

EMPIRE AGAIN CLAIMS JOHN DREW, THIS TIME IN "THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND," LATEST HIT

Estranged Husband and Wife Brought Together by Girl Grown to Womanhood Since Adoption—"The Story of the Rosary," One of Love and War, With Stage Set in No-Man's Land and Convent for Background.



Frederick Truesdell, Hans Robert, Frederick Perry and Helen Lockaye in "On Trial"



John W. Cope and Ruth Shepley in "To Pledge to Advertise"



John W. Cope and Will Deming in "It Pays to Advertise"

Work of Child Impressive. The play probably would have not been impressive under any conditions. Its first act required a certain charm from the appearance of the little girl. Pathetically acted by Helen Brown, the presence of helpless, unprotected childhood among less innocent elders created its usual effect. The dialogue was undistinguished in style and matter. "The Story of the Rosary" sounds like a religious offering. The play at the Manhattan Opera House is really excellent melodrama, and for that reason seems to make a hit with the audience. Really, we are tired to death of mushy love stories. Comstock and Gent, who brought over "The Whip," are responsible for the new attraction. It is better than "The Whip" because...

off to join his fellows, she is taken into the care of the mother superior, who once in her youth had lost her suitor by taking the veil because she believed a false rumor that he had been killed. While she is in the care of the nuns, every day growing more and more hopeless that her husband will come back from the war, they are at the front. It is the false report of her husband's death that leads her almost into the cells of the cloistered nuns whence it would never be possible for her to enter the world again. But her husband comes back from the war, dusky but safe, her rosary in his hand; and there is happiness in that happy, happy land where melodrama has its swiftest and most effective exit. Walter Howard, who wrote this play, has other successful dramas of the same kind to his credit. He is an actor, playing as well one of the characters, and this is in every respect an actor's play. Mr. Howard's actors are most skillful. Nothing could have been more delightful than their manner of speaking the English language. They delivered the commonplace lines of this melodrama with more distinction than the average actor is capable of imparting to the language of Shakespeare.

SAVE LANGUAGE IS AIM

MEMNONITE SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO PERPETUATE GERMAN TONGUE.

State Convention Will Be Held at Zion Church for 12 Branches of Creed to Unite in Work.

DALLAS, Or., Oct. 3.—(Special).—On the last Sunday in November the Memnonite Sunday schools of the state will hold a convention at Zion Church, Polk Station, in this county, preliminary to the organization of a permanent convention. The principal objects will be to advance the general interests of the Sunday school work but to perpetuate the German language by teaching that tongue exclusively in all children's meetings.

The Memnonites are divided into 12 branches, which differ on points of doctrine, ritual and discipline, or in historical origin. The oldest and largest of these branches is the Memnonite Church, the members of which are represented in 17 states, with 259 churches, 42 ministers and 23,192 communicants.

The second branch is the Bruderhof Memnonite Church, which traces its origin to Jacob Huter, who was burned at the stake at Innsbruck, Tyrol, in 1538. It was at one time represented by 24 communities in Moravia, whence they were driven to Hungary. They returned to Roumania in 1761 and two years later to Russia, and finally, in 1874, to the United States, where they settled in South Dakota. It is to this branch of the church that the local people who have called the Sunday school convention belong.

Then there is the Amish Memnonite Church, which originated in the division in Switzerland in 1620. This sect is second in importance in the United States. There are six other branches of the church. The General Conference Memnonites originated as a result of proceedings which were instituted in 1848 in Pennsylvania against a minister charged with attempting to introduce new teachings and practices. The Church of God in Christ was founded in 1857 by one who believed himself inspired with the spirit of prophecy. The Wisler Memnonites was founded in 1870 by those who opposed Sunday schools, evening meetings and other new features, while the Die Bundes Konferenz der Memnonites Brudergemeinde was brought to the United States by Russian immigrants between 1878-79.

Silverton Pupils Number 535.

SILVERTON, Or., Oct. 3.—(Special).—The second week of the Silverton schools began with a total enrollment of 535, a substantial gain over last year. Of this number, 101 are enrolled in the high school. The boys have started with a good lineup in the football team and under the direction of Coach Conkle are doing excellent work. Carl Moser has been elected president of the athletic association, Hiram Grazer captain and Harry Carson financial manager. Miss Bees Cowden, a teacher in the high school, has formed a walking club among the girls. Aside from the beneficial results, the girls find a great deal of pleasure in the exercise.

Roseburg Women Honored.

ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 3.—(Special).—At a meeting of the Mental Culture Club held here Mrs. J. A. Buchanan, Mrs. George M. Brown and Mrs. George Moser were selected as delegates to attend the annual convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Eugene on October 12.

Deserving Farm Boy Helped to College by Y. M. C. A. Student Loan Fund.

When Secretary Stone, of the Portland Y. M. C. A., received a donation of \$2 to the student loan fund of the association last week he immediately turned the money over to Stanley G. Rossier, who was in need of funds to go to McMinnville, where he plans to follow a college course.

Stanley G. Rossier.

The money was sent from an anonymous source last Tuesday, the day of the funeral of George Albee. Rossier is a 16-year-old son, with the request that it be loaned for the benefit of some needy 15-year-old boy in contemplation of college.

Convent Sought Before War.

The call to war sends off the troops to some other mysterious land; but before that the princess and her poor young cousin have gone to the convent to be married by the good father there; then, as her sweetheart rushes

STUDENT TELLS HOW HE RAISED PURE BRED HENS

E. Vernon Rains, of Myrtle Creek, Files Remarkably Complete and Accurate Report on Project, Part of Industrial Club Work.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Sept. 19.—(Special).—With the motto "From Monkeys to Pure-Breds" to guide him in his work, E. Vernon Rains, of Myrtle Creek, has carried on his poultry project for eight months, from January 1 to September 1. This work was carried on as a part of the Industrial Club work for girls and boys in Oregon and a full report of the work shows a very high degree of success and failure with a fair return in money and a wealth of practical industrial and business knowledge as the main source of profit. Vernon is only one of many hundreds now making reports to F. L. Griffin, state agent of Industrial Clubs. His work stands out above most of the others in the thoroughly business-like manner in which he carried on his project and in the full, succinct and accurate report that is made a part of the contest.

The reports show that his expenses for the eight months of the contest were \$18.25. The receipts for the same period and invoice are \$143.31. The net profits are \$125.06. Start is With Hens. As indicated by the motto, the contest began with a flock of mongrel hens. The contestant soon became disgusted with the lack of uniformity in his flock and with the miscellaneous nature of the birds, which he had to sell to Milton, Oregon, for a Buft Leshon cock. After about one month's use, this bird was stricken with rheumatism and became useless. "Thus," said Vernon, "my first attempt to improve the flock ended in failure and I determined to try another method of getting pure-breds."

He then purchased at rather high figures a few settings of eggs of White Leghorns and another setting of Buff Orpingtons. He got good hatches from this investment and every bird of the stock that he has on hand was hatched from these eggs. Thus at the close of the contest he is the owner of a high-class, pure-bred flock.

All Chickens Yarded. During the contest all the chickens were yarded. The flocks were housed in three small coops, which kept the chickens well protected from the weather and gave plenty of ventilation. In one of these coops he kept the young chickens, where they were hatched and brooded. In another he kept the growing birds and in the third the laying hens. The latter flock averaged 40 hens and they produced 1021 eggs. This is an average of 105.5 eggs each, or 12 6-19 eggs a hen a month.

Vernon sold eggs to the neighbors and to his own family and some to the local store. The highest price he received was 40 cents a dozen and the lowest 15 cents. As an experiment he preserved a few eggs in water glass. Hatching was done both by incubator and by the natural method. The results by the latter method were considerably better than by the former. Twenty broods, hatched by hens, comprise 221 chickens. Six broods by the incubator comprise 213 chickens. It took 305 eggs to procure the 213 chicks by incubator, and 355 eggs to procure the 221 chicks by hen. The average in the incubators was 59.9, from which were hatched on an average 36 chicks. The average number of eggs put under the hen was 14.8, from which were hatched 11 chicks.

The greatest mistake made by this young poultryman, according to his report, was feeding wet mash too long to the young chicks. After a few weeks of this sort diet his chicks refused to eat grain, in consequence of which they grew slowly, and at four months old weighed only 10 pounds each. Later, chicks were fed cracked grain, instead of the wet mash, and readily took up the habit of eating whole grains.

Cost of Feed 54 Cents a Head. The average cost of feed for his entire flock of laying hens was 54 cents a head. Green food was raised on the place, but everything else was bought in the local market at retail prices. "You must give your hens green food if you maintain their health and vigor," says the report, "and you have got to give them meat if you make them lay." The green feed consisted of such things as cabbage, which Vernon says is much more profitable than kale. The meat was furnished in the form of beef scrap which was fed to the chickens. The grain, cracked grain and wet mash were fed in hoppers. Grits and crushed shells were kept before the hens all the time.

The contestant handled his own flocks and when he made a mistake had to meet the consequences of it out of his own profits. Wherein he did well he understood the processes and the reasons for them and will be able to apply them again.

Report Gives Details. In addition to his records he has a five-page report giving the details of the business and management sides of his project. He says that as a result of the project work he has a direct knowledge of poultry and methods of handling them and for a "small amount of trouble, great pleasure and fair compensation."

The report was so good that it was graded by Professor Griffin 40 for neatness, 30 for accuracy and 30 for completeness, making a perfect score. He has yet to make an exhibit at some fair of two pullets and one cockerel, which will be scored by the poultry judges of the fair. A perfect score on this exhibit would also be 100. The exhibit score, whatever it is, will be added to the 100 report score and an average taken, which will be his final score in the project contest. Prizes will be given to the student having the highest general standing in each of the Industrial Club projects.

CONGRESSMEN, TOO, HAVE THEIR LITTLE JOKES

Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, Is Only Man in United States Who Owns Mountain—May Be Bought "for a Song."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(Special).—Charles H. Sloan, member of Congress from the Fourth Nebraska District, likes to apply the phraseology of the pioneer to the parliamentary procedure in Congress, and several days ago he found an excellent opportunity for the display of his talent.

Despite the adoption of the resolution ordering the sergeant-at-arms to "dock" members who were absent, few members were in their seats when the session was called to order. There were vast stretches of empty seats. The House was not within 100 of a majority on the membership present.

Mr. Sloan arose. "Mr. Speaker," he announced, "I have looked around on the vast unpopulated prairie of this House, and not desiring to raise a question of no quorum, wish to submit a parliamentary inquiry."

"The gentleman will state it," intoned the chair. "I wish to ask," said Mr. Sloan, with great dignity, "whether it would be proper to make a bill or a resolution on the great unoccupied public domain in this chamber?"

The dullness in the House, despite every effort to make it livelier, things up a bit, is duplicated in the Senate. However, the apathy gave Vice-President Marshall an opportunity to show off his little wit.

Senator Stone, after private agreement had been reached, made unobtrusively a motion for the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

"All in favor will say 'aye,'" the Vice-President called out. "No response. 'Opposed, no,'" continued Mr. Marshall.

"The vote on this question being a tie," the presiding officer declared soberly, "the chair votes 'aye.'" And so the Senate went into executive session.

Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, is the only man in the United States who owns a mountain. He bought it several years ago, but it has been a bit of a headache to him so far. It was to have been his Summer mountain, but it isn't even a week-old mountain. Mr. Weeks was born at Lake Umbagog, in the State of Maine. Always it has been the ambition of his life to return for an occasional visit to the beautiful country around his boyhood home. Several years ago he had his chance. Mount Prospect, sticking its head some thousand feet in the air, furnishing a bird's-eye view of the town which, in 1863, was destined to become the home of a future Senator of the United States, was for sale and Senator Weeks was told about it.

The Senator acquired possession and constructed a house on the mountain. He would make it his Summer home—such was his intention—and his joy was unbounded. Last Summer the Senator found time to take a trip to the mountain and pass four days on Mount Prospect. This Summer he has put in three. As a Winter resort, Mount Prospect does not take leading rank in the advertisements. If Congress should be called to sit through the next Summer, Senator Weeks' motto will be for sale—and at bargain prices.

Swager Shirley, Representative from Maine, is credited with having caused the defeat of John H. Rothermel, Democrat, of the Reading (Pa.) district, for re-election to Congress. Rothermel went to considerable trouble to obtain for his district an anchor of the Maine. He finally obtained it and sent it to his district. "Look what Rothermel has done for the district," his friends cried. "He has obtained one of the most valuable relics of the Maine."

The Democratic opponents of Rothermel in the primaries seemed crestfallen. They tried to explain that owing to the fact that they were not in power they could hardly be expected to obtain from the Navy Department relics of the Maine. The anchor was one of the perquisites of a Congressman. Naturally, he could make a bit with his district that way. The chap out of office did not have the same facilities.

Rothermel wore a broad grin. He had shown his influence and had played a fine stroke for the sentimental interest of the people of his district. Just before the primaries, however, one of his opponents carefully examined the relic and found upon it the figures "1846."

"Ah-ha," they said. "This is not a relic of the Maine, after all. Rothermel is trying to put one over on us. The Maine was not built in 1846. This must be an anchor which Rothermel had in his back yard or which he borrowed from a museum."

Like Paul Revere, the discoverer of the figures passed through the district, advising all the primary voters that the anchor never had been attached to the Maine, but was made in 1846. Rothermel, nonplussed, denied the charge, but his denial never caught up with the allegation. He was defeated for the Democratic nomination. Afterward the anchor was unveiled at Reading, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made the principal speech. He said that the figures "1846" did not refer to the year of manufacture, but was merely the serial number of the anchor, and that it was really a relic of the Maine. Mr. Rothermel told the crowd that he had been vindicated, but to late. "It shows that one should weigh charges carefully before believing them," he said, mournfully.

The superintendent of a manufacturing plant in Wakefield, Wis., detected a mouse while a robin which had a nest of five eggs, raised them in the place where the could take care of themselves.