

DRAMATIZED NOVEL, SUFFRAGETTE'S COMEDY AND NEW COMIC OPERA GOTHAM'S THEATER MELANGE

Grace George Charms in "Just to Get Married"—James K. Hackett and Inetta Jewel Make "Grain of Dust" Successful—Viennese Operetta With Lively Cafe Scene and Songs Worth Humming Is Hit—"Suzanne, Susanne" Becomes Popular Air at Once.



EDWARD KNOBLANCK AS "MADGE" IN "THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL" AT THE ST. THEATER



LAURETTE TAYLOR IN "THE BIRD OF PARADISE" AT THE ST. THEATER



LEOPOLDINE KONSTANTIN AS "SUZANNE" IN "THE BEAUTIFUL SEAVE OF EARL ENCHANTMENT, AND EMIL LIND AS "THE HUNCHBACK"



HARRIET BRENT WITH WILTON LACKY IN "THE STRANGER"

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—(Special).—The novelties of the week consisted of a dramatized novel, an English comedy by a suffragette, and another one of those Viennese comic operas.

Politeness requires that the woman author, who has prepared a role for a woman star, should come first. Miss Cleary Hamilton, of England, has written "Just to Get Married," and Miss Grace George is acting in it. The original intention was to present the comedy at the Playhouse, Miss George's own theater, but the success of the attraction current there prevented it and the wife of William A. Brady was compelled to move into the Maxine Elliott Theater, where she succeeds the Irish players.

The feminine origin of "Just to Get Married" is most manifest. It devotes three acts to telling the story of a dependent English girl, past the first bloom of youth, who finds herself compelled, because of her rearing and position, to find a husband. An eminently eligible young Briton of wealth comes along and recognizing that he is her last chance, she pursues and traps him. On the eve of her wedding she is conscience-stricken at the trick she has played on a man she does not even love, and insists on releasing him. Following which, to the horror of her broken-hearted relatives, she slips out, to earn her living in London, if possible.



GUY BATES POST, FAMELA GAYTHORNE AND IRVING ROBERTS LEVITS S. STONE LAURETTE TAYLOR IN A SCENE IN "ACT II, OF 'THE BIRD OF PARADISE', DAILY'S

James K. Hackett is at the Criterion in "The Grain of Dust," dramatized from the novel by David Graham Phillips, and which is regarded with respect by all good managers, because it is said to have made money on the road this season. Louis Shipman wrote the stage version in "The Grain of Dust," dramatized from the novel by David Graham Phillips, and which is regarded with respect by all good managers, because it is said to have made money on the road this season.

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ston and has stuck pretty closely to the book; in fact, rather too closely, some believe. The hero, portrayed by Mr. Hackett, of course, is one of those rich men Mr. Phillips was so fond of creating. In this case he is a wonderfully successful corporation lawyer, who has all sorts of money. He is engaged to the daughter of a business associate who has more millions and greater business power. Whereupon he falls in love with his typist, a strange young female, and proceeds to marry her after many hardships. Naturally, this arouses the enmity of the man who had expected to be his father-in-law, and he proceeds to ruin the lawyer. By the end of the first act, the vengeful one has made a pretty good job of it. In the fourth act only \$5 of the lawyer's once fortune remains. Then there is a chance to take an important case against his enemy; he wins it, and everything else. His wife, who had separated from him, returns in his hour of triumph, and the play ends through, as it turned out, he was really a very effective eyewash.

he was himself very fond of a gay life, his son and daughter, he believes, are most serious minded. In the course of his duties as a member of the academy he has been instrumental in bestowing upon a young woman, Suzanne of Tours, the prize for modesty, and she and her husband, a rich manufacturer, come to thank him. At the same time the Baron's daughter is home from a most proper boarding-school, and is visited by her fiancé, a dashing young army officer. So, of course, they all go to the Moulin Rouge, which gives chance for a large chorus of pretty girls in bright costumes, and marches, dances and songs galore. Naturally, also, the staid professor

finds his wife there; the Baron is astonished to meet his son, daughter and son-in-law, while the husband discovers that his modest Suzanne knows something of the festive, frisky life of Paris. Some idols crumble into the dust, but the Baron makes the best of it, and is happy in the belief that at last his great theory has been proven satisfactorily. The ensemble numbers made the hits. The waltz song, "All the World Loves a Lover" was especially well received, while the final number, "Suzanne, Suzanne," had the quality so much sought by composers of popular music, of sending the audience out of the house humming the tune.

ROTATION OF CROPS IS GREAT NEED IN OREGON

English Experiments Applied to Willamette Valley Soils—Conditions Similar in Many Respects—Grain Crops Every Year Hard on Land.

Corvallis, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special).—Rotation of crops is a subject in which there is no reliable data in the United States, and even if rotations had been practiced in the Eastern states it is doubtful if they would suit the Oregon climate or rather the Willamette Valley, the mild climate of which more nearly approximates the climate of the British Isles than to the rigorous climate of the Middle and Eastern states. Here the Japanese current gives the same equable climate that the Gulf Stream does to the British Isles. True, Oregon has a much drier summer and a much wetter winter than the British Isles, nevertheless the rainfall is much about the same, running from about 32 inches in Essex on the extreme east, which about corresponds to the Upper Willamette Valley, to about 60 inches in Kerry on the west coast of Ireland, which about corresponds to Astoria on the Northwest coast. Naturally, under these conditions, the crops that thrive in the British Isles are likely to thrive in Western Oregon. There, rotation of crops is no experiment, having been systematically practiced for hundreds of years. Only a little time ago the London Times, published an article that, though science is now able to tell why such and such a crop has such and such an effect, it is unable to improve on the rotations of crops that have been practiced for hundreds of years. So it may safely be assumed that a rotation that is beneficial to the soils of the British Isles will also be beneficial to Willamette Valley soils. A few rotations from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England are given (the numbers attached indicate that on the same piece of land is grown, for example, first year, vetches; second year, wheat; third year, beans, and so on). Rotation on heavy land in North Kent is: 1, vetches; 2, barley; 3, beans; 4, wheat; 5, clover; 6, wheat. A Devonshire rotation on the red sandstone district is: 1, Turnips; 2, barley or oats; 3, clover or grass seed for one or two years; 4, wheat. In Bristol district, the rotation most common on clay land is: 1, vetches; 2, wheat; 3, beans; 4, wheat; 5, clover; 6, wheat. In Bristol district, on loams: 1, Green crops or peas; 2, barley; 3, clover; 4, wheat. In Vale of Thames, on gravelly soil: 1, Sweeds (turnips); 2, barley; 3, clover; 4, wheat; 5, vetches; 6, barley; 7, rye grass or hop clover or rye; 8, wheat. A Hereford rotation on heavy soil is: 1, Vetches; 2, wheat; 3, beans or peas; 4, wheat; 5, roots; 6, barley or oats; 7, clover; 8, wheat. Hundreds of other rotations are also given in different counties and on different soils, but the main thing

through all the rotations is that leguminous crops come between all grain crops. To grow two grain crops in succession is generally considered bad farming, though in some cases, on very rich land, barley is taken after wheat. Clover crops also only do well on some soils once in eight years, so other leguminous crops and root crops, that is, turnips, mangel wurzels and other hard crops, are taken to diversify and clean the land. It is, however, doubtful if roots can be grown in this Valley with the dry summer and many insect pests. However, there are many others, such as potatoes, corn (cut and fed green), kale, carrots, beans, peas, etc., that can very well take their place. Years ago Oregon farmers used to grow summer fallow with sheep, wheat, oats. Later the summer fallow was done away with and vetches for hay put in instead. This was better, but still a need for more leguminous crops and also a good hard crop to clean the land is felt. The following rotations with perhaps some modifications to suit local circumstances would probably suit a good many of the Valley farms: First year—Vetches for hay, disked in on oat stubble the previous fall. Second year—Flood crops, put all available manure on vetch stubble and plant potatoes, or corn, or beans, or peas, or kale, etc.; all this stuff should be off the land by October 1. Third year—Wheat sown in October (if kale is not off land, sow wheat in spring); on fall wheat after frost in February, sow red clover, 10 pounds, and a little later, land planter, 50 pounds to acre. Fourth year—Clover for hay and perhaps seed; pasture slightly, and if good stand, use. Fifth year—Clover for pasture all summer, fall and winter. Sixth year—Flood clover meadow and sow oats or spring wheat. This is a six-year rotation, that is six different crops will grow on the same piece of land in six consecutive years. If more wheat is desired, it might come in after vetches, which would give: First, vetches; second, wheat; third, hood crops; fourth, wheat; fifth and sixth, clover; seventh, oats or wheat. This still keeps a leguminous or hood crop between each grain crop, but most lands would work best in the first rotation. With careful rotations and by keeping more stock it should be possible to grow from 20 to 50 bushels of wheat and from 40 to 70 of oats on the fertile Valley soils. The average is now very much below that. Messrs. Lewis and Gilbert, in their Rothamstead experiments, have found that unmanured land continuously cropped for many years with wheat yielded an average of 14 bushels to the acre. Many of the Willamette Valley farms are, unfortunately, getting very close to this average.