

THE YALE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION TO PRESENT "LONDON ASSURANCE"

Aim of Students Is to Make Better Playgoers Rather Than to Turn Out Professional Actors.

By Franklin Johnston. Sir John Hare's complaint, that the stage has too long been the Cinderella of the arts, applied up to ten years ago with peculiar force to the student drama...

This year the Yale boys will give Ben Boucault's brilliant comedy "London Assurance," which will appear in the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Tuesday afternoon, January 2 and 4.

Yale plays are never the mere comic opera affairs which content so many of the colleges, but the students each year select for representation plays worth while. The students in selecting a play insist that it measure up to a double standard—it must be of significance in the history of the stage and it must be good entertainment.

What of the acting of the comedy by the Yale students? In considering this it should be remembered that there is a great distinction between amateur acting as ordinarily understood and the work of the Yale Dramatic Association members, for not only have the dozen men who are to appear at the Waldorf-Astoria in January been selected by careful competition from a total membership of a hundred, and that hundreds of similar sicks from all the applicants in the university of Yale...

More than this, they have the training in plays which they give in New Haven from time to time, and are not limited to the experience of the plays which are given on their annual tours. Thus every member of the cast of "London Assurance," save one freshman who takes a minor part, is a veteran. That a trained amateur can hold his own with professionals may be realized by those who have attended The New Theatre club, or the "Crest" club, an amateur actors' association, but a novice on the professional stage, has made a decided bit in every play and has proved himself a most useful member of the company, inasmuch as he alone has been cast in every production thus far made.

"VETERANS" ON YALE STAGE. Although there were many new candidates for places in the cast of the Yale production of "London Assurance," the experience which the veterans in the Dramatic Association received in the past seems to have prevailed. T. R. Rigg, Jr., of Washington, president of the association, has had a part in every play since he entered college. Last spring he was Mistress Ford in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which was produced on the Yale campus at commencement time. He has previously appeared as Mrs. Dangle in "The Critic," the country squire in "Revival," Miss Prism in "The Importance of Being Earnest," the daughter in "The Amazons" and Marguerite in "The Pretenders."

Another likely "leading lady" has been discovered in the sophomore class in the person of W. C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia. He made his debut last spring as Mrs. Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," an especial talent in an abundant supply of vivacity on the stage, which is just what the part of Lady Gay Spanker calls for. E. M. Woolley, '11, and H. De F. Maurice, '12, both of New York City, who take the part of Sir Charles Courtly and Young Charles, respectively, in "London Assurance," are also veterans of the stage. The latter was a professional dramatic career for his more brilliant members is not the purpose of the Yale Dramatic Association. On the contrary, the aim of its founders and its members is to make better playgoers rather than to turn out professional actors.

Hardest workers has been primarily to educate its members through practical experience as actors to become better playgoers. That is considered the great work which the Yale Dramatic Association is doing, none the less effective because it is largely unconscious so far as the students are concerned. The spirit back of that association and back of similar organizations at other colleges means a more discriminating and dramatic and social prestige originally by the trade guilds of England and which had been produced only once before in five hundred years.

The next year "The Fair Maid of the West," by Thomas Haywood, was given, marking the era of the Elizabethan drama. The motley stage of the sixteenth century, with its overdone into the pit, was faithfully reproduced, and two hundred students in costume represented the parts of spectators in a mimic pit. The performance was given in the Elizabethan manner, three years before Ben Greet introduced the fashion professionally in this country.

In 1902 came "The Critic," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and "High Life Below Stairs," by the Rev. James Townley. The latter was first produced in 1759, and was for a long time attributed to David Garrick. This year, by year, the association in its plays marked the great chronological steps in the history of the drama.

"THE GOOD NATURED MAN." The next step brought it to Goldsmith, whose "The Good Natured Man" was produced. The cast was picked with more than usual care, it is required only twelve leading parts and there were scores of applicants. In consequence it looked as if the production would be a triumph. The production meant the end of the drama's "Cinderella" days at Yale. For the first time there was a visible bank balance, and the dramatic association became financially established, artistically, socially and financially.

The association next gave as an example of the play of later modes and manners "New Men and Old Acres," by "Tom" Taylor, produced first at the London Haymarket in 1863.

The historical cycle then lacked only a modern play to make it complete, so "The Magistrate," of Arthur Pinero, was selected, and its production marked the first entry of the Yale actors into New York. The New York performances have since then—1905—become a fixed institution and have afforded greater opportunity for financial gain and dramatic and social prestige.

In 1906 a sumptuous production marked the return to the historical drama, when "Henry IV" was given. Over eighty students formed the armies, and the success was so great that the underlying ambition of the students to have a theatre of their own was openly broached. It was decided that anything on the credit side of the ledger should thereafter be devoted to that purpose, and at present the Yale theatre fund amounts to \$3,500 and the Yale theatre is a thing of the not distant future.

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A WISE PRINCESS. The Princess Anastasia, the fourth of the Czar's children, is accounted the wisest of them all. She is also a logician. One day her governess, Miss Eager, informed her that she had climbed on the table and jumped off she would be punished. The little girl deliberated for a few moments. Then she climbed on the table. Before she could jump, however, she was quietly seized, carried to a chair, and tied to it. She looked up in surprise, and said—"I don't like this at all." She was then informed that children were not intended to like punishment. At this she became very sad and reflective. At last she remarked—"It's better to climb on the table and jump off and get a little punishment than to be tied to a chair—a bit of wisdom with truly Oriental smack in it. It might have had direct from a Bagdad bazaar."—Dum-dee Advertiser.

General Lew Wallace, soldier, patriot, diplomat, author, is to receive high honor from his native state and his country on January 11, when his image in marble will be unveiled in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington.

More than anything else done by the author, his work in giving to the world "Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ" has earned for him this mark of esteem. It was said to be President Garfield's gratitude to Wallace for this romance that made him Minister to Turkey—a gratitude which the whole nation shared and which the civilized world echoed. For "Ben-Hur" has been translated into and read in every language used in the recognized literature of the globe.

The statue which will be unveiled is the work of Andrew O'Connor, of Paris, one of the best known sculptors in Europe. It is of Carrara marble and is of heroic size, being seven feet high. The figure is clad in the uniform of a major general of the United States army. The committee which selected the artist to make the statue and decided on the details of the work was appointed by Governor Hanly, acting under an act of the Indiana Legislature, and was composed of William A. Fox, director of the Herron Art Institute, of Indianapolis; Captain J. P. McGrew, of Washington, and William Allen Wood, of Indianapolis.

One of the most interesting features of the unveiling will be the presence of the grandsons of General Wallace—Lew, Jr., and Noble, sons of Henry L. Wallace, Lew Wallace, Jr., will pull the cord which will disclose the finished work. Midday has been selected as the hour for the ceremony. William Allen Wood will make the presentation, and Governor Tom Marshall, on behalf of the state of Indiana, will respond. Senator Albert J. Beveridge will deliver an address, and the Rev. Dr. Dudley will offer the prayer. A poem written for the occasion will be read by its author, James Whitcomb Riley, a lifelong friend of General Wallace. Both Congress and the Senate will be represented officially by delegations.

The Indiana Society will have a Wallace meeting on the evening of January 11, and several prominent men will make addresses. At this meeting, it is expected, the survivors of the 11th Indiana Regiment, which was General Wallace's command in the early part of the Civil War, will be present in a body.

HISTORY OF THE BOOK. The monument of marble in Washington is the concrete and material expression of the monument in the hearts of grateful thousands—may millions—who honor the author of "Ben-Hur." Something of the history of the book—how it came to be written, where it was produced; its reception when published; its effect as a drama, and its enduring quality—may be of interest. The book really owes its printed existence to a woman. When General Wallace took his manuscript to New York and gave it to a firm of publishers it was passed down to

A. M. HARTWELL. As Grace Harkaway.



R. T. WARREN. As Dazzle.



GROUP FROM "LONDON ASSURANCE." As produced by the Yale Dramatic Association.



H. OBERNAUER. As Max Harkaway.



W. DE F. MAURICE. As Charles Courtly.



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lace returned to domestic life at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., and there he finished the book, writing many hours under a splendid chestnut tree which was within view of his study window. He loved the tree and had a platform built there on which his table and chair were set, and in good weather he did his writing under its shade. When the days grew too cold to sit out of doors, when rain or wind prevented him from writing there he sat at

the window which overlooked the beloved tree and there finished the work. It was under this same tree that Joseph Brooks closed his negotiations with General Wallace for the dramatic rights of the romance.

A book so successful as "Ben-Hur" was in tremendous demand for stage purposes, but General Wallace steadfastly refused the rights of dramatization, for he could not realize a presentation of the work without

the visible and bodily presence of the Christ on the stage, and that he would not countenance. Mr. Brooks hoped to overcome this objection, and, with Mr. Young, he was to journey to Crawfordsville to see the author and close, if possible, the contract which would give the dramatic rights. Two days before he started Mr. Brooks had the inspiration which made possible the stage presentation without wounding the sensibilities of spectators—the ray of white and shining light which closed the play—the

General Wallace's home in Crawfordsville is a most attractive home, surrounded by state trees and vistas of beauty. His library was housed in a special building, fireproof and fitted with every convenience for getting at the books. In this building were placed his collection of curios brought from the several countries he had visited and mementos of honors heaped on him wherever he went.

By reason of his residence there, Crawfordsville, while a small place, has become one of the most important points in Indiana, and thousands of visitors go there every year. Indeed, so great is the travel that two trolley lines run from Indianapolis to the city where "Ben-Hur" was born. Crawfordsville is the home of the Tribe of Ben-Hur, a social and benevolent order that has some hundreds of thousands of members and which grew directly out of the reading of the book. The order has a large building, completely occupied by its chief officers and where its business is carried on.

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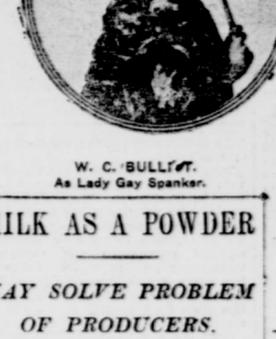
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W. C. BULLITT. As Lady Gay Spanker.



MILK AS A POWDER MAY SOLVE PROBLEM OF PRODUCERS.

Fluid Reduced to Nutritious Atoms—Huge Bulk of Water Extracted.

By Harold Chapman.

The United States is now preparing to experience one of the most far-reaching industrial revolutions in recent years.

The dairy business has arrived at the stage at which the meat packing business has arrived when the public demanded and obtained a reform.

It is not more than twenty-five years ago when every large city was provided with its fresh meat from butchers, slaughter houses and abattoirs in and around the city. But conditions rapidly developed which made such a method of supply too expensive, and which resulted ultimately in making it impossible.

The question of transportation was naturally a vital factor in bringing about this change, and one of equal importance was that of preservation. For if the source of supply of any perishable commodity, such as fresh meat, is removed 100 or 1,000 miles distant from the consumer, two things must be provided, quick transportation and some means of preservation.

Shrewd and masterful minds saw this problem and grappled with it, and, as will always be the case in this country, they always won. The refrigerator car was conceived, constructed, operated, and eventually it dominated and controlled the entire meat industry of the nation.

As a result, to-day the inhabitants of a flat in New York City may rely every morning upon getting their fresh meat from the butcher who is doing the slaughtering in Kansas City or Omaha.

In the milk supply problem the dairyman has borne the brunt of it all. He gets, as usual, the small end of the profits and the big end of the hard work. For as the demand for fresh milk increased with the growth of population in the cities, the accommodating farmer was kept busy trying to conform to city conditions by getting up earlier and earlier in the morning—or the night—in order to haul his milk to the market place.

CONDEMNATION OF MILK. It is a common matter for a farmer to lose a considerable percentage of his month's milk shipments through condemnation. State boards of inspection go through the country inspecting his dairy, and if he ships milk for city consumption he is forced to spend money in improving his stables. His herds sometimes are put to death by these inspectors. In every conceivable way he is made to bear the brunt and money loss and to face alone the solving of the milk problem.

Of the twenty-one million cows in the United States the Agricultural Department at Washington estimates, after a careful census of all the conditions in every state in the Union, that fully 20 per cent of the cows are kept at a loss; that of the remaining 50 per cent fully one-half return no profit to their owners. Therefore only 25 per cent of the total number of cows in the United States actually afford any profit to their owners. These statistics are possibly the most curious of any those issued by the department in connection with any industry in the United States.

THINK SOLUTION AT HAND. Men who have made a profound study of this economical problem, which has for so long confronted the milk producers of the country, believe that a solution is at hand. The idea is to overcome the disadvantages of the inspection system and the cost of transportation.

The enormous revenue now accruing to the railroads from milk shipments is due to the preponderance of water in the product. When one realizes that New York City alone consumes two million quarts of milk each day, that that two million quarts weigh more than four million pounds, and that 50 per cent of that vast quantity is commercially valueless—being merely water—the enormous waste in transporting it, often from far distant milk sections of surrounding states, presents a tremendous problem in civic economy.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of money which the nation as a consumer is throwing away merely in the transportation expenses of this commodity every day. Speaking conservatively and estimating the railroading expense, cartage, handling, bottling, etc., at one cent a quart, there is now wasted at least \$17,500 a day in New York City alone, or nearly \$5,000,000 a year. All this is spent merely for the transporting of water to one city.

It is impossible to estimate what the waste must be for the entire nation. A rough and very conservative guess would place it at about \$2,000,000 a year. Therefore, the milk producers are out of pocket annually \$2,000,000 for this one purpose.

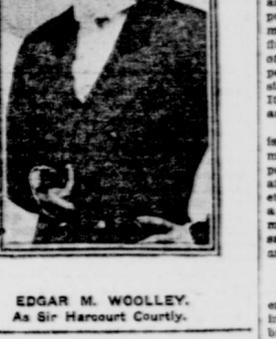
A SOLUTION PROPOSED. The proposed method now advanced for overcoming this disastrous outlay should prove a modern treasure trove to the farmers. It consists in the reduction of the milk to powdered form at the farm.

It has been demonstrated that the process not only eliminates all moisture, but preserves the milk in a pure, raw state. This has been a simple matter when sufficient heat was applied, but heating serves to kill the milk and destroy all nutrition therein.

The pulverized cooking milk which certain scientists have now evolved is simply the nutritious atoms of the solids of fresh, sweet, raw, pure milk. In preparing it the fluid milk—normally nine-tenths water—is evaporated without heat, and in a vacuum protected from all possible contamination by the air.

It is asserted that this process completely sterilizes the milk and eliminates all possible harmful bacteria. Many scientists agree that cooked milk is dead milk and dangerous to the human system. Its living or anti-scurbutic properties have been destroyed and the product rendered indigestible. Milk preserved under this new process is prepared virtually at the farm and all of the nourishing solids retained without the product having been heated beyond the temperature at which it comes

EDGAR M. WOOLLEY. As Sir Harcourt Courtly.



Such a process as this, if put into general operation, will affect not only the buying and selling conditions in the milk business, but will have a direct bearing on that much despised commodity, skim milk. This is a matter of the most important side of the whole subject.

Statistics show that there was produced in the United States last year (1908) upward of 7,000,000,000 pounds of skim milk. Practically speaking, this was all thrown away. Skim milk has always been considered a waste product, and has been used for the bogs. In recent years it has been used more widely in the making of cheap cheeses and there has also developed quite a business in the manufacture of stings, paints and hard substances like butters out of the curd.

According to the chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture, skim milk contains about 90 per cent water. Of the remaining substance about 50 per cent is sugar of milk, which all comes from the whey. Of the remainder there is a heavy percentage of albumen and some ash and other mineral substance which is invaluable as a source of bone in the body. According to these experts, practically all the nourishment that there is in milk is in the skim milk. All that milk does to build tissue, body and bone it does through the skim milk solids, while practically all that the cream or butter fat does is to furnish extra heat or fuel value to the body.

One pound of the solids of skim milk, according to these experts, contains the same nourishment as two and one-quarter pounds of lean beef and has the same fuel or heat value. Every pound of butter that is made in the United States means a waste of about two pounds of skim milk solids. The average creamery will return a forty-quart can of skim milk to the farmer for 10 cents. Sold for casein, it may bring him as high as 15 cents or 18 cents a hundredweight. Scientifically fed to swine, at the experiment stations of the Agricultural Department, it has been shown that skim milk is worth 25 cents a hundredweight.

If the solids of skim milk in a raw state can be kept and marketed and be supplied for human food instead of food for the sty, they are worth to the consumer, at the lowest possible calculation, 25 cents a pound. Taking 25 cents a pound as a basis of calculation, that seven billion pounds of fluid skim milk, containing seven hundred million pounds of nourishing solids and fetching to-day an average of one cent a pound, means a total waste of at least 24 cents a pound, or \$200,000,000 a year. Properly utilized and marketed, more than double that sum is the actual figure.

WEIGHS LOADED SHIP'S CARGO. Fortlydrometer is the name of an Italian instrument the purpose of which is to determine the weight of a ship's cargo in the hold while the vessel is lying at her moorings. The instrument in its application cent of absolute accuracy.

The instrument is based upon the principle that a body floating in a liquid, irrespective of the density of the latter, will displace a quantity of liquid equal in weight to its own weight. The reading part of the apparatus or steepladder, is similar to that used in ordinary weightings. This part of the apparatus is connected to a converts the vessel for the time being into a huge weighbridge, and its results are indicated on a scale of one-hundredths per cent, which is immersed in a chamber of cylindrical receptacles filled with water, this chamber being in communication with the outside of the ship by means of a small tube extending through the bottom of the vessel. The aerometer chamber is placed in the center of the vessel in a vertical line with the float.

As the vessel rises or sinks into the water, according as to whether the cargo is removed or taken on board, the level of the water in the float chamber consequently rises or falls, and the float itself is accordingly immersed to a lesser or greater depth. This, in turn, brings about an apparent alteration in its weight, and this alteration is read on the steepladder. Consequently it is possible to determine with great exactitude the weight of the cargo removed or loaded into a vessel.—Technical World Magazine.

PAPER FROM WASTE. Consul Franklin D. Hale, at Trinidad, reports progress in the utilization of waste materials in the West Indies for paper making. He writes:

"About two years ago Bert de Lamarte, of Orange Grove, Tarrarigua, Trinidad, conceived the idea of utilizing the waste material in a small way to manufacture pulp and paper from cane waste, or megassa and paper mill refuse, by means of a machinery therefor. Although his efforts were largely experimental, he reports the venture a success, and has placed the new manufactured article on the market. Locally it is used for wrapping paper. Exports to small quantities have been made to England, Germany and France, and in March and April last eighteen bales of the paper were shipped to New York. The value as invoiced here was \$570 per 100 pounds. Mr. de Lamarte claims that by a further improvement in the methods of manufacture perfect results may be obtained and paper successfully manufactured from megassa and bamboo fiber."—Consular Report.