

# TODAY'S BEST PHOTOPLAY STORIES

## "THE WRATH OF THE GODS."

New York Motion Picture Company.

Toya San ..... Tsuru Aoki  
Yamaki ..... Sessie Hayakawa  
Tom Wilson ..... Frank Borzage

VERY impressive material representation of the wrath of the gods has been made in this picture, in quality and display redounding to the credit of the director, Thomas H. Ince, who accumulated and coordinated all of the elements into so consistent and pictorial a whole as that now being unequaled at the Ziegfeld picture house.

The spectacle feature of the volcanic eruption, superstitiously credited to the expression of the gods' displeasure, is satisfyingly spectacular, with much billowing of smoke, flare of fire, and rain of rocks, in the midst of which the writing populace flees hence down unnumbered hillsides to the sea. By now, however, we have seen so many volcanoes blow off in the safe distance of the celluloid that we are becoming a bit blasé to their effects.

This is no reflection on this particular spouting of Mount Saktura-Jini, which is very excellent pictorially. It is simply a reminiscent echo of the often proved axiom that "Familiarity breeds contempt." It is very difficult to be horrified any more when volcanoes go off in pictures.

The thing that gives this film commendable individuality is the vigorous beauty of the outdoor settings along the coast and the charming quaintness of the little Japanese home and Japanese customs, which are shown with considerable detail. Moreover, since all of the players, except one American seaman, are real Japanese, one feels assured that the details of setting and business have genuine Japanese realism in them.

The costumes worn, the mending of fish nets in the tiny home, the sliding of the windows and heavily barred doors, with the furnishings of room and wall interest exceedingly and produce very picturesque effects. One of the most inviting moments of the film is when Toya San prepares the breakfast at the odd little combination table and stove in the middle of the floor, brewing the tea and toasting small fish on long prongs.

The lantern hung beside of the little town, filled with kimono clad natives and basket vendors threading their way between scattering richshaws, is a remarkably convincing duplication of a real town of the cherry blossom folk.

Out of doors along the rugged coastline, when the waves sweep in and break into ruffles of foam a continual series of attractive pictures is made of which one does not grow tired. In the breadth, strength, and action of the landscape, caught by the skillful camera man, there is a spirit of the sea more vivid than can be obtained from books.

The story, which is set into all of this scenic splendor is the simple one of the family shadowed by the curse of the gods. For one offended Buddha and the outraged deity thereupon arranged a pleasant little perpetual curse, leading to the gradual extinction of the family, in a spirit of the sea more vivid than can be obtained from books.

When the film begins only two members of this family remain, Yamaki and his daughter, Toya San.

The old man has gone off alone on the sea coast to live so that Toya San may not suffer



TSURU AOKI  
KAY-BEE, BRONCHO DOMINO

MISS TSURU AOKI, the Toya San of "The Wrath of the Gods," is a little lady only 22 years of age. She was born in Tokyo, of a family distinguished in Japanese histrionic circles. Her uncle, Otto Kawakami, known as the Henry Irving of Japan, who founded the modern method of acting there, brought her to America when she was 8 years old. She was entered at the convent of Pasadena, Cal., where she remained eight years, acquiring besides ordinary school training, considerable skill in both piano and vocal music. After that she studied to dance here in Chicago, and secretly she cherishes the hope that some day she may return to her own country as a teacher of dancing.

But just now she is busy acting for pictures for the New York corporation, which she has joined eight years, acquiring besides ordinary school training, considerable skill in both piano and vocal music. After that she studied to dance here in Chicago, and secretly she cherishes the hope that some day she may return to her own country as a teacher of dancing. But just now she is busy acting for pictures for the New York corporation, which she has joined eight years, acquiring besides ordinary school training, considerable skill in both piano and vocal music. After that she studied to dance here in Chicago, and secretly she cherishes the hope that some day she may return to her own country as a teacher of dancing.

So acutely the curse which practically ostracized her from society, Toya has just lost a sweetheart of her race because he would not risk the anger of the great Buddha, and when her father takes her humbly to the god's altar in the garden to pray, she renounces her religion, declaring that she will worship no god so cruel.

Coincident with this rebellion a new interest

happily comes along to prevent a sliding back into the old groove. That night there is a fearful storm at sea. It must have been fearful, because a big ship was wrecked, though truth to tell, the waves we see would scarcely rock a sailboat, and the rain has an unfortunate tendency to fall in streaks, strongly suggesting aqueous matter applied by the property man.

However, the ship gets wrecked, for one sailor alone survives, dragged half dead from the wave washed beach by Yamaki and taken to his little house, where he and Toya San succeed in bringing the youth back completely to life. The youth is Tom Wilson, an American sailor, and when he recovers his senses with Yamaki and proceeds to fall in love with Toya San.

When she refuses to marry him because of the gods' curse he promptly converts her and her father to Christianity and then takes Toya off to the Christian to marry her. As soon as the ceremony is concluded, a mob of enraged natives led by the mad prophet of the community storms the mission, after having killed Yamaki, and immediately the volcano begins to erupt.

The film's cottage is set on fire and there is an earthquake in which many buildings are seen to topple somewhere out of sight. The film reels along through quite a space of fire and smoke, sometimes pink and sometimes untinged, mixing one a bit geographically as to the relations of sea and volcano, with the terrified natives escaping picturesquely behind the smoke and flames. A Japanese boat is seen to reach an American ship in the harbor and put safely to sea, escaping the wrath which, unbooted just for their benefit, caught most of the other inhabitants.

These Japanese players show themselves exceedingly capable in achieving characterizations markedly different from their ordinary impersonations. This is brought clearly to the attention of the audience by their interesting introduction, in which they bow from the screen, turning then into the characters they are to enact.

The film is excellent pictorially, the volcano eruption is artistically managed, the settings are quaint, and the acting is cleverly realistic.

### "Arms and the Gringo."

This is a farcical and absorbing picture developed out of the present restless situation down around the Mexican border. It has to do with the effort of a filibuster to get arms across the line to the rebels, involving a loyal soldier of the United States and his small sweetheart in the scheme. There are some thrilling moments of real suspense, while the soldier is under arrest and the girl is locked up in a shack.

Miss Kathryn Williams is not only an actress, but a writer and a directress, and she makes her debut as such in this film, for which she prepared the scenario, directed the production and played the lead. It is a clever and enjoyable picture, too, containing as its chief elements of interest herself and her leopards. The leopards adopt a lost baby which grows up into the pretty but wild Kathlyn, who, a handsome young hunter finally coming along captures and tames. The taming process is none too easy, and it is attended with touches of humor. Miss Williams has caught the spirit of the untamed very cleverly in her depiction of her efforts to acquire the polishments of civilization.

Coincident with this rebellion a new interest

### With Film Folks.

A real rescue, not a reel one, was put over by Frank Nicely, a "Flying" pilot, the other day. A party of four photo actors decided to ride up on the hills to get a birds-eye view of Santa Barbara. Mr. Nicely, unaware that Miss Marty Martin had never been on horseback before, had just helped her mount when the horse bolted. Nicely sprang for his own horse, but before he could start in pursuit the runaway had quite a lead. However, Mr. Nicely hasn't been a hero all these years for nothing. He soon overtook the bolting beast, which was running wildly with the reins hanging loose, while Miss Martin clung desperately to the saddle horn. For a time the horses raced neck to neck, and then Nicely grabbed the girl and held her across his horse's neck until he could bring the animal to a standstill. Spectators declared it was a thrilling performance, and regretted that the camera man hadn't been on hand to crank it up.

The Essanay people are delighted and in a pack of trouble at the same time all because of their charming star, Miss Ruth Stonehouse. Recently she received an invitation from the combined exhibitors of Denver to appear as a person in their city, and accepting it, arrived there Saturday, June 29. The populace turned out by the thousands to meet her and all during her stay she has been fêted and fettered and petted and admired. A telegram on Saturday announced that she had been elected honorary member of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of Colorado, a distinction which has been conferred on only one other person, Madame Schumann-Heink.

Miss Stonehouse, who before her coming to the Essanay fold three years ago was a professional dancer, is appearing to the Chicago public as an exponent of torpecorean art in the Plaza theater. For their benefit she has invented two dances, one the "Colorado waltz," and the other the "dance of the Gelfin Girls," which everybody may hope to see her perform pretty soon through the moving picture medium. That is, if she ever gets back.

The end of the "Dollie of the Dalles" series, in which Mary Fuller has done many daring stunts, is in sight. The twelfth page coming out July 25 is her last one, unless she takes a postgraduate course. And there is a grand finale, for Mary decides to marry some one—in the pictures, that is. Whom she is going to marry is a good subject for guessing at.

### What the Censors Did.

The following rejections and omissions were ordered, in films inspected by the municipal censor board at the city hall on Saturday:

**REJECTIONS.**  
"Tricking the Government." [Warner]—Permit refused because picture shows how a judge uses his position to protect a band of moonshiners and also how moonshining is done.

**CUTTINGS.**  
"The One Best Bet" [Imp-Universal]—Three scenes showing men placing bets on horses; one scene showing bookmaker paying winners; subtitle, "Tipping off his friend, the captain." "Sundays at Sea" [Universal]—Scene, "I swore to hunt my man and kill him ere I died"; putting bound man into clothes closet; shorten two scenes showing women drinking in saloon. "The Harlowe Handicap" [Thanhouser-Mutual]—All scenes in which oil is poured on barn floor, and scene in which a man is shot. "His Hour of Manhood" [Domino-Mutual]—Shooting man at saloon door.

## Among the New Books.

### M. Poincare on French Government.

### Mystery Story of the Chinese Quarter.

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

IT would be impossible to have a more authoritative book on a given subject than "HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED," by Raymond Poincare, president of the French republic (McBride, Nast & Co.). President Poincare is naturally the best informed man on the subject with which he deals, and his account of the whole make-up of the French administration is full of information that would be hard to find outside of these pages.

His first chapter is on "Civic Rights and Duties." All of the chapters are subdivided and the first subdivision in the first chapter deals with "Universal Suffrage." Then he goes on to discuss "The Constitution," "Order and Justice," "Public Education," "Social Assistance and Assurance," etc., etc.

"The conception of the state in modern France," writes M. Poincare, "is based upon the principle of national sovereignty. France is a great democracy, which rules and administers itself. But it rules and administers itself by means of representatives."

To show us the workings of the government he invites us to pay a visit with him to the president of the republic, the ministers, the chamber, and the senate, and surprise the officials at their daily tasks. In this way we shall learn what the laws are, how they are made, and how executed.

In considering the subject of moral interests, M. Poincare writes:

"The national sovereignty, of which we have already considered various manifestations, is not ungrudgingly individual has natural rights, which it cannot destroy without abuse. What would you say if the government tried to prevent you from thinking or speaking freely? Something within you would rebel; you would complain of oppression, and you would be right. These rights which you require others to respect in you and which, by a just return, you ought to respect in all your fellow citizens, are those which are summed up in the public motto: Liberty, equality, fraternity. When we read these three words upon a public monument they seem to us to possess an eloquent simplicity. They will seem, perhaps, less simple, but more eloquent and more true, when we have grasped their social and political significance."

Discussing "The Consulate and the Empire," President Poincare says:

"You may imagine that the consulate, animated by the genius of Bonaparte, was not inclined to tolerate anarchy. But under the pretext of repressing the excesses of local authorities he inflicted on all the communes the most humiliating tutelage."

Of the great consular law of 1800, he writes: "In so far as it determined the communal organization, the law of the year VIII, may be summed up in two words: It recognized the existence of the communes, and it deprived them of all liberty."

M. Poincare devotes his last chapter to "Military Service." On the subject of "The Army" he writes:

"France has need of a strong army to defend her independence and her honor against the attacks, always possible, of other nations. Among children the strongest makes himself respected; among adults it is the same, subject to the intervention, in case of abuse, of the schoolmaster or the policeman. Among the nations there is neither master, nor, as a rule, policeman. With the progress of civilization an international peace tribunal has been established at The Hague; it has successfully settled a few minor disputes, but it has no means of enforcing its authority. The most sincerely pacific people, therefore, is always subject to surprises, to intolerable humiliations, or even to brutal aggressions. It must, therefore, be in a condition to defend itself."

VERY absorbing mystery story is Charles Edmonds Walcott's "THE GREEN SEAL" (A. C. McElroy & Co.). A young Los Angeles lawyer falls heir to an unusual ring, in which is set the great seal with its strange characters, a sinister emblem known as "the kiss of the silent death." Shortly after he receives from an unknown source a large diamond in a box identical with the one containing the seal ring. Forthwith stirring events begin to happen, involving him and the young woman he has employed as a stenographer, because of their connection with the mysterious seal and the diamond. Before the mystery of the story is solved the reader is treated to exciting adventures in the Chinese quarter of Los Angeles and has glimpses of the thoroughness of oriental detective methods. Viewed as a whole, "The Green Seal" is a well organized story, convincing in its plausibility yet mystifying until the author is ready to enlighten one as to his ultimate intentions.

Sidney McCall's latest story, "ARIADNE OF ALLEN WATER" (Little, Brown & Co.), is an agreeable romance relating the experiences of a young southern girl. Here, however, even the romance is not a romance, for the tradition commonly accords as the birthright of young southern maidens, for Ariadne Skip with the victim of a father's unjust will, whose life was made more difficult by the indiscreet remarriage of her stepmother.

With the skill of a practiced writer the author enlists the reader's sympathies for her heroine at the outset, and he follows the reader's emotional experiences at The Hague with the deepest interest, rejoicing that eventually she comes to her own in the matter of property and finds real happiness in a recognition for the suffering she endured for so many years. Toward the close the story leans perhaps too much toward the sentimental, and though it makes so strong a claim upon the reader's sympathies it leaves no definite or lasting impression.

"GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS," the subject of a biography by Carroll Storrs Alden served for forty years continuously in the United States navy, and after his death his career during the civil war was accounted so illustrious that a torpedo boat destroyer was named after him, a bronze statue was placed in his memory in the capital grounds of his native New Hampshire, and a replica of his statue was placed at the naval academy, Annapolis. These things attest to the estimate placed upon his patriotism by his fellow countrymen, and the letters which constitute the greater part of Mr. Alden's biography bear witness to a home loving nature, a firm but generous character, and a devotion to duty that is emulatory. The author of the "Life," who is a member of the faculty of the naval academy, seems to have appreciated the various points of his subject's character, but his method is too pedagogue to enlist the sympathy of the reader. (Houghton, Mifflin company.)

An opportune book and one containing a vast amount of information on a question of interest to all thoughtful Americans is "AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), by Carl Crow. By far the most important chapter, in that it gives concrete, incontrovertible illustrations of what Americans have accomplished on the islands and thus answers many of the questions and doubts expressed as to the wisdom of the United States retaining possession of the Philippines, is that entitled "A Country of Invalids."

### CARNEGIE REFUSAL AROUSES ANGER OF URBANA LEADER.

Chairman of Library Directors Denounces Steel Magnate Who, He Says, Wants "Monument to Self."

Urbana, Ill., June 28.—[Special.]—"Andrew Carnegie can take his blood money and go to —. What he wanted was Urbana to deed him a lot and the income on \$20,000 in order to erect a monument to Andrew Carnegie. The city will build a library with its own money and own it."

William E. Coffin of Urbana, chairman of the board of directors of the public library and a leading spirit in the campaign for a new library building, thus expressed his opinion of the iron master, after Carnegie had finally turned down a request from Urbana to contribute toward the project.

After working for years on a library plan, with the understanding that Mr. Carnegie was ready to do his part, hopes were blasted when he refused to contribute. The inference drawn from correspondence was that the steel magnate considered Urbana had enough money of its own and didn't need his assistance.

Not So Unappreciated.  
Entering the butcher shop on the eve of a large house party to be given at her home, the young matron saw displayed a dozen chickens.  
"Please pick me out half a dozen chickens that are tough," she said; "I have a special reason."  
The butcher put aside seven.  
"Are these all?" she asked.  
"Yes, ma'am," was the reply. "These are all tough ones."  
Then send the other five to my house at once," said the young matron.—Newark Star.

### LAW FRATERNITY TO HOLD CONVENTIONS BIENNIALY.

Phi Alpha Delta Ends National Convention with Banquet at Which Kickham Scanlan Makes Address.

With songs and yells the fifteenth annual national convention of the Phi Alpha Delta, national law fraternity, closed with a banquet at the Hotel La Salle last night after a three day business session, during which a decision was made to hold the conventions every two years hereafter. No decision was made on the proposition that "near legal" lawyers engaged in illegal practice be excluded from the organization.

Edgar A. Jonas of Chicago was chosen supreme justice of the fraternity; George L. Stewart of San Francisco, first vice supreme justice; Judge Frank A. Saporito of New York City, second vice supreme justice; Charles B. Adams of Bangor, Me., national financial secretary, and A. J. Hart of Ann Arbor, Mich., grand treasurer.

Kickham Scanlan made the principal address of the evening, on "A Lawyer's Duty to His Country." He said that the time would not be long until there would be no such thing as a "shyster" lawyer.

An Ohio Philosopher.  
I am inclined to be something of an iconoclast and I believe that a man gets his medicine before he dies. And heaven is a good woman who sticks to you and overlooks your little weaknesses and hell is a woman who knows all of your vices and none of your virtues.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### TOBACCO AND LIQUOR BARRED TO NEW GIDEON BODY MEMBERS

Associated Brotherhood of Christianity Formed by Traveling Men to Aid Churches in Evangelical Work.

The traveling salesman with nicotine stained fingers and an alcoholic breath is barred from membership in the Associated Brotherhood of Christianity, a new organization formed yesterday by the Gideons, a religious society of traveling salesmen which places Bibles in hotels. The meeting was held in the red room of the Hotel La Salle.

Besides forswearing the use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages, the members of the new brotherhood must abstain totally from the use of all harmful drugs and must profess their willingness to wear the Gideon emblem at all times. They also must have been a member of some evangelical church for a period of at least three months.

The new organization is an auxiliary body of the Gideons and its purpose will be to aid local churches in evangelistic efforts.

### DECIDES WIDOW IS BEST BET.

Aurora Youth Who Once Pawned His Clothes to Wed Young Girl and Was Arrested Marries Another.

Aurora, Ill., June 28.—[Special.]—Arthur D. Nicholson, 26 years old, of Palace street, is married. Thereby hangs a tale. On Oct. 7, 1912, his plans to marry 16 year old May Glenn of South Broadway were rudely interrupted by Detectives Michael Burke and John Mallor, who arrested the pair in a Chicago shop after the youth had pawned a suit of clothes and overcoat for \$3 so he could buy a marriage license.

Saturday evening in Yorkville he became the husband of Mrs. Lucinda Larson, 22 years old, a widow of three months.

Nicholson's father, it is said, took him to the woodshed to make him forget the Glenn girl on their return from Chicago.

No Interference.  
"Didn't you see Johnny?" demanded Mrs. Wombat.  
"I did," said Mr. Wombat. "He was playing ball and when I saw him he was on second base."  
"Well, why didn't you bring him home?"  
"I did," said Mrs. Wombat. "I was up to the batman to bring him home."—Courier-Journal.

## Old Faithful Calls You to Yellowstone National Park

Can't you hear the roar of the geyser as it shouts its invitation to you to visit this wonder-region of the world?

Where nature has planted many strange mysteries in its great canyons, mountains, hot springs, terraces, forests, beautiful lakes and rushing mountain streams that have baffled our wisest scientists. Can you imagine a more delightful, interesting or profitable vacation?

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Personally Escorted tours, all expenses paid, leave Chicago every Saturday during July and August. No travel annoyances, allowing all of your time for pleasure and sightseeing.

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AT ALL STORES

## MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

### OSTRICH FEATHERS Soon Will Be the Only Really Fine Plumage That Can Be Used in Millinery

Today and Tomorrow Are the Last Two Days of the June Sale

The recent commendable stand of the Government in forbidding the further importation of paradise feathers, aigrettes, etc., for use on women's millinery will soon leave the field solely to Ostrich Plumes. As women will readily appreciate, the demand for Ostrich Plumes is certain to increase rapidly, and with it the natural corresponding increase in price, due to the limited supply. The acknowledged beauty and long accepted smartness of Ostrich Plumes for millinery decoration is so firmly established that their greater triumph in the near future is clearly assured.

During this month of June we are holding the Semi-Annual Sale of Ostrich Plumes, and we believe that today and tomorrow offer the finest opportunity within our knowledge to secure finely made, dependable, high grade Plumes at remarkably low prices.

A woman can always use one or more Plumes, and we feel that the values in this Sale are so far above the ordinary that it is merely a sensible foresight to purchase liberally during these two days. Upon the close of the store Tuesday evening prices on these Plumes will be restored to their original markings, very much above the present figures. Two of the most interesting values in the assortment are:

At \$2.75—Ostrich Plumes, 8 in. wide and 15 in. long, 3 ply, of fine selected stock, splendidly made and shown in black, white and the season's shades.

At \$3.95—Ostrich Plumes, 8 in. wide by 18 in. long, 3 ply, of very fine feathers, carefully made by one of the best Plume makers in the country. Also shown in black, white and all popular colors.