Jacob Ruppert Proposes Federal Board to Investigate Prohibition

Head of State Brewers' Association Denounces Hysteria Over Question

Calls Drink Problem Difficult, Complicated

No Scientific Judgment Ever Returned Against Temperance, He Says

In the liquor forum to-day, the president of the New York State Brewers' Association has the floor. He contends that before the nation acts further on the national prohibition amendment, there should be a thorough and free discussion of the entire subject by the government through an official and impartial commission.

Hysteria and stampede should not determine this vital question, in the belief of Jacob Ruppert, brewer, at 1,639 Third Avenue, who writes:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In opening up the interesting controversy on prohibition The New York Tribune states that "in confronting any problem the first thing is to get a clear view of the facts." That is my position. I contend that those who ask the right for temperate and moderate indulgence in alcoholic beverage are without reproach, and for that reason are without fear of the consequences of a fair inquiry.

By all means let us have a thorough investigation of the liquor question. I know of no better way to do this than by an official and impartial commission. Such a body can hear and determine the issue long before the time within which the Federal prohibition amendment may be ratified has expired. Congress has allowed seven years from the date of submission, which means that the states have up to the 28th day of December, 1924, to approve or reject the proposal. Precipitate action would be government by hysteria rather than deliberation.

Considerable misunderstanding has been brought about in the discussion by confusing war prohibition with national prohibition. They are in no way related. War prohibition is an emergency matter. National prohibition would be a permanent institution. Even were the utmost haste made in ratifying the national prohibition amendment it would not go into effect until after the war has ended unless (horrible to contemplate) it is to be interminable. Thirty-six states must ratify, and then national prohibition will not go into effect until one year from ratification by the last necessary state.

Prohibition as a war measure has been carefully and comprehensively attended to by Congress. The manufacture and importation of distilled liquors during the war are prohibited and Congress has given to President Wilson full power to regulate the manufacture and sale of all other liquors.

Whatever may be the opinion of the partisan prohibitionist, the American people have taken it for granted that the President will act for the best interests of the nation and have confidence in his wisdom and ability to handle the question. Calm consideration of the matter of drink during the war will convince every man with an open mind that it has absolutely no connection with the campaign for ratification of the national prohibition amendment.

Good Citizens Want Drink Evil Banished

The so-called drink problem is admittedly difficult and complicated, and for that very reason cannot be solved in a hurry. Al good citizens wish to see what there is of the drink evil banished, but it is evident that there is a considerable worth-while opinion that we need not go to the extreme of prohibition to accomplish this. National temperaance but not total prohibition is the object of the fair and unprejudiced person. Moderate and intelligent use of light alcoholic beverages has been suggested by the most enlightened reformers who have contributed to the controversy in The Tribune. Only biassed or blind radicals argue for absolute prohibition, and they seem to do this more by asservation and fulmination than by facts and logic.

It is not my purpose to engage in an extended discussion of the merits of the question at this time. I am not enough of a psychologist to know whether drink is "a soul hunger," as Dr. D. A. Edson puts it, nor am I enough of a lawyer to pass upon the statement of the Bar Association of the city and of the State of New York, that the national prohibition amendment, as submitted is of questionable constitutionality. Anyway, there would be some carping critics, who would say that I am prejudiced because of my interest in a big and honorable business, which was founded by my father. Of course, the fair minded man will allow me my day in court. All I wish to say, however, is that it is conceded that the great mass of the people in the United States and in the European countries have used wine and beer from time immemorial without harm to themselves, to their family and dependents, to their affairs and to the state.

Civilization has returned no scientific judgment against the temperate use of alcoholic beverages of moderate alcoholic content. I can't imagine a Caucasian people being deprived of the pleasure and privilege of having a glass of wine or a glass of beer because there is a small minority which are so constituted that they suffer from the abuse of an indulgence which to the great majority is a joy and a harmless luxury. Government is formed by normal people, so that they may enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities of normal persons. The subnormal are surrounded by certain safeguards and restrictions, so that the privileges, pleasures and pastimes which are harmless to the normal may not be abused by the subnormal; but the great multitude of the normal are not deprived of an innocent and harmless pleasure because there are a few subnormal who may suffer if they are allowed to partake of privilege, pleasure and pastime.

There must be an overwhelming reason for taking beer and wine away from the normal and rational people of this [illegible] before scientific and civilized [illegible] will sanction and accept [illegible] prohibition. I propose that we [illegible] whether that reason exists.

Consequently, I suggest the official and impartial commission hereinabove mentioned.

What the Commission Should Consider

Among the questions to be considered by this commission will be the following:

1. Is light alcoholic beverage injurious to the human system when taken in moderation, or is not the weight of scientific authority to the effect that it is harmless and in many instances beneficial and of dietetic value?

2. Does the temperate use of light alcoholic beverages appreciably affect the efficiency of labor, or is it any real factor in industrial accidents?

3. Is it the function of the government in a democracy to attempt or has it the ability to make man 100 per cent efficient by encroaching on his personal liberty, or is that a matter which should be allowed to rest with him and which depends upon economic incentive and necessity?

4. Are the records and reports of the departments of Commerce and of Internal Revenue correct when they give expression of the phenomenal growth in the use of drugs and highly alcoholic patent medicines and the illicit production of hard liquors as the prohibition area is increased?

5. What have been the experience and lesson of the countries in Europe during the present war with regard to the use of alcoholic beverages, both in the army and among the industrial workers?

6. Was there ever in history a formidable and victorious army which was restricted to an "absolute prohibition" diet?

7. Are crime, pauperism and insanity due initially or wholly to the temperate use of alcoholic drink, or are not the victims in most instances naturally of subnormal mental condition? What percentage of criminals, paupers and insane are such solely because of the moderate use of beer and wine?

8. Is it not a fact that the statistics of mortality ascribed to alcoholic liquor fail to make a scientific discrimination between the temperate use of drinks of light alcoholic content and the excessive use of drinks of high alcoholic content?

9. What percentage of those who prescribe prohibition for the other fellow are users of alcoholic drink themselves?

10. If a government sees fit to abolish and exterminate a business which it has sanctioned and, in fact, encouraged, and from which it has received and accepted billions of dollars of revenue, should not the owners of that business be compensated for the property and investment destroyed and the value of the goodwill built up by generations of effort and work?

Before the national prohibition amendment is ratified and becomes a permanent, fixed and irrevocable part of our Federal Constitution, it seems most sensible, plausible and imperative that the matter be comprehensively and scientifically examined into by a commission, and that the people be allowed to judge of the necessity or folly of prohibition in the light of what such a commission develops. By all means let there be light on any controversy before it is finally settled.

JACOB RUPPERT,
President of the New York State Brewers' Association.

Liquor Forum To Be Closed on Saturday

Next Saturday will round out a month of daily prohibition discussion. If there are any views which will throw new light on the vital liquor question, they should be sent to The Tribune early this week in order to find a place in the liquor forum, of which the final instalment will appear Saturday.

The Rock Upon Which Lives Are Wrecked

For each word uttered in the defence of liquor one young person passes from the number of decent to the number of ruined citizens, declares Delmer F. Hubbell of Saranac Lake, N. Y., who writes:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If all the young men and women whose lives, in the next twenty-five years, are to be ruined by the effects of intoxicating liquors—all who are to become drunkards, who are to contract diseases, endure poverty, commit crime, become comparative failures, or act in such a way due to the influence of liquor that their lives will be swept clean of the value that might have accrued to them—if these certain victims of drink who are now untouched were to be lined up shoulder to shoulder they would reach from Chicago to New York and part way back again.

If they were to march by the door of your office they would be passing for eight days and eight nights, and all the discussion of individual rights and temperance that could be indulged in till Kingdom Come would not drown out the sound of their footsteps. The opponents of prohibition could theorize and rant for a thousand years, and that line of young people would keep on its steady march to a veritable hell without so much as halting a step. They can dispute estimates of damage done, cite individual cases of benefit resulting from liquor, and with each futile word uttered in defence of liquor one young person passes from the number of decent to the number of ruined citizens. Every argument that prevails against prohibition is a rock upon which some promising life will be wrecked.

Percentages may be disputed. The fact of vast and terrible damage to lives cannot be denied.

You cannot explain away the annual expenditure of $2,000,000,000 or more on a drink that does more to damn more people than any one agency that the devil ever invented.

It is impossible to deny the truth of the findings of the Committee of Fifty, which thoroughly investigated the effects of liquor and reported such estimates as the following as the result of liquor:

Between 30 and 40 per cent of the crime,
Half of the extreme poverty,
Twenty-five per cent of the child abandonments,
A large percentage of insanity,
And an untold, incalculable percentage of the human misery,
And a positive shortening of average live.

You cannot explain away the effects of the drunkard upon himself and upon his family, and there are hundreds of thousands of him!

You cannot explain away the effects in lessened efficiency of the habitual drinker and of the moderate drinker.

You cannot explain away the empty jails and rapidly emptying insane asylums in communities where prohibition has been enforced to the best ability of the local authorities.

You cannot explain away the countless accidents that are caused by carelessness due to intoxication or semi-intoxication.

Against this toll, what is there to offer as an advantage?

When Liberty Conflicts With Society

No one should talk of individual liberty—the liberty of the individual stops when it conflicts with the safety and the rights of society—otherwise any man could burn his house, carry firearms or go about his business when a member of his family had smallpox. Liberty is restricted in these instances because its indulgence would mean harm to his fellow men.

The same principle holds good in the case of liquor.

The man who, in the face of the truth concerning the effects of drink, stands up and demands his own daily drink—because he wants it and can drink in moderation—is laying open a trap for others.

It is not a question of temperance. We might as well talk of temperance in crime, temperance in publicly inflicted poverty, prostitution and insanity, temperance in ruining the young of the next generation.

Do you want some man to be temperate in ruining your daughter? Do you want him to be temperate in running into you at high speed with a motor car because he happened to be temperately drunk?

Either liquor is all right or it is a public danger. It is harmless or it is harmful, for this question must be settled by an absolute division of opinion and settled definitely, once for all, upon a national basis.

There is not a particle of evidence to prove that liquor does not do incalculable damage.

There is ample evidence on every street in the nation to prove beyond dispute that liquor has done irreparable damage.

When it is a question between the presence or absence of such a pest, how can there be consideration of anything but absolute abolition?

A pest in moderation is still a pest.

DELMER F. HUBBELL.

The Motives Behind Views on Liquor

Charles F. Chase, of 39 Cortlandt Street, has sent The Tribune a copy of the following letter, addressed by him to Robert A. Chesebrough, of Spring Lake, N. J., whose letter recommended the establishment of open halls for the serving of light wines and beer. To Mr. Chesebrough he writes:

Dear Sir: I have read with a good deal of interest your letter which appeared in The Tribune of May 6.

I certainly can agree with you in recommending "closing up the low class liquor saloon—the hotbed of crime, misery and want to the working class, degrading to the young, the resort of criminals, loafers idlers, bums and the unspeakable wretches who live off of the earnings of ruined and degraded women."

I cannot agree with you, however, in your statement that "the sale of liquor in hotels, restaurants and homes is, as a rule, not demoralizing, nor actively injurious." According to your reasoning, it would appear that if a blind man drank in an East Side groggery it would injure him, but it would not injure him if he drank in the Biltmore. I fail to see how John Barleycorn dressed up in broadcloths and satins is any less harmful than when clothed in rags.

I wonder, Mr. Chesebrough, whether you have ever had any intimate contact with the habitues of the "low class" liquor saloon which you so justly condemn. I fear not, or you would not write as you do.

If these low groggeries were patronized only by those who from birth belonged to those with meagre means your letter might claim wider support. John Barleycorn is no respecter of persons. He clutches at the throat of rich and poor alike. Those who start as patrons of "high grade" hotels wind up in the groggeries.

But aside from any moral aspect of the liquor question that which has enabled the prohibition sentiment to take such tremendous strides during the last few years is that side of the question which appeals to business, commerce and bank clearings of which Major Hanson speaks in Mrs. M. C. Munn's letter appearing in the same issue of The Tribune as yours. Read it with an open mind, and you must be disillusioned as to your views on this question.

As I have read the letters appearing in The Tribune I have wondered what actuated the writers of them. Do you not think it would be illuminating to the readers if all of the writers would subscribe to the following statements?

I do or do not use intoxicating liquors, either as beverages or as (so called) medicines.

I am or am not connected directly or indirectly with the liquor industry.

My motives in writing this letter are selfish—unselfish.

CHARLES F. CHASE.

Society Forced to Pay For Alcoholic Excess

Personal liberty and free will must yield to community welfare and social conscience, is the reply of Howard Hunter Williams, of 95 William Street, to the argument against prohibition advanced by Dr. Henry Smith Williams.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent letter of Dr. Henry Smith Williams argues the question of prohibition upon lines so much out of date that it seems proper to call attention to two fundamental errors:

First: He looks at the issue from the point of view of an individual rather than as a member of a highly developed social organism. Perhaps it is right to allow each person an opportunity to do as he pleases in regard to matters that affect himself alone, but no individual has the right to claim such liberty unless he is so located as to make the exercise of that liberty a matter of indifference to others. On a desert island, or on a remote mountain peak, a man may indulge himself in alcoholic excess to the utmost of his inclination, and no one else suffers. In the society of today if a man indulges in alcoholic excess he not only suffers in the deterioration of his own capabilities, but first his family, and then his neighbors and the community, as a whole, have to share that suffering and bear the consequences of his evil doings. Personal liberty and free will must yield to community welfare and social conscience.

Second: There can be no question that in the experience of social workers alcohol and its injurious effects are found to be responsible for the majority of cases that require relief. I speak as an officer of a charity organization society having had some years of actual contact with the problem. The same information is given by men who have served upon grand juries, who announce that, as a result of their observation, nine-tenths of the crimes that they are called upon to consider result, directly or indirectly, from drunkenness. The community, therefore, finds itself obliged in self-defence to prohibit the use of the drug that injures it thus.

Generally: A man must abide by the moral standards of the community. This is not necessarily imposed upon him, because he is perfectly free if it presses upon him with too great a burden to move to some other locality.

Briefly, Dr. Williams argues if a man wishes to ruin himself he may. In reply, the present social conscience says that no man may ruin another in the gratification of his own tastes, and if the rules adopted by the community to prevent that result necessarily have the effect of preventing him from ruining himself, he may even with propriety be kept from that indulgence also.

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS.

Art

Art Alliance Stages Worthy Exhibition and Awards Various Scholarships

The Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, is now exhibiting the work of students of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. Many good examples of interior decoration are shown. These are taken from the French and Italian Renaissance, early English and American Colonial periods, and adapted to modern conveniences. The winners of scholarship from this department are Helen P. Luow, third-year student, honorary scholarship; Mrs. K. L. Brown and Cora Weir, second-year students, scholarship divided, and Winifred Jacobus, first-year student, scholarship.

War economy has crept into the costume design, making the frocks simple in line and sombre in color, but displaying taste and originality. Sarah Hecht is the winner of the Special School Art League scholarship and Mary Bourke and Isabel Levieuge, of Liberty Loan scholarships. In the advertising class Adele Mouton and Dorothy King win scholarships and "Colliers'" manuscript prize is awarded to Max Slotnick, who shows many clever nudes in water color. A group of drawings by William Gropper arrests the attention with their strong individuality and powerful action. The exhibition will close May 18.

Plays and Players

Rose Stahl has been engaged by Wagenhals & Kemper for "The Drums," a new war play, in which Sergeant Guy Empey is to star. This will bring Miss Stahl out of a long and unwilling retirement on Long Island, for it has been many months since the whilom star of "The Chorus Lady" went into seclusion to read what playwrights labelled "suitable vehicles" when they sent them to her. But they weren't, and it was not until Miss Stahl read the part of a young Irish mother who has given her son to America that she admitted seeing a ray of hope in the future of our native stage. Miss Stahl will co-star with Sergeant Empey, and she may feel certain that the public will be glad to see her again—especially if she hasn't forgotten that teary smile.

"Fancy Free," with Clifton Crawford, moves from the Astor to the Casino next Monday to make room for the new Selwyn hot weather production, "Rock-a-Bye Baby," by Margaret Mayo, Edgar Allan Woolf and Herbert Reynolds.

The Ziegfeld Follies of 1918 is not likely to fall below its usual standard of excellence this season. Rennold Wolf and Gene Buck have just been commissioned to write the lines and lyrics, Louis Hirsh and Dave Stamper will set them to music and Ned Wayburn will stage the show and see that the chorus's aggregate toe points simultaneously to north by northwest when the leader's baton so indicates.

Marie Cahill's new show, "Just Around the Corner," will come to the Gaiety for its New York appearance. Like Miss Stahl, Miss Cahill has not been on Broadway for a long time. Dan V. Arthur is presenting the piece, which is in Detroit this week.

A war thrift festival at thrift prices of 50 cents, $1 and $1.25 will be held Sunday, June 2, at the Polo Grounds. "Elijah," with a chorus of 10,000 voices, will be sung, Sousa and his band will play and Mme. Schumann-Heink, Marie Sundelius, Frances Alda, Oscar Seagle, Charles Harrison and Leon Rothier will sing solos. Broadway's pretty show girls will turn out and the Hippodrome elephants and camels have all volunteered to do their bit.

"Gosh! We're All Friends" is the name of the only performance to be given of this revue next Sunday evening at the Morosco Theatre for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief. Stars of "Lombardi, Ltd.," and "So Long Letty" will take part. Oliver Morosco will play the lead, and as it is his theatre no one could do anything about it.

Briar Cliff Lodge Opens 17th Season

Briar Cliff Lodge opened on Saturday for the seventeenth season, and before the close of the day arrivals for the spring season had filled the house to over half its capacity, the largest opening in the history of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, of New York, had the honor of being the first to register, and they will remain until the close of the hotel in November.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton motored up for luncheon on Saturday, as did also Mrs. John P. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. Moller and Mrs. Edwin C. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Breed, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Mastick and Mrs. John J. Cornin.

Among the season colony already assembled were noted Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone and Miss Blanche Spadone, Mr. and Mrs. Dwights Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Suvier and Miss J. A. Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Salt, Mrs. Lee Delafield, Mrs. William L. Strong, the Misses E. H. and M. M. Deland, Mrs. Charles Duggin, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Honnold, Mrs. G. F. Greenough, Mrs. Meredith Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burns and Mrs. John Devinne. Mr. A. F. D. Baker, of Bridgeport, Conn., and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bushnell and Mrs. B. F. Bronson, are spending over the Sunday at the lodge.

Thursday Named Tag Day For Animal Relief Fund

The New York Women's League for Animals has arranged to make Thursday "Tag Day" to raise funds to aid it in providing comfort and relief for animals in the city this summer. The league has always done all it could in this direction, but Mrs. James Speyer, president of the organization, in announcing "Tag Day" yesterday, said that more extensive plans than had ever before been made had been laid out for the coming summer.

The need for more funds than are at the disposal of the league in consequence, Mrs. Speyer said, was imperative.

Elephants To Be In Drive to Sell War Stamps Here

Actresses to Ride Pachyderms Through Streets; Thrift Festival June 2

Actresses on elephants, with tickets to sell for New York's war thrift festival, will add a spectacular touch this week to the renewed drive for war savings stamps.

The war thrift festival at the Polo Grounds June 2 is planned as a huge open air entertainment to advertise the need of saving and investing every possible penny in stamps. "Thrift ticket day," Wednesday, will be devoted to an effort ot persuading the greater part of the city's millions to attend the patriotic gathering at the Polo Grounds.

Tickets for the festival will be sold at the box offices of the various theatres, and hundreds of performers, soldiers, sailors, Boy Scouts and members of the Women's Motor Corps in their automobiles will canvass the streets for patrons to Uncle Sam's big show.

Actresses to Sell Tickets

The herd of Hippodrome elephants will receive a place in the public activities. It was not stated just which actress will ride which elephant. Among the well known stage women who will help sell tickets are Julia Arthur, Frances Starr, Lillian Russell, Margaret Anglin, Chrystal Hearn, Florence Nash, Minnie Dupree, Bijou Fernandez, Mrs. Shelly Hull and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyree Metcalf.

It was announced yesterday that a chorus of 10,000 voices will take part in the June festival. Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will be sung, with accompanying music supplied by John Philip Sousa and his Naval Reserve Band.

Other activities to boom the popu- the International Pedlers' Association this afternoon in Orchard Street; thrift stamp day, at the Broadway Theatre Wednesday, when stamps only will be accepted as admission to the performances; the opening of the War Savings Metal Exchange, Thursday, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street; auto tag day, Friday, when every loyal autoist will be asked to attach the war saving insignia to his car; the war savings dance at the Ansonia Saturday evening.

Political Parties Help

The Republican and Democratic organizations and the various larger fraternal societies in the city will form war savings committees and try to stimulate the purchase of stamps. The hotels will open booths for the disposal of stamps.

One hundred and fifty thousand blue and white window cards for display by stamp investors will be distributed today. Several million other cards will be sent out.

Shipments of buttons, to be awarded patriots who join war savings societies and pledge themselves to economy and habitual investing, have been received from Washington. The buttons show the torch of Liberty in a circle, with the thrift insignia around the circumference.

The sale of stamps in the city since the closing of the Liberty Loan campaign has reached $919,370. For the first ten days of May the sales amounted to $1,538,720. The total since the opening of the campaign, December 3, is $12,695,099.

12 Fellowships Dropped

The twelve university fellowships at Columbia, amounting to $650 each, will not be awarded for the next academic year, from motives of economy, it was announced yesterday. The institution is facing a deficit of $200,000 in that period owing to war conditions. Consequently only the endowed and annual fellowships will be awarded.

Church of All Nations Dedicated at Boston

BOSTON, May 12.—The Collegiate Church of All Nations, unique among the religious institutions of the city as a place of worship for people of all races and creeds, was dedicated to-day by the Rev. Edwin H. Hughes, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Boston.

During the week Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Unitarian and Universalist clergymen will at different times occupy the pulpit for special services.

On the Screen

Mme. Petrova, in "The Life Mask," Stars in Mystery Film at the Rialto

Mme. Petrova's most recent picture, "The Life Mask," was shown at the Rialto yesterday. Now that Petrova isn't going to make any more pictures for a while, one feels that he is loath to let her go, and every time she leaves the screen one fears that she may not return. There is a kind of sadness attached to the pleasure one feels in watching her work, which is so peculiarly a part of her.

A director once said: "Act! Act! Do you think people are mind readers?" Mme. Petrova's answer to this has been: "Yes. Give them a chance to use their imagination." But, unfortunately, she took too much for granted in some instances, and there are plenty of people who will tell you that because Mme. Petrova does not act she cannot.

Up to date, however, most of the persons with whom we have discussed the subject have clinched the argument by saying that they didn't like Petrova's acting because she wore her hair differently from other screen actresses or that they didn't care for her figure. The witness for the defence will now take the stand.

In "The Life Mask" Petrova is sincere, dignified, impassioned, in her own repressed way and entirely convincing. If Anita Courtland was at all as we fancied her, then she would have acted exactly as Petrova acted under the circumstances. We will admit that Petrova does not wear her hair becomingly, but we also insist that she has the most beautiful figure in the world and the most wonderful eyes.

"The Life Mask" is taken from the book of the same name. There is no particular reason why the author should be anonymou. There are plenty of worse stories than this.

Wynham Standing is Woodruffe Clay, and as the second choice of a title was "Who Killed Woodruffe Clay?" one knows that eventually he will have the satisfaction of seeing some one get rid of this obnoxious person. Anita is the wife of Clay, although she married him to save her mother from prison. Anita's mother is one of those irresponsible women who believe they can, with impunity and immunity, write a twenty in front of a check after it has been made out for $5,000. Mrs. Courtland did so, and Clay found it out and objected. So Mrs. Courtland induced Anita to marry him to seal his lips.

Naturally it was not a happy marriage, particularly as Anita was in love with Captain Shannon, in the person of Thomas Holding.

Petrova's screen husbands are eternally jealous of Holding. It seems they have little perspicacity, for he is ever blameless, and in this case he went away and never even saw Anita again until her husband had become a thing of the past.

There are a number of persons who could and should and would have killed Woodruffe Clay. One of them could not resist the temptation and did it, but there is no clew as to the culprit, and the suspicion is sustained right to the end. As in "The 13th Chair" "pick out the one you least suspect and then you'll be wrong."

We like "The Life Mask" better than anything Madame Petrova has done since "The Undying Flame."

The comedy is a Rosecoe Arbuckle called "Moonshine." The overture is "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." Emanuel List sang "Invictus" and Annie Rosner the aria from "The Masked Ball."

It isn't Bill Hart's fault that he always is a bad man, who lives on one end of a desert and who meets and loves a pure young girl who reforms him. We have his word for it that he would like to do something where he could wear a dinner coat and a silk hat (not at the same time), and not shoot nor ride nor get reformed for six whole reels.

In "Selfish Yates," which is playing at the Rivoli this week, Hart has again made concessions to his insatiable public, although Yates is a little different from the usual Hart man. He owns a dance hall on the edge of a desert, it is true, but he doesn't shoot very often and he doesn't ride nor rope. He sells whiskey principally.

There is an interesting study in psychology, too, in this picture, and some nice children have a lot to do with the story.

Thelma Salter, that beautiful child who surely is going to be a movie star if she isn't very careful, is Betty Adams, who undertakes to teach Hotfoot the error of his ways. Hotfoot is the ten-year-old protégé of Yates, and he is following in his benefactor's footsteps as closely as may be.

Jane Novak, who is even more beautiful than she appeared last month as the parson's wife, is Mary, the sister of Betty, and the girl who effects the reformation of Yates.

There is a nice white horse who plays an important part in the picture. We don't know his name, but he looks exactly like the star. He has in his eyes that same sad, reproachful, almost apprehensive look which always makes you sorry for him because he has been so bad.

"Selfish Yates" is more interesting than anything Hart has done for a long time.

At the Strand Madame Nazimova is cavorting on the screen again in a picture called "Toys of Fate." As you watch Nazimova work, the thought which is ever paramount is how can she do it for seven reels. She has more energy, more power and more magnetism than any one whom we can call to mind. She climbs trees, she leaps in the air, she dances, she flirts, she stabs and she loves, all with the same degree of wholeheartedness which makes one feel always the superabundance of emotion.

Personally we like Nazimova much better when she is planning something than when she is doing it. We like her when she is sensuous and insidious and provocative. We do not like to see her leap about and roll on the grass and tell fortunes. We prefer seeing her do grand ladies, even if their morals do not match their manners; but this is where we are quite wrong. Every one told us so, and every one who saw "Toys of Fate" said that it was the best thing Nazimova had done on the screen.

In the prologue the Russian actress is seen as a gypsy, Azah, and later she appears as the daughter of Hagar.

Hagar is beloved of Henry Livingston, Bruce Griswold and Greggo. There is no accounting for tastes, especially the tastes of a gypsy girl, for she preferred Livingston, while we could have chosen Greggo with our eyes closed. Perhaps the fact that Livingston was played by Charles Bryant and that Irving Cummings played Greggo had something to do with it.

Hagar chose neither, however. She took Griswold because she was grateful to him for sending her away to school, where she learned to be dissatisfied with her own people.

On the night of her wedding she discovered that the man she had married was the man who had been responsible for her mother's death.

She decides that he must die, but fate takes a hand in it here and Hagar is denied the pleasure of avenging her mother's death.

The most remarkable thing in the picture, to our mind, was the work done by Nazimova in depicting the varying moods of the gypsy and of the half-civilized girl, her daughter.

Stephansson Slowly Recovers in Alaska

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who was stricken with typhoid fever on the Herschel Islands early this year, is erecovering slowly, but will be able to continue the expedition he had undertaken, according to a telegram received by the Explorers' Club here yesterday. The message, dated Saturday, was signed by the explorer himself, and said that he is convalescing at the Episcopal Hospital, Fort Yukon, Alaska. He was taken there last August.

Stefansson, who started last fall on an Arctic trip under authorit of the Canadian government, expected to complete his explorations and make a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, starting in September, for the benefit of the Canadian Red Crosss and other war charities. His message stated that his doctors have advised him that from three to six months must elapse before he can "undertake any hard work or serious responsibility without any grave danger."

The explorer's telegram said that he is established "with delightful surroundings and competent doctors and nurses. It is an ideal place for a rest, which is now the main thing. There seems to be no danger of a setback, but recovery is slow. I am the guest of Archdeacon Stuck, which assures me every possible attention."

Women Excel Men In Business, Says Successful Woman

Only They're Too Modest to Test Their Capacity, Asserts Miss King

Miss Florence King, a leader in the baking industry of Chicago and an officer of the Women's National Association of Commerce of that city, said yesterday that given an equal chance in business or the professions women excel men. She was speaking at the closing session of a two-day conference of business and professional women of the country and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., at the latter's headquarters here. The conference was called to discuss the greater and more effective participation of women in the industries of the nation as the men are withdrawn by the war.

Miss King added that the reason we have not a larger number of successful business women throughout the country is because women are too modest to test their business capacity with men.

"The war, however," she added, "is changing all that. The men are being taken away and the responsibility of continuing our industries devolves upon the women here, as it did in France and England. I have observed, strangely enough, that the business men of the country are alarmed at the appearance of women as competitors, and my experience with them leads me to believe that they feel so only because they know that working on the same basis the woman will excel the man. I myself brought the master bakers of Chicago to my feet when I demonstrated to them that I could bake bread cheaper and better than they did."

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the coöperation of all business women's organizations with the Y. W. C. A. in its war work to protect and promote the interests of women in the industrial and commercial life of the nation. A committee of fourteen women was chosen to realize the aims of the conference.

These officers were elected: President, Miss Edith Miller, of the National City Bank of New York; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Johns Hopper, of the Provident Life Insurance Company, and Miss Lena M. Phillips, an attorney of Lexington, Ky., and industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A., executive secretary.

Many Auto Parties Attracted to Gedney

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 12.—Apple blossom time brought an unusually large number of parties to Westchester to-day, the Gedney Farm Hotel being the luncheon rendezvous. Among the large dinner parties was one in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ery Ketava, president of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, who have just returned from Japan. There were forty covers. The dinner was given by Mr. Ketava's business associates.

Polo is to be revived at Gedney. Earl W. Hopping, polo player and other noted enthusiasts, were here, completing the organization of the Gedney Polo Club, and it is expected the first of the regular games will be played this month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hearne, of New York City, are at Gedney for a week's stay. Miss Margaret Meehan, of New Britain, Conn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cole. Mrs. Thomas Hansen, of Montclair, N. J., has joined the all-summer colony. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Vansicklen and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wherham, of New York, made up a golfing week-end party.

Miss M. Roberts, of New York, is the week-end guest of Mrs. David Scott. Mrs. John V. Woodard and Miss M. Frances Clark, of Boston, are breaking a motor tour with a few days' stay here. The Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Cookman, of New York, are here for a month's stay.

Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stuart, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Pratt, of Schenectady, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Lancaster and Mr. and Mrs. Walter McDougall, of New York City.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. and Sat., 2.
AL JOLSON in SINBAD

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. The STUART WALKER Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, SEVENTEEN FIFTH MONTH

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK
LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE LITTLE TEACHER with MARY RYAN.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
"A JOYOUS HIT" —Charles Darton, Eve. World.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in a new musical show FANCY FREE
Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

39TH ST. 39th, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
William HODGE in His Best Comedy A CURE FOR CURABLES.

CENTURY GROVE ATOP CENTURY THEATRE
MIDNIGHT REVUE
THREE DOOLEYS, GEORGE WHITE, Others.

44th ST. THEATRE 2ND MONTH. STILL TURNING THOUSANDS AWAY.
D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD. A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR
Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:10. EVGS. & SAT. MAT., 25c to $1.50. Other Mats (inc. Sun.), 25c to $1.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
HELLO AMERICA with LEWIS and DODY.

GREENWICH VILLAGE Thea., 4th St. & 7th Av. Spr. 6409.
Evenings 8:45. Matinee Sat., 2:30, 50c, $1, $1.50.
3 ONE-ACT PLAYS "THE BIG SCENE"; "ILE"; "THE MAID OF FRANCE"
Special Popular Matinee To-morrow, 50c and $1.

LEXINGTON, 51st and Lexington. To-night at 8:15. Mat. Tuesday. THE MYSTERY OF LIFE. One of the big hits of present season. 100 people.

STRAND THEATRE B'WAY at 47th ST. NOON to 11:30 P.M. PRICES 20c 30c 40c & 55c.
TODAY and ALL WEEK. Season Classics Presents
NAZIMOVA in "TOYS of FATE"
SOLOISTS, COMEDY—STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production.
MAYTIME PASSED 300TH TIME.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood and Wm. Norris

BIJOU. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A Pair of Petticoats

COMEDY—Washington Sq. Players. W. 41 St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Th. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST BILL OPENS TO-NIGHT
"ROPE" & 3 COMEDIES

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece." OH, LADY! LADY!!

48th ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2:30.
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME
Famous "Spy" Play—Star Cast.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
EYES OF YOUTH with JANE GREY and Original Cast.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'y. 40 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NAZIMOVA LAST 2 WEEKS in "A DOLL'S HOUSE" By Henrik Ibsen.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TUES., 25c & 50c.
DAVID BELASCO'S "THE BOOMERANG"

BROADWAY THEATRE
41ST ST. AND BROADWAY.
MAE MURRAY in "THE BRIDE'S AWAKENING"
The Fadettes Lady Orchestra of 30.
Mats. 25c to 75c. Nights 25c to $1.
3 PERFORMANCES DAILY. 2:30—4:30—8:30.
NOTE: Wednesday is THRIFT STAMP DAY. No money accepted at Box Office. You must have War Saving Stamps

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
SPANISH DANCES from "THE LAND OF JOY," Elizabeth Brice, John B. Hymer & Co., oth., & Josephine Victor.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
TRIXIE FRIGANZA, GUS EDWARDS' SONG REVUE, EDNA AUG, Aveling & Lloyd & oths.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "A Night Out." "THE WHISPERING CHORUS."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
WM. S. HART in "The Tiger Man," Wilson Bros., Kuma 4, Wm. K. Saxton & Co., others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Lgs. $1. WILLIAM S. HART in "SELFISH YATES" & RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60. MME. PETROVA in "THE LIFE MASK." Fatty Arbuckle, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
"DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Times
CHARLES FROHMAN presents ETHEL BARRYMORE in the new 3 act comedy, BELINDA
"If you don't like Belinda then you don't know a delightful person when you see one." —Alan Dale.
PRECEDED BY J. M. BARRIE'S "THE NEW WORD"

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
43 St., East of B'way. 'Phone Bryant 7410. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
BILLIE BURKE HENRY MILLER in "A Marriage of Convenience"

LIBERTY WEST 42 STREET. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

SEATS TO-DAY at CENTURY THEATRE for ALL STAR PRODUCTION of J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" (Benefit American Red Cross)
PERFORMANCES—NEXT FRIDAY & SAT. NIGHTS at 8 and SAT. MAT. at 2

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents TIGER ROSE

ELTINGE W. 42 ST. To-night 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Popular Price Mat. WED.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:20.
EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TUES., 25 and 50c.
'OH LOOK!' with HARRY FOX & Big Star Cast.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50.
OH, YES! OH, YES! IT'S THE BIGGEST LAUGHING SUCCESS IN TOWN!
Klaw & Erlanger's Radiant Musical Comedy
THE Rainbow Girl
TO-NIGHT, 50TH GALA PERFORMANCE

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF
ZIEGFELD 11:30 NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS
THE KISS BURGLAR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
TAILOR-MADE MAN with GRANT MITCHELL

PARK THEA., Col's Circle. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:30.
The Big Military-Naval Melodrama.
7 DAYS LEAVE
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. TO-NIGHT 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Pop. Price Matinee WED.
PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH With FLORENCE MOORE

BELASCO West 44 St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST

CORT 48 ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) and Sat., 2:20. WED. MATINEE POP. PRICES.
Totally eclipses all other Musical Shows!
FLO-FLO

FRED STONE "JACK O'LANTERN" GLOBE Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:20
POPULAR PRICE MAT. WEDNESDAY.