

NEWS OF THE STAGE

INTERESTING ITEMS FOR ALL FOLLOWERS OF THE DRAMA, SPOKEN AND SCREENED

At the Grand "Daddy Long-Legs," the reigning comedy success of the day, will be offered here for the first time next Tuesday at the Grand Opera House on Feb. 6th. The play comes to us backed by records of long runs and big business at Powers Theatre in Chicago, where it ran 31 weeks; the Gaiety Theatre in New York, where it ran a season and a half, and the Columbia Theatre in San Francisco where it ran for five consecutive weeks, thereby upsetting the traditions of American theatrical history. It is dramatized by Jean Webster of her famous story of the same name. And it was produced by Henry Miller.

"Daddy Long-Legs" sets forth the romance of a beautiful founding girl who is rescued from a cold New England orphan asylum by a big-hearted man of the world who happens to overhear her spirited revolt against pitiless tyranny. Mystery envelops the impulsive philanthropy of her benefactor. She is not allowed to see him, or know the name of the man who is playing the part of Prince Charming, but she is allowed to write to him, and her letters fairly brim over with whimsical humor and rare gratitude, not untinged with quaint affections. These letters go to a lonely bachelor, who never answers them but who reads them over and over in the long winter evenings as he sits by his fireside in a luxurious home in New York.

Eventually the lonely bachelor finds himself unable to resist a longing to see the author of these remarkable epistles, and he plans to meet the girl without disclosing his identity. In his true personality, that of Jervis Pendleton, an exceedingly likeable man of the world, he visits the college for girls to which he has sent Judy Abbott, his interesting young ward, but he does so for the ostensible purpose of calling on his niece, who is Judy's college chum. In a series of delightful scenes, Pendleton and Judy become mutually and keenly interested in one another. Eight years of existence in an orphan asylum have not dulled the edge of the girl's youthful enthusiasm nor robbed her of a sense of humor, and the subsequent episodes are not only fragrant with tender sentiment, but lightened by moments of rollicking fun.

The comedy will be interpreted here by the fine acting organization which Henry Miller assembled last season, headed by Edna Walton. Other prominent members of the cast are Albert Roscoe, Julia Varney, Marie Taylor, Viola Gain, Sue Van Duser, Perdita Hudspeath, Alfred Helton, Frank J. Kirk.

DECLINES APPLE SAUCE Louise Huff, after a careful study of Booth Tarkington's popular novel "Seventeen" in the adaptation of which she is the co-star with Jack Pickford, decided that she would rather play Lola, the flirtful, baby talk lady than Jane, the champion all-round apple-sauce and sugar-and-bread consumer. Accordingly Miss Huff will be given the role of Lola and Jane will be assigned to some diminutive actress who has not outgrown the taste for apple-sauce.

LUCKY JACK Del Henderson has permanently retired from the arena as a matcher of quarters. While the director and Jack Pickford were chatting in the Famous Players studio the other day it developed that each was without an engagement for that evening. It was suggested that they go to the theatre. "I'll match won to see who pays," said Jack.

They did. Jack won. "Let's match for the dinners." They did. Jack won. "Now for the shaves." They did. Jack won. When they had finished, Henderson was forced to pay for the theatre, dinner, shaves, shines and taxi-cabs. Just to revive Henderson's sagging spirits Jack announced that he would buy him a drink and promised not to match for the check.

NOT WHAT IT SEEMED A dapper looking man in evening clothes tinkering gingerly with the vitals of a Lancia roadster at ninety in the morning attracted the attention of several pedestrians in Fifty-sixth street. A passing truckman stopped his team and grinned broadly at the spectacle. "Huh, some souse," he remarked as he started his team again. "He'll never get home until two mornings after."

But the modish mechanic paid no attention to the remark. He was accustomed to hearing comment on everything he did in public, and had long since learned to ignore it. He was Owen Moore, dressed for a scene in "The Kiss" and tinkering on his machine while waiting for Marguerite Courtot, his co-star to come out of the studio and begin work on a "night scene."

WHAT FREEMAN DID TO MITCHELL

New Manager of Cubs Started His Baseball Career as Pitcher

When Fred Mitchell, new manager of the Cubs, first broke into professional baseball he was a pitcher for the Boston Americans of 1901. Jimmy Collins being manager at that time. Fred's first start as a big leaguer was against the White Sox at old Comiskey park, and this is the way he tells about it: "I was just a kid and anxious to make good, so Jimmy Collins gave me a start at old Sox park. I was scared stiff and the first inning was awful. I was shaking with stage fright and walked two or three guys and then some one swatted one. Freddie Parent chose that time to kick a couple of grounders. "The result was that when the first inning was over the White Sox had five runs and we had nothing. There was one fellow on the club at that time who was my friend, and that was Buck Freeman. He came in from right field after the inning and I remember just what he said to Jimmy Collins.

"You are not going to take the kid out, are you Jim?" he asked. "Not on your life," answered Jim. "I went back and had my head with me from then on and stopped the White Sox. In the fourth inning Buck Freeman came up again with two on and drove the ball over the fence. You know how old Buck could hit them. In the 8th inning Buck came up again with two on and once more he poled the ball out of the lot, tying the score. Before the inning was over we led, 8 to 5, and I remember the game 10 to 5. I always have remembered the part Buck Freeman played."

GIRL'S LOVE FOR CIGARETTES

Endangered the Lives of Eight Hundred People

Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The lives of eight hundred people in a factory near Birmingham were endangered by a girl's love for cigarette smoking, according to charges brought by the government in a trial just concluded here. The girl, Gladys Farr, was fined 10 pounds and received the most severe admonition that it was in the power of the court to administer. It was explained that Miss Farr was employed in the fuse huts at a big munition factory. In these huts there was a large quantity of open powder. The huts were perhaps the most dangerous section of the factory's "danger area." Owing to the large amount of powder about, the atmosphere itself was highly explosive. Miss Farr was seen to strike a match on one of the fuse cases, and to attempt to light a cigarette. Another girl knocked the match out of her hand. She told the court that she lighted the match without thinking what she was doing.

Thomas McDonough was killed and Miss Getrude Freyberg fatally injured, when their automobile was struck by an engine near Jersey City. They were speeding to the bedside of a dying friend.

FRESH MURDER BY HUN PIRATES

Crew of the Steamer Artist Placed in Open Boat in Winter Gale

EXPOSURE To Cold Causes Death of Seven of the Party

London, Feb. 1.—The British steamer Artist, a vessel of 3,570 tons gross, was torpedoed on Saturday last. Sixteen men were picked up three days later in an open boat far from land and in weather of such severity that seven of the original 23 in the boat had died of wounds and exposure.

A British official statement describing the loss of the vessel says: "The British steamer Artist when 48 miles from land in a heavy easterly gale, was torpedoed by a German submarine last Saturday. In response to her appeal by wireless 'S.O.S.'—sinking quickly, auxiliary patrol craft proceeded quickly to the spot and searched the vicinity, but found no trace of the vessel or her survivors. Three days later the steamer Luchana picked up a boat containing 16 survivors. The boat had originally contained 23, but seven had died of wounds or exposure, and were buried at sea. The surviving 16 were landed, and of these five were suffering from severe frost bite and one from a broken arm.

"The crew then were forced to abandon their ship in open boats in a mid-winter gale, utterly without means of reaching land or succor. Those of them who perished during those three days of bitter exposure, were murdered, and to pretend that anything was done to ensure their safety would be sheer hypocrisy. "The pledge given by Germany to the United States not to sink merchant ships without ensuring the safety of passengers and crews has been broken before but never in circumstances of more cold-blooded brutality."

Baseball

The batting scores in yesterday's tournament at the automobile ball game on Colborne street, were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like E. Moulie, Hendershott, Reid, Johnson, McLennen, Belmont Hotel, Wm. Frazier, J. E. Carmichael, Sam Fox, A. Sheard, G. Taylor.

TOO MUCH WASHING?

This is a Query in Old Land With Reference to War Time

London, Feb. 1.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—The question "Is the nation washing too much in war time?" is emblazoned over one of the booths of the National Economy Exhibition here, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught. The booth aims to impress on the British housewife every possible saving in laundry work is a step toward winning the war. Men should wear soft collars, it is urged, "and women might wear darker and more serviceable clothes in place of the delicate crape de chine blouses which only retain their freshness for a day or two."

The reasons for economy in laundry work are two-fold, according to the promoters of the exhibition. First, laundry work calls for valuable labor which might be more usefully employed. Second, washing involves the expenditure of money, fuel, time and soap all of the highest importance in war time. "The society woman is the worst offender in the matter of laundry bills," says the Exhibition's appeal. "Her maids wear unnecessary aprons and caps in the afternoon, and starched frocks in the morning. A good overall in a dark color is the proper thing. Thousands of women waste the nation's time, money, fuel and labor in starched frilly clothes for their children."

ENOUGH MEN TO WIN PENNANT

McGraw Says He Has Now Signed All Giants He Needs

New York, Feb. 1.—"I have signed enough men to win the pennant," said John J. McGraw, leader of the Giants yesterday. "Five players remain outside the breastworks, but I am not worrying about them. No. 1 will not give their names, because there are some excellent reasons for keeping them secret."

It is known that Herzog, Fletcher, Zimmerman, Kauff, Burns, Lobert, McCarty, Tesreau, Perritt, Salee, Kelly and Anderson are under contract to the Giants. The presence of these players on the field is assured. McGraw will take a dozen young players to Marlin, Tex., the latter part of next month. There will be several seasoned minor leaguers in the party, including Jim Thorpe, Middleton, Krueger, Kiduff, Jaynes, Sandberg, Cansey, Young, Way and the veteran Jack Murray.

McGraw probably will have all of his regulars in line by March 1st, which means that more than thirty men will put on uniforms at Marlin. McGraw regards the strike talk lightly. He says it is just a lot of hot air and insists that sensible players will not forfeit their pay envelopes.

INTEREST IN JAPAN

Over the Presence There of Three Mexicans

They are Said to be Making Purchases for Their Country

Tokio, Feb. 1.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—Considerable interest has been caused in Japan by the arrival and activities of three Mexicans, who represent the Government of Gen. Carranza, and who are said to be making extensive purchases in behalf of their country. According to the information at Tokio the prospective purchases include munitions of war—ammunition, rifles and artillery—and a steamship, in addition to the machinery for agriculture and industrial purposes.

The Mexican agents, who are in charge of Colonel Carpio, are reported to be making extensive purchases for their country. They are negotiating for the freight steamer Kotobira Maru, a vessel of some 3,000 tons, and the announcement of this steamer's departure from Yokohama on January 2, with its declared destination as Calina Cruz, Mexico, was accepted in some quarters as proof that the negotiations were successful. The manifest gave the cargo as general merchandise and machinery, but the report was current at Tokio that the vessel had on board a number of rifles, estimated at 25,000 consigned to the Japanese Government. This report could not be confirmed here.

In response to inquiries by The Associated Press the Mexican legation at Tokio denied that the Kotobira Maru carried any rifles. The legation admitted that the steamer had sailed for Mexico but said that her cargo was confined to general merchandise and machinery, consigned to a company in Mexico. The legation added that Mexico had been meeting the Government's demand for the purchase of rifles and munitions, as all the available weapons had been purchased by the Entente Allies. The legation confirmed the departure of the Kotobira Maru, saying it was under charter to a Japanese firm.

It is believed that the Mexican Government recently opened a credit in Japan of 1,000,000 for the transaction of general business. During the presidency of General Huerta the government of Mexico opened negotiations with Japanese firms for the purchase of rifles and munitions, depositing some 3,000,000 yen for that purpose in the country. About 12,000 rifles, modelled after the Spanish infantry weapon, were actually delivered to the Huerta government, but before other commitments the European war broke out. This interfered with the delivery of further orders to Mexico. Some 60,000 rifles originally intended for that country were sold to Russia and France and the weapons used by the Russian troops on duty in northern Manchuria.

DOWNFALL OF JOURNEYMAN

Apprentices Defeated Their Seniors in Hockey Tussle Last Night

Hockey is a great old game! That is what the Frinier Apprentices of the city think, after trimming the Journeyman Printers at the Alfred St. rink last night to the tune of 4-3. The little "Devils" certainly lived up to their name, for they played like that. There was a great deal of luck in the game, to the "old men" say, they claim that their own men scored at least two of the Devils' goals, but such is not the case, the fact being that they were suffering from "stage fright" especially their goal tender, Shaw, manager, captain, etc., who after stopping a hot shot forgot which way to shoot the puck and managed to let it dribble into his own net.

Play started out about even with the Devils mostly on the defensive. The period was about half over and no score had yet been made and it was thought that both teams did not want to discourage their opponents by scoring until the end of the game, however, Casselman shut his eyes to see if he could stop one but he let it go by and the Journeyman were ahead 1-0. The apprentices evened it up a few minutes later and the period ended with the score 2 tie.

Second Half In this period two changes were made on the Journeyman team. Shaw playing goal in the place of Cassidy who went to left wing, while Downey grew weary of handling the bell and traded places with Bill Reeves, who appeared afraid to sound the tocsin lest it would break.

The teams scored one alternately, until score was 4-3, with the Devils on top. There were two casualties during the game when Comerford torpedooed Truesdell or vice versa.

It would be difficult to rick out the stars of the game but Casselman was the most useful man to his team, he stopping some hot shots from the sticks of Cassidy, Donohue and Schmitt. Eddie Beal and "Buskard" featured for the "Devils."

The line-up: Apprentices: Goal, Casselman, Defence, Truesdell and MacBride. Forward, McGowan, Centre, Beal, left wing, Kuntze, right wing, Buskard. Journeyman: Goal, Shaw, defence (Comerford and Reeves), rover, Donohue, centre, Schmitt, right wing, Woodley, left wing, Cassidy. Referee, Wes Downey.

"Some" Notes of the Game Bill Shaw tried the "comeback" stunt—and certainly did it fine? Bill Reeves when going after the puck near the door thought somebody was coming, and executed a handsome slide, and when arising, held the rubber securely in his hand. Art Donohue minus some "teeth" executed a good game. It is thought that an N. H. A. scout was looking over Shaw in view of securing a goalie for one of the pro teams.

NEW SYLLABUS

For the Conduct of Grade Schools in London

London, Feb. 1.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.—Every London school teacher has been busy by the educational authorities a new syllabus of orders and suggestions for the conduct of examinations in grade schools. Some of the suggestions involve a more or less complete upsetting of the old methods of preparing questions, for examinations. In many cases an examination wherein the pupil is allowed to consult his textbooks is insisted upon. "There are some things that are not worth knowing," says the syllabus. "Questions on historical bodies are out of place, and a year's study of geography cannot be tested by such questions as, 'Say all you know about Australia or the Mississippi,' or 'Name six of the products of Europe or Canada.' " "Information on these points is desirable, but it should not always be tested in this dulling form. Tests of intelligence should be more frequently set than tests of knowledge and skill. " "Just as in history, so in nature study, a quest. It is often better than a question."

Canadian Order of Foresters Has Splendid Record For 1916

—Will Re-adjust Its Rates Society Proposes to Place Its Business on Basis of 100 per cent Actuarial Solvency

The Canadian Order of Foresters has had a record without parallel in the history of Fraternal Insurance Associations operating in Canada. This Society was instituted in 1879. In 1885 it enacted a table of monthly assessments which has been in force from that time down to the present without a single change. During that period all other Fraternal Insurance Societies have found it necessary to revise rates, until this Society stands as the only prominent Institution operating upon a remarkably low schedule of rates. In 1916 the Society paid out in death claims over \$725,000.00. Notwithstanding this large payment, it added to the Insurance Fund, for the year, over \$422,000.00. The balance standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 31st December, last was \$5,628,343.00. In spite of this most unusual record the Society decided to have a most thorough and comprehensive investigation made of its actuarial standing. This course was thought wise on account of the legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session.

The Legislature in 1916 passed an Act which requires that all Fraternal Insurance Societies shall, on or before, the first day of April, 1918, file a report which the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which report shall contain a valuation of all its insurance Certificates in force on the 31st December, 1917. This report must not only show the Insurance Liability which the Society has undertaken to pay, but also the Assets, which the Society has available, in the way of accumulated Funds, and future assessments for the payment of the Insurance Liabilities as they mature. The object of this statement is to show the degree of actuarial solvency which each Society has, as of December 31st, 1917. The Act provides further, that at the end of each three year period, after 1917, a similar statement of valuation shall be filed in order to ascertain whether or not the Society has maintained its degree of actuarial solvency. The object of the Act, that where a society shall at the end of the first three year term that it has not maintained its degree of actuarial solvency that there shall be such an increase in rates as will insure that the society shall maintain the degree of solvency which it had on 31st December, 1917, or improve that position.

In view of this legislation the Canadian Order of Foresters decided not to wait until the 31st December, 1917, to ascertain the facts required by the Act, and, shortly after the Act was passed in 1916, this Society engaged Mr. Abil Landis, of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of investigating its actuarial standing, as of the 31st December, 1915. Mr. Landis is one of the leading actuaries on the American Continent today, and is so recognized in the insurance world. His experience extends over a term of twenty-five years, eighteen years of which have been devoted exclusively to Fraternal Insurance Associations. In these eighteen years Mr. Landis has advised with one hundred and eighty-six societies, six of these societies being Canadian. He has also been for fifteen years, on the Committee of Statutory Legislation of the National Fraternal Congress, and has been prominently identified with the drafting of all bills dealing with Fraternal Insurance, which are accepted as authorities today.

The Actuary has found that during its whole experience of thirty-six years, the Canadian Order of Foresters has had an exceptionally favorable mortality experience. Because of this exceedingly favorable mortality experience, and the large amount of accumulated funds, Mr. Landis has been able to prepare unusually favorable monthly assessment rates, which will enable the Society to provide for the payment of all future claims. These rates of assessment as compared with rates deducted from other mortality tables, is very much to the advantage of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

In constructing a mortality table on the experience of the Society, Mr. Landis has eliminated the first five years of membership duration. The object of this course is in order to insure the death rate under more nearly normal conditions than would be possible by taking the first five years of duration into consideration. During the first five years there is a gain from recent medical selection. He has recommended a schedule of rates, which, based upon the report which will be filed as of the 31st

December, 1917, should show more than 100 per cent of actuarial solvency, because of margins of safety which may be classified as follows: First: There would be gains from actual interest earned in excess of 4 per cent, which is the amount the Actuary fixes as the basis of calculation. As a matter of fact, the average interest earned by the Society, upon its Insurance Fund, as at present invested, is 5.44 per cent. As the securities held by the Society are mostly for long terms, there should be a substantial gain on interest account.

Second: There would be a saving from a lower death rate by reason of the fact that the first five years of membership has been eliminated by Mr. Landis in constructing his mortality table.

Third: There would also be gains from accumulation forfeited through lapses. No allowance was made for such gains in fixing the schedule of rates.

Fourth: There would be a surplus in contributions, owing to the fact that, after eliminating the first five years of membership, the Actuary loaded the tabular rates by an arbitrary sum to make assurance doubly sure.

Notices of Motion have gone out to the membership providing for re-adjustment, and this legislation will be considered at the next meeting of the High Court of the Order in June.

The rates for members who are now in the Order start at sixteen with a monthly assessment of 65 cents, at twenty, the rate is 69 cents, at thirty, 85c, at thirty-five, \$1.08, at forty-five, \$1.53, with gradually increasing rates for the older ages. The rates for new members start at sixteen with a rate of 65 cents, at twenty, 73 cents, at thirty, \$1.02, at thirty-five, \$1.23, at forty, \$1.52, at forty-four \$1.83.

Two options are given to those who are already members of the Order. One option provides that all members who are between the attained ages of sixteen to forty-five inclusive, may elect to take term insurance, which will entitle them to carry their present insurance at their present rate until they have attained the age of sixty years. Members between the attained ages of forty-six and fifty-five, inclusive, may elect to continue the present amount of their insurance, at the present rates, as term insurance for a period of fifteen years. Those members who are between the attained ages of fifty-six and sixty-six, inclusive, can carry their present rate, for ten years. Term protection of members between the attained ages of seventy to seventy-six gradually decreases from nine years, at the age of seventy, to three years at the age of seventy-six and over.

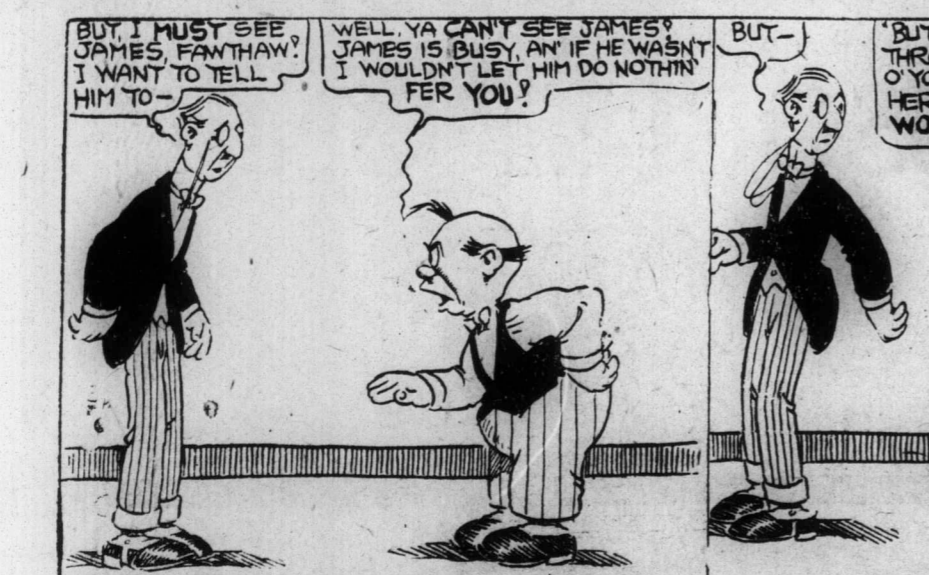
The second option insures, to all members, no matter when admitted, when they attain the age of seventy, and over, the right to paid up insurance for amounts set out in the schedule prepared by the Actuary, where such members do not desire to continue to pay the life rates. This schedule entitles the members from sixteen to eighteen to paid up insurance for \$900 at the age of seventy, which amount gradually decreases as the attained age of the member increases.

The adoption of the proposed re-adjustment will place the Society on a basis of absolute solvency from an actuarial standpoint, and enable it to maintain its splendid position in the world of Fraternal Insurance.

Calogero Pierra, 27, was shot and killed in the railway yards at Buffalo, by Detectives, who said that his death was the result of a revolver fight with men whom they surprised robbing freight cars.

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Maybe Pa is Overdoing This Bossing Job



That Son-in-law of Pa's



That Son-in-law of Pa's

