

IBANEZ'S "THE FOUR HORSEMEN" DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE FILM

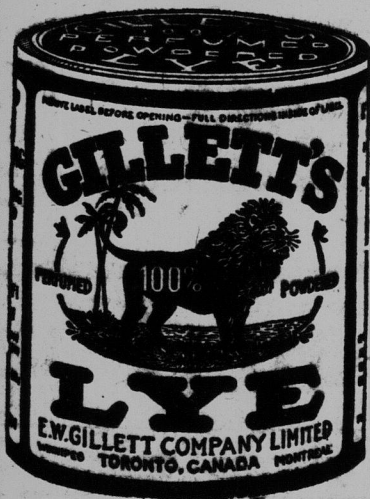
Picture Shows Great Audience the Necessity of Crushing Militarism as Deadly Enemy of Mankind.

That militarism is the deadly enemy of mankind and that it must be crushed from the highest plane of idealism is the tremendous lesson for all peoples of the world embodied in Metro Pictures Corporation's stupendous presentation of Vicente Ibanez's creation "The Four Horsemen" that received its first public projection in this city at the Opera House last evening before an audience that taxed the seating capacity of the theatre. It remained for a Spaniard, whose country never felt the scourging breath of the late war, to pen one of the most powerful indictments of war ever written. Critics have, with one accord, acclaimed his book to be the outstanding novel of the century. Now, that book has been re-created for the motion picture public and the film's influence, against the horrors of war, will undoubtedly exceed that of the written text. It is a picture that will live many years in the memory of those who have seen it and as no other picture ever has done, it brings home in a tense gripping way, the folly of war and what follows in war's hideous wake.

Shore of its martial glamour and the sustaining power of patriotism, war takes on its rightful garb in this picture. As has been truly said, patriotism is not enough as the motivating power for mankind. There must be a balance and that balance is religion. Ibanez develops this theme to a remarkable degree through the mysterious personality of the prophet, Tchernoff, who visualizes for Julio, the young Argentinian, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, Conquest, War, Famine and Death. It was the original set of Alberto Duran's wood engravings, done in 1911, that inspired Ibanez's creation, the story of which is soon told.

The first part has for its setting, the Argentinian home of Maderaga, the century, whose two daughters have married, the one a Frenchman, the father of Julio, and the other, a German, Von Hartrock, whose three sons are reared to a characteristic Teutonic atmosphere of Fatherland and Kultur. On the death of Maderaga, both families remove to Europe to squander the wealth of the century, preparing the way for the Four Horsemen. The first part concludes with the events leading up to the outbreak of war in 1914.

The second act opens with Julio hopefully in love with the wife of the author Laurier with whom she had been forced into marrying. Marguerite returns his love. Marcelo Denoyers, father of Julio, with unselfish resources to satisfy his craving for antique art, purchases a castle on the Maine river, overlooking the smiling town of Villenueve, and furnishes it on a royal scale. Laurier becomes suspicious of his wife and visits Julio's studio in company with Marcelo. He finds Marguerite there and challenges Julio to a duel. He relents and announces he will procure a divorce. Then the Four Horsemen step in and Laurier's wife loses her eyesight in defence of her country. It is duty, then, and renunciation for the two young men. Marguerite becomes a nurse while Julio becomes a pilot and fights for France. One night in the stormy trench-



es, the order comes for a reconnaissance into No Man's Land by both German and French. Then through the mud and mire of a man-created hell, the two grandsons of Maderaga, the century, creep. The one, a Frenchman—the other a German. They meet and both are killed by a bursting shell.

Throughout the many reels of the second part one is never allowed to forget the Apocalyptic beast and his four horsemen. They ride together, through swirling mists, roughshod and brutal, representing neither young nor old, rich or poor, levelling all classes on earth. It is a deeply impressive picture and no praise is too high for the marvelous way in which Rex Ingram, who directed the picture, has visualized what was in the novelist's mind. June Mathis adapted the picture.

Rudolph Valentino is cast as Julio with Alice Terry as Marguerite Laurier. Tchernoff, the prophet, is in the hands of Nigel De Brulier. Other parts are capably handled.

SUCCESSFUL IN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY EXAMS.

The results of the examinations held here by the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society on January 25 and 26 have been announced by E. R. W. Ingraham, registrar, as follows:

Passed in all subjects—T. Giles Allan, St. John; Harry Patten, St. Stephen; J. Vincent Butler, W. T. H. Macaulay and P. A. McManus, St. John; J. Blair Melanson, Moncton.

Passed in chemistry and pharmacy—W. K. Dinmore, St. Stephen.

Passed in chemistry—Fred S. Twiss, Calais (Me).

Passed in materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy and dispensing—K. H. Staples, Fredericton.

Passed in materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy—F. C. Murphy, St. John. Passed in general subjects—J. D. Alexander, St. John; D. G. Leitch, St. John; St. Stephen; Ivan L. Ryder and Roy McCallum, St. John; P. Geoffrey Allan, Woodstock; Gerald Amos, Moncton.

The examiners were—General subjects, Dr. H. S. Bridges; materia medica, P. Spencer; chemistry, F. A. McKenna; dispensing, C. Hedley Forbes.

WANT COMMUNITY HALL.
Would Add Variety to Ottawa Civic Life.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Delegates from many local associations and societies gathered in city council chamber and were unanimous in their opinion that a public or community hall be erected to provide accommodation for conventions, meetings, lectures, athletic exhibitions and other kindred purposes that tend to promote the good of the community, and add variety and interest to the civic life. To promote the objects of the community hall a resolution was drawn by calling for the formation of a community hall association of Ottawa. This resolve was also adopted.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY NOT SUCCESSFUL

Hon. Mr. Gallipeau's Statement to International Union's Delegation.

Representatives of international labor in the province of Quebec met Premier Taschereau, Hon. A. Gallipeau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, and several other members of the government last week. The question of holding an inter-provincial conference to discuss labor matters arising out of the peace treaty and the subsequent Washington conference was suggested by Gustave France, Hon. Mr. Gallipeau said that he had no objection to an inter-provincial conference, but could not see the utility of it, and furthermore he did not believe that it was to the advantage of Quebec to have uniformity of laws regarding labor with the other provinces, as was desired by the delegation. Mr. France stated that the objection to an eight-hour day in one province was that other provinces did not follow suit, and if this plan was adopted there would never be an eight-hour day unless the British North America Act was amended to give the necessary power to legislate to this end.

"The eight-hour day has not proven a success where it has been tried," commented Hon. Mr. Gallipeau, who has but recently returned from attending a world labor conference at Geneva. "The experience of those countries which have introduced the eight-hour day has not been favorable."

Mr. France said that he did not wish to enter into the merits of the eight-hour day for the present, but wanted an inter-provincial conference on the subject. He added that in some cases those countries which had introduced the eight-hour day were the ones least prepared for it.

Other recommendations made to the Ministers followed out the lines of resolutions passed to conventions of the Dominion Trades Congress, and which are brought to the notice of the various provincial Governments each year.

Mother's pensions were asked for, and the minimum wage, the double shift for women, and a proportional system of representation.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA

(Halifax Chronicle)

Extensive development of the largest deposits of gypsum in Nova Scotia is promised by the announcement yesterday that the Eastern Gypsum Company, Limited, owners of the largest gypsum area of the Maritime Provinces, situated in Victoria County, Cape Breton, directly on the tide waters of the Bras d'Ors have sold their property to a group of American capitalists, who are organizing a company known as the Great Bras d'Or Gypsum Company, Limited.

This development is to be on a large scale. The new company proposes to expend about \$200,000 during the coming summer in opening the quarry and establishing a plant for calcining—a large portion of the output for export to a large market and an ever increasing demand. This development was to have been begun by local capitalists almost at the very day war was declared, but their plans were suddenly arrested and eventually frustrated by the calamity.

The extent of this property can be somewhat gauged in the report of Mr. W. F. Jenkinson, M. A., who is one of the leading authorities on gypsum and was selected by the Canadian government to prepare a very exhaustive report on the gypsum deposits of Canada. He states that the property contains approximately 250,000,000 tons of gypsum above drainage levels and that its situation and location is ideal for the most economical operation and transportation.

This is one of the largest mining development projects announced in Nova Scotia for a long time. It is clearly in line with ideas which a number of prominent local people have had with regard to the development of the gypsum deposits of Nova Scotia. These deposits are known to be very extensive, but these which have been purchased now by the American interests leads them all in known quantities, in convenience of location, in seaboard situation, and in easy facilities for mining and shipment and in high grade of gypsum. The estimate of the 250,000,000 tons which Mr. Jenkinson has made is only that quantity which is practically on the surface, or above drainage. The property included in the deal embraces approximately 800 acres.

EVERY POINT MEANS WORK AND HE ROLLS A DOZEN

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 31.—Ability to "make the bones behave" and luck determined the sentences of five negroes brought before Judge Edward Stewart in the Beaufort county court. When the five pleaded guilty to charges of craphooting, Judge Stewart announced that they might shoot to see what the sentence would be, the term to be dependent upon the fall of the dice. The results ranged between three and twelve months.

DISREGARD BEAUTY OF LAKE TEMAGAMI

Timber Probe Hears Charges of Reckless Methods.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Charges that high-handed and reckless methods coupled with disregard for the scenic value of Lake Temagami on the part of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, had endangered one of the province's finest natural beauty spots, enlisted the timber probe.

Crown Counsel Shirley Denison, K. C., declared that the company had in 1918 installed a dam at the outlet from Lake Temagami and also lowered the level of the outlet to the extent of four feet, without the permission of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Commissioner Riddell felt that looseness and laxity in the administration of the mines and forest department was reflected in the negotiations with the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company in reference to the fixing of the boundaries of the Sealt limit. His Lordship indicated that evidence on the point had been unsatisfactory, but that all the commission could do was to recommend a departmental investigation. Crown counsel argued that the minister had no right to give territory by verbal agreement and that, therefore, all the cutting done on the concession had been ill advised.

FOUR THOUSAND IN RIOT AT JUTE MILLS IN INDIA

Serious Clash With Police in Suburb of Calcutta—Two Killed, Many Wounded.

Calcutta, Jan. 30.—Four thousand workers in the Standard Jute mills at Tittighur, in the environs of Calcutta, engaged in a riot on Thursday and were subdued by the police only after numerous casualties had been inflicted. The trouble arose when the workers demanded the release of two comrades arrested on a charge of assaulting the manager of the works, which was refused. Police rushed to the scene, only to be received with a shower of missiles. They fired into the crowd, but the rioters renewed their attacks, whereupon the officers fired a volley into the mob, two of the members of which were killed and forty wounded. Twelve policemen were injured by stones.

If you would only try "SALADA"

BLACK OR TEA GREEN

we are sure you would no longer be satisfied with ordinary tea. The flavour is unique and its richness unexcelled. Your grocer sells it.

new pastor and his wife, Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Freeman in their home, 214 Tower street, and gave them hearty greetings. The guests brought with them an abundant supply of good things to stock the paragonie pantry and when they had disposed of their burdens a pleasant social hour was spent with games and music. Mr. Freeman on behalf of himself and his wife warmly thanked the visitors for the many kindnesses shown them since their arrival in St. John.



Oh, mammy FRY'S does taste so good when you're hungry!

Mother! Just try this—let the children have a cup of delicious, warming and invigorating FRY'S Cocoa when they come home from school. It is such a "hungry time," and such a long wait from dinner to supper, whereas a cup of FRY'S is easily made and every drop is nourishment of the finest kind.

If your child is nervous, pale and not strong, you will find a regular afternoon cup of FRY'S a wonderful tonic food because it contains every element a child needs for growing. Of course, everyone likes FRY'S, its flavor is so delightful, and really, it is one of the most economical foods you can buy. Of course, remember

"Nothing will do but FRY'S"

PURITY FLOUR

More Purer and Better Flavored and Better Baking too.

Use it in All Your Baking



MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF WILL HAVE TO SCRAMBLE HIS OWN EGGS FROM NOW ON By "BUD" FISHER

