Irish Nationalists with as much heat and vehemence of language as the Unionists employ in making it. One Conservative paper sums up the situation in the picturesque phrase that "Mr. Asquith cheerfully makes the crown itself the footstool of an uncrowned king," to wit, John Redmond, whom a Unionist speaker yesterday called John Ford's underling.

It is noteworthy that while the Unionists are thus magnifying the role played by Mr. Redmond, the Liberals who are behind the scenes privately state that the efforts which are thus being made to raise the Irish bogey in the minds of the English electors are so much wasted energy, and that the results will show that Ireland will obtain just what the Liberal party has been all along prepared to grant her, and no more.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

At the same time from Ireland herself come advices to the effect that William O'Brien's charges at Cork last Saturday have created a tremendous impression through the island, and predictions are already made of Mr. Redmond's downfall.

On behalf of Mr. Redmond it is stated on good authority that, although he has given his general consent to the budget, which will be expressed by his vote in favor of the closure resolution next Monday, it must not be supposed that the process of negotiations for advantage for Ireland is over.

Thus Monday's explanations from Messrs. O'Brien and Redmond are awaited with keen interest, and, together with the future debate on the various budget clauses affecting Ireland, will, to some extent at least, show the actual value of Mr. Redmond's policy.

VETERAN PEDESTRIAN GETS GREAT OVATION

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—Edward Payson Weston reached Syracuse at 10 a. m., today, after making the 24 miles from Port Byron without a rest. He was given a great ovation. He is feeling stronger and better, he says, than when he started on the long walk from the coast. He will leave Syracuse tonight.

Landlady (to lodger)—Are you in the bath, sir?

Voice (between splashes)—Yes, What d'you want?

Landlady—I forgot to tell you I had it fresh painted inside last night, sir, and it won't be dry for two or three days!

PLENTY OF WATER FOR JACK JOHNSON

Chicago, April 22.—Ten cases of drinking water have been shipped to Jack Johnson's California training camp. Upon his arrival on the coast the champion will hire a chef to prepare his meals and the utmost precaution will be taken to see that the food is in proper shape when it is served.

Promoter Jack Gleason has left for San Francisco after practically closing deals with railroad officials to handle admission tickets to the fight with railroad passage.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—Jack Johnson was a busy man today, preparing for his departure for the Pacific coast where he will settle down for two months of hard training before his fight with James J. Jeffries. He is due to arrive at San Francisco about May 1, as he will stop at