

CONVENT AND STAGE

Many Prominent Figures Before Footlights Have Had Religious Training

Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Fiske, Ethel Barrymore, Margaret Anglin, and Dorothy Donnelly, Are Instances--O. is Skinner, One of the Best Known American Actors, Is the Son of a Minister



NEW YORK.—Hard as it is to think of the altar as a recruiting place for the stage, it is a fact that many of the most successful American actresses spent their young lives in the ecstasy of religious preparation.

Spending their young lives in the convent and expecting to devote the future to religious work, they fell under the lure of the footlights and took up the profession of Theatrics.

Not less than five women holding important places on our stage come under this classification.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly, long before she had a chance to show her powers in George Bernard Shaw's "Candida," and before the author of "The Lion and the Mouse" had even put a pen to paper, was confined within the walls of a convent. It had been her choice as a young girl, and even after leaving the quiet home of her childhood and bidding farewell to the sisters, she had maintained such an affection for the Academy of the Sacred Heart that every time her engagements bring her to New York she spends a considerable part of her time at the beautiful convent.

While Miss Donnelly was going to this school of religious instruction in

great roles for women have their source in the devotion of the characters. Here Miss Marlowe is supreme in George Bernard Shaw's "Candida," and before the author of "The Lion and the Mouse" had even put a pen to paper, was confined within the walls of a convent. It had been her choice as a young girl, and even after leaving the quiet home of her childhood and bidding farewell to the sisters, she had maintained such an affection for the Academy of the Sacred Heart that every time her engagements bring her to New York she spends a considerable part of her time at the beautiful convent.

Maude Adams, another of the most popular actresses, progressed from the quiet, thoughtful life of the convent to the flash and glitter of the footlights. As a youngster she was frail, and her health was so poor that it was feared that her chances of maturing to robust womanhood were meager. Even now no one who saw the actress in "Peter Pan," for instance, would accuse her of being an amazon, but she has the endurance to withstand the rigors of long tours, and of the jumps from one one night stand to another, without discomfort, so it can be said that she has no serious complaint on the subject of health.

Mrs. Fiske Convent Bred. To see Mrs. Fiske in any of the intellectual roles that make up her repertoire no one would imagine that this exponent of the ultra modern in the dramatic art was another of the graduates from altar to the stage.

Since her meteoric return to the stage after a period of absence from it.

to the church. In fact, the first theatrical performances of which history has an authentic record are those given by priests of the church in order to carry to those who could not read the great truths of the faith.

Nowadays it is nothing uncommon for ministers of the gospel to come forward as playwrights. A number of successful dramas have been written by men of the cloth.

Rev. Walter Bentley, a well-known Episcopal clergyman, and president of the Actors' Church alliance, was formerly an actor, and a good one.

Otis Skinner, one of the best known actors on the American stage, certainly one who does much to maintain the great traditions of the days when the classics reigned supreme, is the son of a preacher, and scattered on the stage of England and the United States are many sons and daughters of men of the cloth.

Flora Zabelle is a clergyman's daughter; in fact, the list could be extended indefinitely.

Undoubtedly the increasing number of amateur dramatic organizations have done much to forward the improvement of relations between the church and the stage.

Many churches have dramatic organizations as a sort of adjunct, a part of the social life of the church body.

These organizations produce one or two plays a winter. The members rehearse most carefully. They attain often a remarkable proficiency, and as they do the work entirely for the love of it they find a pleasure in turning over to the church whatever proceeds may accrue.

Through these and other means that old-time chasm between stage and the church, which formerly seemed to be impassable, is being bridged.

WET DAY FOR GEN. EDWARDS

Newspaper Correspondents Seized Opportunity to Participate in the Soldier's Favorite Drink.

Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs and intimate friend of President Taft, is one of the most popular men in public life in Washington.

When General Edwards was at Hot Springs, Va., some of the natives introduced him to a very excellent drink, the principal ingredient of which was champagne. The general sampled it and found it to his liking. He told a newspaper correspondent about it and proposed that they try it.

The invitation was intended only for that particular correspondent, but, being an unselfish person, he wished to let his friends in on the sampling proposition.

"Edwards is going to introduce me to a new kind of drink," he informed the fellow-workers. "We are now on the way to the bar. Pass the word along the line and round the boys up. I'll hold him until you arrive."

The general and the correspondent walked into the bar and gave their orders. Pretty soon the rest of the correspondents dropped into the room in a careless sort of manner. All of them took occasion to walk over and say "Howdy" to the general.

"Join us," said the general to the first two who arrived. They did. A couple more arrived.

"Join us," said the general. They did, and as they joined there was a stream of pencil-pushers crowding through the doors with more outside waiting for a chance to get in. The general looked them over, gazed reproachfully at the man who was intended to be his only guest, and then remarked to the bartender.

"Make enough of those concoctions for every newspaper man in Hot Springs. I seem to be up against it."—Washington Times.

Improving Americans.

"Nothing is fixed but the certainty of change," said Goethe, and we know that the future American will represent a change. He may be taller or shorter or thinner or fatter than the American of today, but there is nothing in the existing state of society—and we use society in its broad sense—to indicate that he will not be better in many ways. Confidence in this is based largely on the evident determination of the American of today to leave our institutions and our ideals better than he found them. Every American—native or foreign born—wants his children to have a better education than it was possible for him to secure. He wants to have his children live in a community of higher standards and ideals than he has; he wants betterment in local, state and national conditions; and the result of the want will be improvement and a demand by his children for still greater improvement.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Fishing Otter.

The otter used by Scottish poachers is one of the most deadly fishing instruments known. In some waters it is far more effective than a net. It may be described as a water kite, which serves to take out over the water a line bearing 50 or more flies. The otter itself is a floating piece of board loaded along one side to keep it upright. The poacher walks along the side of the loch or river, letting out the fly-decorated line as he goes, the otter board gradually working out toward the center. An enormous area of water is fished at one time and numbers of fish are killed.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Necessary Delay.

"Why did you postpone your divorce proceedings?" "It was absolutely necessary to do so," replied Mrs. Flimmit, "until I could consult with my photographer. I haven't a picture that I would be willing to see in print."

PRaises BIG PHILANTHROPY

President Schurman of Cornell Thanks Well of Rockefeller Foundation.

Ithaca.—John D. Rockefeller's philanthropic scheme, which the Rockefeller foundation bill, now pending in Congress, proposes to incorporate was commended by President Jacob G. Schurman in an address before the Cornell congress Friday night. In summing up an exhaustive discussion of the measure, President Schurman said:

"I recognize that section No. 2 of the bill, which defines the object of the Rockefeller foundation, authorizes and empowers that foundation to do anything and everything which may promote and advance human civilization, that is to say, morals and religion, art and science, manners and social intercourse, and all that concerns the political, economic, and material well being of individuals and communities. This is a vast field for the exercise of philanthropy.

"But Mr. Rockefeller has conceived a vast scheme of philanthropy, for the benefit of his fellow citizens and mankind. His character, ability and organizing skill are adequate guarantees that he will carry out his scheme wisely and successfully, with incalculable benefit and blessing to mankind. It is in the interest of the nation that he be given a free hand in the exercise of his colossal beneficence. So long as he is active or his influence remains it would be wise and safe to give the foundation the sort of organization he desires. Neither now nor hereafter does it seem necessary to limit the scope of his beneficence, which is coextensive with the efforts of mankind to attain a higher civilization.

"The only change I would desire to see in the proposed bill is the total or partial elimination of the method of selecting trustees by co-operation. The organization might well be left a close corporation, if Mr. Rockefeller so desires, for a generation. But after that time I am confident that it would inure both to the efficiency of the foundation and to the public welfare—to say nothing of the satisfaction of the sentiment of a democracy—if the majority of the trustees were appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, or selected by some other high abiding, governmental agencies that may fairly be regarded as representing the people of the United States, whose welfare is the primary object of the immense and glorious benefaction."

HOT WAVE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Temperature Reaches 85 Degrees in Shade Where Freezing Weather Usually Prevails This Time.

St. Johns, N. F.—Record-breaking temperatures have accompanied a hot wave that has been experienced on the west coast of Newfoundland for the last few days.

At points where the usual temperature at this season of the year would be below freezing the thermometers have registered as high as 85 degrees in the shade.

These figures are unprecedented in the history of the colony.

SHIPS COLLIDE, ONE SINKS

Two Schooners Crash in the Night Off Fortune Bay, N. F., and One Founders—Crew Saved.

North Sydney, N. S.—A collision in the night off Fortune Bay, N. F., of two Newfoundland schooners, the Edna Carter and the Victoria, by which the former vessel was sunk, was reported. For two hours the two vessels hung together with their rigging entangled, and it was feared both would founder. After they were cut apart, the Edna Carter went down. Its crew escaped to the Victoria.

BIG DAM SLOWLY BURNING

Lowlands of Mississippi Below Brainerd, Minn., Are Imperiled by Fire—People Desert Homes.

Duluth, Minn., April 25.—The lowlands on the upper Mississippi river for fifty miles below Brainerd, Minn., are imperiled. The big Weyerhaeuser dam, holding back immense head water in the height of the manufacturing season, is slowly burning. Its center piers were afire when the last word was received from there.

The city water plant was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The city is dark, water service paralyzed and the citizens reported panic-stricken. Residents of the lower quarter have deserted their homes, couriers report, and women and children flee flame-lit banks, while the men fight the fire hopelessly with buckets.

The Northwest Paper company's pulp plant was catching afire when the last mounted courier left Brainerd downstream to warn settlers to flee to the surrounding hills.

DANCERS SAVE 60 PEOPLE

Men and Women in Ball Costume Arouse Occupants of Apartment House—Woman Injured.

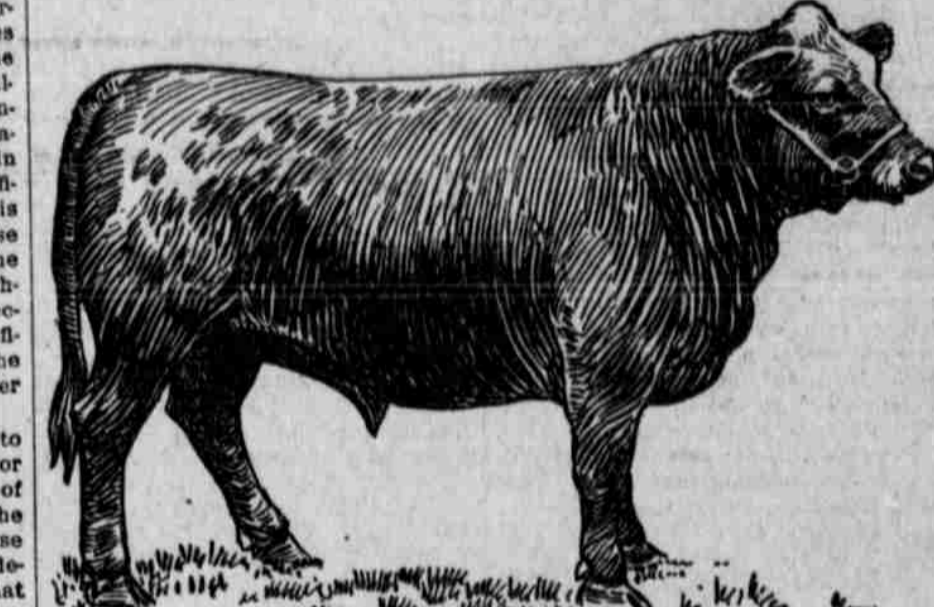
Chicago, April 25.—Sixty persons were rescued from the Cleidan apartment building, 740-46 East Forty-fifth street, by an evening dress brigade of men and women attending a house party near by, when fire attacked the big building. One woman, Mrs. E. E. Ballard, was burned probably fatally, and several others had narrow escapes from death.

SCARCITY OF DESIRABLE STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Important Feature of Cattle Trade in These Days Is Lack of Cattle of Right Kind in Many Western States—Value of Feeding Ensilage Is Clearly Shown.

A prominent feature of the trade in stockers and feeders these days is the scarcity of desirable kinds and the poor quality of the rank and file offerings. General complaint is made by prospective buyers that they are unable to secure anywhere near the number of either stocker or feeder cattle of a desirable class, although they seem willing to pay the prevailing prices for them. And there seems to be no relief from this condition in the near future. The run of western hay-feds for this season is near an end. Many states that are usually sellers at this time of the year are buyers now. The shortage seems most pronounced:

with light feeding of concentrates at first, and increase them as their condition will indicate. Thirty pounds of silage per day is about right for young cattle growing rapidly, and for rough-ago corn fodder and hay, with silage morning and night. It is suggested by good feeders that while there is a considerable amount of corn in silage, it is still necessary to feed some grain along with it, for we must remember that the grain in the silage is not concentrated, as in the case of the mature corn. Give the animals the same amount of clover hay and whatever roughness in the form of stover or corn fodder they will consume. In the beginning



Angus Steer, Black Rock.

In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, the states that usually ship many thin cattle to the Chicago market. Advices from South St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City and Omaha are to the effect that the desirable stockers and feeders are also comparatively scarce there. Bulk of the thin cattle coming to Chicago consist mostly of common, light stockers from the dairy and other districts.

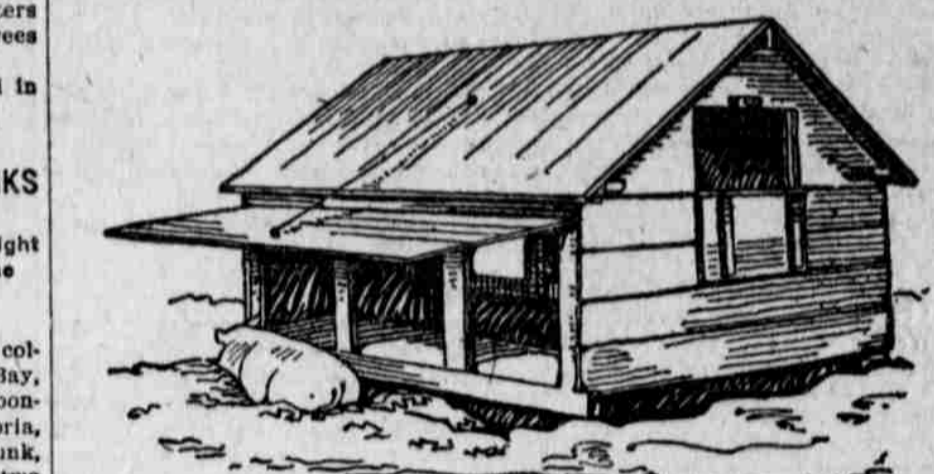
Purdue university has shown very clearly the value of silage in feeding beef cattle, and Indiana has become noted for its beef cattle growers with part corn silage. During the winter season the cattle in addition to silage should have two parts of cottonseed meal and one of corn. Commence

It is better to feed a larger proportion of cottonseed meal, say perhaps at the rate of two-thirds cottonseed meal and one-third corn or corn and cob meal.

As the season advances these proportions should be reversed. Keep the animals growing for the first three months of the feeding period and during the last two or three months finish them. If we attempt to feed corn straight from the beginning they will not grow as well, nor will they gain as rapidly as if fed a larger amount of a concentrate rich in protein and a smaller amount of corn.

The Angus steer shown in the illustration was one of the grand champions at the Chicago International Live Stock show. He was fed and exhibited by the Iowa State college.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSE FOR HOGS



The type of hog house illustrated herewith is one of the very best for combined winter and summer use. It is warm in winter and airy in summer. When the sides are raised as shown, excellent shade is furnished for the pigs, says American Agriculturist. It requires some more space, shelter and labor to keep hogs of different ages in separate inclosures, but the good results will fully justify the expenditure of the extra labor and

means. When many of one kind of animals are kept on the farm the more they can be segregated the healthier they will be and the better gains they will make on their feeds. The "colony plan" on the pig and hog farm is a good one. Cholera among hogs and cholera among poultry is less liable to break out and spread and is more easy to handle, with a few animals in each of a number of lots than with many animals in single lot.

PLANNING FOR HOME GARDENS

Procure Well Known and Thoroughly Tested Varieties of Seeds and Those Best Suited to Locality.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

The selection of seeds should not be delayed until congested mails render the delivery too slow to enable one to plant early. For whether for home use or marketing, the earlier a vegetable can be secured, the greater its value to us.

If for home use, the season is thus prolonged; if for the market, the cash value represented is greatly increased.

Before ordering, look over your own supply carefully, and note what seeds are lacking; what are so old that vitality may be impaired—and replace all doubtful ones with new seed. Select a reliable firm. Cheap seeds are too often a bitter disappointment.

If you have saved beans or peas and find them infested with weevil, treat with carbon bisulphide or destroy. Never plant them to scatter the insects broadcast.

Onion seed is one of the most difficult seeds to secure in a fresh state. For early use, the "sets" are pre-

ferred; and for very early the winter or "top onions" are always welcome.

Not every one recognizes the fact that there are two distinct types of lettuce, the cabbage or heading varieties, and the curled or loose-leaved sorts. For the entire season Improved Hanson is one of the best, being slow to run to seed, hence adapted to summer use.

Beets may be sown in the open ground early, but are more fastidious, liking a rich, mellow soil.

While the main crop of turnips may go into the corn field after the last cultivation, a few in the garden for early use will be appreciated, the Early White Snowball being one of the best.

Among parsnips, the Long Hollow Crown is still a standard variety.

Among beans, individual taste will dictate largely. Lightning is the earliest of early, and an excellent green podded snap bean. The Yosemite Wax is a giant podded sort with rich golden pods and bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

The Gradus is the best early pea, the pods and their contents being almost as large as those of the later varieties. Bliss' Everbearing is a profitable second early, and for the main crop the Champion or England still heads the list.



New York another now famous actress was following a similar course in Philadelphia, only a hundred miles away.

This girl bore a name honored in American stage annals. She was Ethel Barrymore, daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgie Drew Barrymore. On her mother's side she had the blood of the famous Drew family. Mrs. John Drew was her grandmother, John and Sidney Drew her uncles.

It had been about determined by the family that this one girl should not follow the traditions of the family. But Miss Barrymore developed such marked talents that it was impossible to deny the trend of the Drew blood, and Ethel went on the stage to become one of its ornaments.

Julia Marlowe's Early Life.

Similarly another actress famed for her charm and the extent of her study spent her life in early devotion—Miss Julia Marlowe.

When this beautiful young actress first made her appearance there was general astonishment at the extent of her resources. She not only had all the charm that goes with youth, but she had evidently delved deeply into history and literature while making her preparation for delineating the great characters of Shakespeare and other classical characters.

There was nothing raw, immature or unfinished about her work. While still a young girl she came to the front a finished actress from her first appearance.

Folks wondered. But the answer was simple. Miss Marlowe had spent her entire youth as a student. It is true that her researches had not been directed to the lore of the stage. She was, in fact, another dweller in a convent. But in its quiet walls she had learned the habit of thinking deeply and of knowing how to get to the truths of history.

In many roles an actress is compelled to show religious feeling, for many of the great emotions of the

Mrs. Fiske has taken a dominating place as perhaps the most modern of all our actresses.

She was called the "American Duse" when the noted Italian was just building up her fame in this country, and the title has steadily clung to her, and deservedly.

Mrs. Fiske got her first ideas of life in the quiet convent. Perhaps she couldn't have gone right on the stage as an actress of the great modern parts, as soon as she came into the world again from the walls of her place of retreat. It took some little time, some getting into the current. But the actress says that the contemplative atmosphere of the convent is the right place to get the ideas properly fixed so that in mature contact with any art problem it is possible to follow the right ideas, first exerting the intellect to get the right conception, then following the direction to which that conception points.

As the life of the convent teaches above all things obedience, the actress who imbibed her early ideas there is pliable not only to the will of other teachers who know, but also to the artistic dictates of her own conscience.

Margaret Anglin never in her youth figured that life would lead her the way of the stage. She was most devoutly religious, and remains most devoutly religious, and though some of the roles she has enacted would indicate a marked departure from the lines laid out by the teaching of a convent, nevertheless Miss Anglin has never abated one jot the religious regime that she grew up to.

The Church and the Stage.

These are a few instances that give an idea of how the church and the stage have been gradually brought together, in spite of the idea permitted to survive in the minds of many that they have virtually nothing in common.

As a matter of fact they were united so many centuries ago that the theater may be said to owe its very existence