New Theater Becomes Music Hall; Movies Fail in Hippodrome; Eden Musee Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Though this is the dull, dull summer season, there have been many things happening along Broadway this week. The glorious $2,000,000 failure once called the New Theater and destined to lead the stage or America to high levels, sank to a music hall London style. The Hippodrome and its movie venture were given up by the Shuberts and Charles Dillingham will revive spectacles there. The ancient and honorable Eden Musee was decently buried in a bankruptcy court. And the hot weather shows swung merrily along on their mirth-producing way.

Way back in 1909 some men who had done big things in Wall street tried to do a big thing for the theater. They put up an elegant and tasty palace and made Winthrop Ames director and Lee Shubert business manager. The backers included no less than the late J. Pierpont Morgan, Otto Kahn, Clarence Mackay, John Jacob Astor and F. G. Bourne.

For the dress rehearsal of "Antony and Cleopatra" there gathered an audience which the Metropolitan opera house could not have bettered—Indeed it was the opera crowd which was behind the venture. The New Theater was to be a kind of Metropolitan opera house of theaterland.

For a while things went gaily and the college professors rejoiced. No longer were little German towns to boast a better theater than the American metropolis.

But the opera house crowd grew irregular in attendance. And the common people (who buy most of the tickets, even the $2.50 kind) didn't rush in to grab their places. In short money commenced to disappear down the rat hole very fast.

The end came in 1911. The New Theater was a splendid ruin. But that $3,000,000 piece of real estate was there.

It housed sundry guests. The Liebers had it for two seasons under the name of the Century and put on such spectacles as "The Garden of Allah." For part of two seasons socalled popular opera was put on. The populace, however, was still abroad.

Last winter the dancers, Isadora Duncan and Anna Pavlowa, cavorted there, and last week the Lambs gamboled on its boards.

Now Ned Weyburn, who has been said to have the best eye for a pretty chorus girl of any man in the business, will soon commencing rehearsing amid the splendor for what will be called, "Town Topics."

The Century will be a New York version of such famous London music halls as the Empire and the Palace.

There will be a chorus of 75—all startling examples of pulchritude, Mr. Wayburn assured me. The upper part of the building will be altered for an open air roof garden auditorium, so that two shows can be given at a time. There will be a bar and a restaurant, and the inevitable day and night dancing accommodations.

The New Theater folk—who, of course, didn't go broke over their failure—will get $100,000 a year from Mr. Wayburn, or just 3 1-3 percent gross on their investment.

All honor to them. They put up their money in a worthy cause.

* * *

The Shuberts gave up their lease on the big Hippodrome this week and announced frankly that they could not make the old time spectacular shows there pay because the poor class of patrons would rather sit in the front ro wof a moving picture show than in the top gallery of a live drama house.

Then again, they said, the movies have hurt all shows where a drawing feature was supposed to be 1000 persons on the stage at once, because it was no feat at all for the film to exhibit a mob of three or four times that number.

But Charles Dillingham thought he could devise an entertainment that would "go" in the Hippodrome. So he immediately signed a lease and will bring out in August a patriotic spectacular play entitled "All America." There will be lots of music and circus and vaudeville features. Mr. Dillingham has already started an agent for Europe to round up all the loose attractions he can find.

* * *

Back in 1898 a no wkind of entertainment was presented for the first time in New York. It was a moving picture film of the Passion Play and the place of exhibition was the then flourishing Eden Musee in West 23d street. Little did the owners of the Musee imagine that this novelty would revolutionize the whole entertainment business in America and end at last by ruining the very Musee itself.

The Eden Musee was established in 1884. Its elaborate war images were the talk of the country. No one visited New York without wandering through its corridors, where every happening of importance from the assassination of president Lincoln to the "Rake's Progress" was on view. It was a whole circus and gallery of sculpture in itself and wonderful tales were related of visitors being unable to distinguish the waxen statues from real persons standing still. Then there was the automaton which played chess with every one and wa. never beaten and the famous "Chamber of Horrors."

For 30 years it flourished and made fortunes for its proprietors. Then came the movies. No one wanted to take a tiresome journey in the evening from home in the suburbs to 23d street to see a lot of statues when for a nickel or a dime he could drop around the corner and see dramas on the screen that held the attention almost as well as regular Broadway productions.

The Musee fell back on the people from out of town, who had heard their grandfathers boast of having seen its wonders and wanted to investigate for themselves. But this tourist business was not enough to keep the old fashioned entertainment going. It lost money steadily and last week was forced into bankruptcy.

* * *

The Winter Garden's new summer production, "The Passing Show of 1915," is especially noteworthy for two exquisite ballets, danced by Theodore Kosloff and Mme. Maria Baldina.

The play abounds in comedy situations, as may be judged from the large number of commedians in the piece. There is also a big scenic effect showing the destruction of an English city by a fleet of airships.

* * *

Florenz Ziegfeld, jr., has launched the second edition of his delightful revue, known as the "Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic" at the Danse de Follies, atop the New Amsterdam theater.

When the energetic producer and sponsor of the famous "Ziegfeld Follies" took hold of the erstwhile aerial garden of the New Amsterdam theater and converted it into one of the handsomest and coslest dancing places in the city, he decided to give New York an innovation. It came in the form of the "Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic," and, although his competitors went in for the revue as part of their entertainment, none of them ever kept pace with the Ziegfeld success.

Mr. Ziegfeld is going to give his business rivals another run. His new revue has at its head no less a star than Nora Bayes.

Miss Bayes will have a number of new songs written especially for her engagement in the "Frolic" and is ably assisted by a clever cast, which includes Mlle. Odette Myrtil, Charles Purcell, Willis Solar, George White, Muriel Hudson, Earl Oren, William Schrode and others.

The beauty chorus is greatly enlarged and is made up of such noted Ziegfeld girls as Allyn IKng, Sybel Carman, May Hennessey, Kay Laurell, Olive Thomas, May Leslie, aMrgaret Morris, Dolly Alwin, Pollie Bowman, Edna Chase and Gladys Zell.

Gila Valley, Wounderful Land Of Wealth

Healthful Springs With Medicinal Properties, Fine Water, Good Mountain Scenery and Agricultural Land That Yields Fortunes.

Gila Valley Irrigation Ditch.

A. Safford Bungalow.

Gila Valley Wheat Field.

By JOE SULLIVAN.

SAFFORD, Ariz., June 19.—Safford is situated in Graham county, Ariz., and is in the center of the famous upper Gila valley, that is known the world over for its rich soil and productive land. The Arizona Eastern railway passes through this city, branching from the Southern Pacific at Bowie. It is the purpose of the Southern Pacific company to extend its line from Winkleman to connect with the Arizona Eastern at San Carlos. When this is accomplished, the main line of the Southern Pacific will pass through Safford.

The ocean-to-ocean highway passes through this county, by way of the Roosevelt reservoir. The great mining camps of Globe and Miami, through the noted Apache indian reservation and up the Gila river through the fertile Gila valley. Congress has made an appropriation for the building of bridges over the Gila and San Carlos rivers. These bridges will be completed within a short time, and this road will then be the shortest and best highway through Arizona.

Safford, Thatcher and Pima all have splendid water systems, by which the people are furnished with pure mountain water in abundance. Safford and Pima also have splendid electric lighting systems.

Safford is fortunate in the fact that it has never been a boom town; land has never depreciated in value since the days of the first settlers.

Every convenience of an average city is enjoyed by the residents of Safford—electric lights, telephone system, hotels, garages, cafes, two banks, churches and one of the best educational systems in the state, a $40,000 high school now under construction.

Growth Steady.

Safford, Ariz., is not being boomed. The steady and certain growth of the upper Gila valley in recent years is due to its marvelous attractions, and the only reason that it is not more populous is because large tracts of land have been held for years in comparatively few ownerships. Intensive farming is the great need of the upper Gila valley, where ten acres will support the average family in comfort and lay aside a dollar for a rainy day.

The 40,000 acres of land that are in a state of cultivation on every side of Safford is being irrigated by diversion canals, taking the water from the Gila river, which gives a never failing supply, and its rich silt gives the land the richest kind of fertilizer, so that it never becomes worked out.

A limited amount of the higher valley lands stretching back to the foothills and mesas skirting the Graham mountains are watered by individual reservoirs, which catch the mountain floods and by means of artesian wells.

Fruit Thrives Here.

The valley around Safford produces every variety of farm crop known to the temperate zone; though, as in many other parts of Arizona, alfalfa is the chief product. Apples, peaches and other varieties of fruits are most successfully raised.

Safford is the largest town in population in Graham county and has two banks, a wholesale grocery house, a flour and feed mill, an ice plant, a creamery and other city conveniences.

The Safford chamber of commerce was organized January 1 of this year for the purpose of advertising and exploiting the resources of Safford and vicinity.

The average temperature for 14 years past at Safford has been as follows:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	62.3	28.4
February	65.7	31.4
March	73.5	36.1
April	80	39.8
May	89	46.3
June	97.9	56.1
July	98.6	65.6
August	95.8	65.6
September	92.7	56.9
October	82.9	44.0
November	70.5	33.8
December	60.1	27.5

Frost Date and Rainfall.

The average date of the first killing frost in autumn is October 26; the average date of last killing frost in spring is April 16. The earliest date of killing frost in autumn is October 8 and the latest in the spring is May 7.

The average amount of precipitation in inches for a period of 15 years follows:

Month.	Inches.
January	0.60
February	0.95
March	0.78
April	0.27
May	0.10
June	0.27
July	1.95
August	1.75
September	0.98
October	0.71
November	0.91
December	0.80
Annual average	10.81

Agricultural Products.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the country surrounding Safford. Some of the products are: White clover, red clover, alfalfa, asparagus, pie melon, rhubarb, field pumpkin, beets, onions, peppers, black peas, tomatoes, lettuce, pole beans, wax beans, Lima beans, Mexican pink beans, Japanese pie squash, summer crook-neck squash, white summer squash, broom corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, field corn, millet, early potatoes, two crops, winter pineapple cassaba, Rockyford melon, Eden Gem cantaloupe, nutmeg melon, watermelon, white kohlrabi, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, celery, sugar corn, popcorn, Indian corn, sunflower, radishes Swiss chard, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, peanuts and flowers.

Alfalfa has been up to the present time the principal crop. Wheat and barley are the two principal grain crops. They are planted between October and March. The flour mill takes all of the wheat the farmers raise at about $1.65 a hundred pounds.

Safford is fortunate in having the Gila Valley Milling company, as the manager, P. L. Ginter, is encouraging the raising of wheat and barley by paying cash and top prices for all the wheat and barley delivered at the mill.

It is just recently that cotton culture has been advocated in the artesian belt south of Safford. Both the short and long staple cotton has been grown with success. A cotton gin has been established at Lebanon.

Land of the Small Farm.

This is the land of the small farm. How much land is required is determined not so much by the production as by the ability and the effort of the agriculturist. Byron Smith is the owner of ten acres of land, one mile from the postoffice in Safford. He paid $200 per acre for this land two years ago and his made this ten acres more than pay for itself every year since he bought it.

He has five acres in strawberries, two acres in asparagus, two acres in small truck garden and one acre of blackberries that are as big dividend payers as his strawberries.

This land is no better than any of the 40,000 acres in a high state of cultivation in the upper Gila valley, yet Smith makes more money off his ten acres than other ranchers make from a 100-acre ranch.

Scientific Farmer.

But Smith has made a study of soil, irrigation and the proper planting of the seed. Nothing is left to chance.

Intensive farming is the secret of growth and prosperity and the upper Gila valley is but beginning to realize that improved farming methods will solve their problems. Mr. Smith is one of those advanced thinkers who realize that farmers must learn to irrigate properly or they will never get the maximum of crops from the minimum amount of water for irigation. Mr. Smith has found that he gets best results in raising strawberries by irrigating along the following lines: He turns the water on and lets it run between the rows until the ground is thoroughly saturated on every side. After shutting the water off, he allows the ground to dry until it forms in a caked surface. He then cultivates it and pulterizes the soil so that the moisture underneath does not escape. Land that is irrigated along these lines will retain the moisture underneath for an indefinite period and supply the strawberry patch Mr. Smith:

As an example of what can be accomplished on a small acreage the following is given of a five-acre strawberry patch by Smith:

Cost of planting, two men, 10 days	$ 20
2500 plants, at $4 per 1000	100
Irrigation six times per season, 12 hours' labor	3
One man half day to cultivate	4
Weding, one man's labor, 5 days' work	10
	$137

Receipts.

Picked 500 baskets to the acre, 25,000 baskets for five acres, which sold for 10 cents per basket $2500

Expenditures.

Cost of picking strawberries, at 1 1-2 cents per basket, 25,000 baskets	$ 375
Wages, one man peddling, per month	40
Cost of plants, labor of planting, etc.	137
Cost of 25,000 baskets	100
	$652
Receipts	$2500
Expenditures	652
Profit on five acres	$1848
Profit on one acres	369

Poultry and Dairying.

E. C. Prina, of the Safford creamery, has called the attention of the Gila valley ranchers to the fact that there is more money made feeding their alfalfa hay to dairy stock and selling the butter fat for 25 or 30 cents per pound than in selling their choice alfalfa hay to eastern points at $8 or $10 per ton. Mr. Prina only recently purchased over $35,000 worth of blooded dairy stock and distributed them among ranchers who are making over $25 per ton off of their alfalfa through dairy products.

The poultry business is becoming an important one in Safford and the Gila valley and it is also one of the most promising lines of endeavor for those who understand it. The local market and the nearby mining camps absorb all of the eggs and chickens now produced here. Plenty of green food the year around gives the local poultryman a great opportunity.

Raising Hogs.

Dr. R. H. Williams, animal husbandman of the University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment station, says only one state in the union has a smaller number of hogs than Arizona. The total number of hogs now in the state is estimated at 25,000, but Dr. Williams states the total is far lower than it should be. Hogs can easily be raised on irrigated farms where feed is easy to procure. On one farm the owner maintains 700 pigs on 40 acres of alfalfa.

Hog raising in the Gila valley is one of the most profitable businesses.

Shipments From Safford.

The Arizona and Eastern Railroad company gives the following statement showing hay, grain and cattle shipped from Safford during 1914:

Hay.	Cars.
January	47
February	47
March	65
April	51
May	46
June	45
July	20
August	22
September	19
October	42
November	27
December	23
Total	535

Grain.	Cars.
January	23
February	25
March	17
April	24
May	22
June	26
July	29
August	19
September	15
October	12
November	13
December	17
Total	240

Cattle.	Cars.
January	11
February	3
March	4
April April	1
May	5
June	3
July	1
August	6
September	3
October	5
November	3
December	2
Total	46

Hot Springs and Sanitarium.

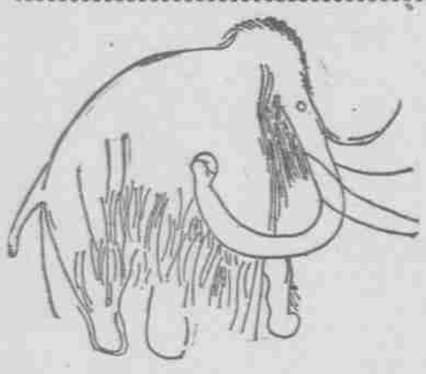
The Famous Indian Hot Springs are located in the center of the Gila valley. The elevation of the Hot Springs is 1300 feet above sea level. The climate is invigorating and bracing. At the lakes, filled with water at all seasons of the year, is a magnificent plunge. The boating is fine and the fishing is good.

All physicians who have visited the springs recommend the curative properties of the waters for rheumatism, gout, kidney, liver and stomach ailments, catarrh, eczema, blood and skin diseases and nervous troubles.

All the country surrounding the Indian Hot Springs, including the table land and low lands is covered with a timber growth. The sportman always finds plenty of amusement and pleasure hunting in these woods. Quail, doves and rabbits are found in a stone's throw of the hotel and grounds.

Artistic Cavemen

Their Work Shows a High Degree of Skill



Drawing made on cave walls and (to the right) on a box in prehistoric times.

By GARRETT P. CERVISS.

AT this moment, when the world is making history with almost unprecedented swiftness and energy, a wonderful vista is opened backward into the dim expanse of prehistory and the glimpse which we thus get of our ancient forebears at work in their caverns is calculated to make us blush for the spectacle of savagery which modern civilization just now presents.

The discoveries to which I refer were made just before the outbreak of the great war in a cavern in the foothills of the Pyrenees mountains, in the French department of Ariege, and in a neighborhood which seems to have been a center of population in the Old Stone Age.

The discoverers are Count Begouen, of Toulouse, and his three sons, who have made many similar contributions to our knowledge of prehistoric man in the Pyrenees. Count Begouen has forwarded an account of his latest discoveries to Prof. George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale university, from whose published summary in "Science" I derive the facts herewith presented.

The cavern in which the new finds were made is situated within a quarter mile of two others, one situer side of it, and both of which, as their contents show, were occupied by prehistoric man, in paleolithic times. The newly discovered cave appears to have been connected with the others by corridors, and it branches into a number of galleries, some of which still remain unexplored because of the difficulty and danger of penetrating them, and also because the war has called Count Begouen's sons to the battlefront.

The parts of the cavern that have been explored are described as the richest and most beautiful home of prehistoric man that has thus far been found, this description referring to the engravings on the walls. On the floors were found many bones and implements of flint and other objects bearing the marks of human handiwork. One of the fragments of bone contained an excellent engraving of a fish. "But the chief display of art was on the walls, especially of the terminal gallery, where more than 200 admirably engraved figures of animals are to be seen."

Among these animal figures can be recognized the mammoth, rhinoceros, bear, lion, wolf, deer, reindeer, wild goat, horse, bison, chamois, eel and bird.

When we remember that many of these animals no longer live in Europe, and probably have not lived there for tens of thousands of years, we see not only what an enormous stride backward in human record these discoveries enable us to make, but also what a great advance man even in that early time had achieved for the ability to adorn the walls of his cavern homes with pictures implies concentration of thought and appreciation of form and beauty. Some of these pictures exhibit surprising skill and mastery of expression. A small panel, for instance, representing reindeer at rest, is praised as "Like a page from an album."

But there is another feature of these discoveries which is even more significant of the mental state of the paleolithic men who dwelt in the caverns of the Pyrenees, and gives us a strange feeling of relationship to them, since it indicates that the workings of the human imagination have not varied much through all the intervening ages.

This will be shown by the following quotation from Prof. MacCurdy's summary of Count Gegouen's work: "There are also anthropomorphic (manlike) figures, including a curious female type drawn in black. It seems to be walking almost on all fours, with the head surmounted by a reindeer horn. It might represent a human figure wearing a mask, or perhaps a figure with mixed attributes; if the latter, then we have a new note in paleolithic art, for until now that art has revealed no representations of mythologic creatures."

Taken together with the engravings and paintings previously discovered in other caverns on both the French and Spanish sides of the Pyrenees, these new discoveries give a vivid picture of the conditions of human life before men had learned

"To hew the shaft and lay the architrave
"And spread the roof above them."

They were close to the glacial ages then, perhaps they were involved in the latest, and yet they have left pictures in their gloomy caverns which show that even then men and women could laugh and dance and admire beauty and find much joy in life.

Describes Bayonet Duel In Which Death Came at Same Time To Fighters

Boulogne, France, June 19.—The story of a duel with bayonets in which both contestants were killed, is told in a Red Cross report from one of the field hospitals.

"Two miles south of the hospital," says the writer, "a French Zouave got separated from his fellows when they retreated after an unsuccessful effort to take a German trench. A German soldier leaped out of the trench and charged the Zouave, bayonet fixed. The Zouave met his foe in like manner and an extraordinary duel took place. Neither man dared fire for fear of killing his own men.

"It was about 9 oclock at night, and the moon illuminated the grim contest. Round and round the men circled. The contest lasted for nearly five minutes, when suddenly both gave desperate lunges which went home. For a second the opponents each stood transfixed by the other's bayonet. Then they fell dead."

Their Married Life

Warren Objects Strenuously To Having a Seamstress in the House.

"WHAT are you getting up so early for?" growled Warren, glaring at Helen.

Helen turned started at his sudden words. She had thought she had been too apologetically:

"I'm sorry I woke you dear."

"I've been awake for some time."

"Oh, have you? I'm going to have a woman come in to sew today, and I thought I'd get up early to be ready for her."

Helen genuinely hated the idea of a sewing woman in the house, but this seamstress had come highly recommended and as Winifred needed underclothes and several little summer dresses Helen thought it would be cheaper to have a woman sew at home where she could superintend things, rather than send the things out.

Breakfast went as usual, Warren engrossed in the morning paper and Helen going through the mail. There was seldom anything for Warren that came to the house, so Helen had everything her own way in the morning and frequently answered all manner of questions concerning her correspondence. Not that Warren was jealous, but he was often curious anb ready to jibe if Helen used any of the little airs and graces that he readily recognized.

"Here's a catalog from Simonson's," she remarked. "All the clothes look American made. Idon't know what we'er going to do without Paris."

Warren gave her a withering glance. "With people as poor as we are," he remarked, "Paris will cut very little ice just at present."

Helen sighed. It seemed years since she had revelled in imported gowns, and once in a while she longed to be extravagent and buy something really handsome.

If Warren heard the sigh he did not show the fact, but went on with his paper. Helen continued to look over the catalog and finally exclamed:

"Here's a really pretty gown: it looks quite Parisian."

"Still harping on the question of clothes? Haven't you got enought? It seems to me as though you were pretty well stocked if I know anything about it."

"Why of course, I don't want anything, at least not anything in particular," denied Helen. "Every women likes to look at them, though. I don't think there is any harm in it."

Her eyes were flashing angerly and she was on the point of indignant tears, but she controlled herself. The bell rang at that moment, and from Nora's low conversation Helen knew that the sewing woman had been admitted.

The seamstress was standind in the hall pinning her cheap black hat to her coat and hanging both on the hat rack.

"Good morning," said Helen sweetly. "Will you come in here? I think everything is ready for you. Here are the little muslins, and here is the organdie. I want the dresses all made the same from this pattern. You see the style is plain and the smocking is the only work that will take time."

Helen hurried out to the dining room again to see Warren off. He was just finishing his coffee and proceeded to fold his napkin in silence as Helen dropped into her chair.

"Will she be here to dinner tonight?" he asked disagreeably.

Helen looked up. "Don't speak so loud, Warren," she said; "I shouldn't like her to hear you."

"I don't care," he vouchsafed; "besides you closed the door and, unless she has pretty good ears, she's not going to hear a remark made in an ordinary tone of voice two rooms away."

Helen gathered up her mail and said sweetly, "I'm afraid she is, dear, but perhaps not. She has two little children, and she may want to go home to them."

"Where did you hear of her?" he questioned.

"Several members of the club have spoken of her. She does plain sewing and is very reasonable."

"I don't see why you can't have your sewing done out of the house like other women," he said, still disagreeable.

"Well, I'll tell you why I don't," said Helen firmly. "You have talked expenses of late till I'm tired, and I am trying to make the bills as small as possible, unless you don't want me to have anything. This woman would charge about half what a woman would who took the sewing home. I am going to help her, and there is no reason for you taking that attitude about it, Warren; I think you are very unreasonable."

Warren got up abruptly. "I hate women tagging around the house," he complained. "We haven't been alone for two meals in succession since I can remember."

"I'm sorry, Warren, but in this case it can't be helped. I am trying to do my best for you and everyone."

She followed him out into the hall and went up to him impulsively. "It will be over in a couple of days, dear; won't you be nice about it?"

"Yes, and then we'll have to begin to talk about some place to send you for the summer."

Helen was silent.

"Well, be good," he said with a hasty kiss, "and I'll be as decent as possible." This was Warren's way of being really magnanimous, and Helen heard the door close with a sigh of relief.—Copyright 1915, International News Service.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Mignon Anderson, Popular Thanhouser (Mutual) Leading Woman, and her Pedigreed Collie

This unique photograph of beautiful and talented Mignon Anderson, one of the popular leading women of the Thanhouser (Mutual) forces, and her favorite companion, a pedigreed collie, was taken during the filming of one of the many picturesque scenes of "The Girl of the Sea," an exceptionally interesting Thanhouser quality drama of the sea, just released in the Mutual program. Miss Anderson has been featured in many Thanhouser (Mutual) releases, but it is doubtful if she ever presented a more pleasing characterization than she does as the little waif in this soul stirring drama.