

THE SEAMY SIDE OF BROADWAY.

(By Dixie Hines.)

New York, Nov. 17.—The first day of the extra war taxes pelted the government at least \$11,900 on theatre tickets alone in New York City. It happened that the first day fell on a regular matinee day, and this increased the revenue. It is impossible to estimate the moving picture tax, but the regular Broadway playhouses contributed at least \$11,000 to Uncle Sam, as an initial contribution.

The motion picture extra tax emphasized the shortage of pennies in the Greater City. There are not enough pennies in circulation in the country to meet the increased demand. The sub-treasurer in Wall Street had an exciting day handling frantic calls from the city and from the West for small coins.

Only small allotments were made on all orders, and none was completely filled, as the Sub-Treasurer had only \$25,000 in silver coins, 20,000 nickels and 8,000 pennies on hand, less than half the amount called for.

There must be a shortage of pennies, observed Elizabeth Patterson, a well known professional actress and club woman, "I have been reliably informed by numerous woman friends that they have been obliged to pay their car fares for the first time with nickels and dimes. A woman knows when there is a penny shortage by this necessity. Pennies were made to pay car fare, and when it cannot be done, there is surely something wrong."

A becoming tribute is to be paid the memory of the late Harold Chapin, an American son of an American mother, who was one of the first to give up his life in the cause of the allies.

Miss Chapin, a resident of Brooklyn, and an actress of distinction who, several years ago went to London with her brilliant son, has just returned to the land of her native birth. During her absence she acted successfully in London and Harold Chapin, in some of the most successful and brilliant plays done in that city. After his death his mother returned, bringing with her a number of his plays which have not yet been produced here. One play, "Art and Opium," acted in London by Marie Tempest, is to be acted here by Eleanor Dwyer, and during the progress of the "Harland" bazaar, planned on a large scale, a group of plays written by Chapin and acted by several casts of brilliant international players will be a feature.

As the fair will have American, English and French sponsors, this tribute to one of the brilliant young men from whom the war claimed the forfeit of life, will be in nature of a commemoration.

The musical sensation of the past week in New York was the announcement from the Metropolitan Opera House that German opera has been

omitted from the repertoire of this temple of music for the time being, and the chief German singers had been dropped from the company roster. In the preliminary announcement of the operas that were to be produced during the season at the Metropolitan, Wagnerian operas were included. These, it was learned yesterday, are now definitely banned. The directors reached the conclusion that to continue to produce German opera might enable Germany, by garbling and patching, to print "news" dispatches for home consumption which would tend to put heart in the German people.

Such a risk, however remote, the directors did not intend to run. The tentative list of productions given out some time ago, it was said, was always considered merely as temporary, and was subject to change.

There is less regret at the absence of the German singers than there is over the loss of the German operas. Madame Marguerita Sylva, prominent as an international prima donna, who is to sing in America this year, recently suggested that the repertoire of opera remain unchanged, but the roles should be sung by native artists rather than Teutons. It was believed that this would be done, but the late edict apparently makes a clean sweep of all German music as well as artists. New York changes its complexion overnight.

One of the merriest sports in the city is seeking little quaint and out of the ordinary restaurants. When one is discovered tucked away some place, word immediately goes forth to the other seekers.

Wallis Clark found a little place where delicious fish was served. It was quite the most interesting little restaurant to be imagined, and after its discovery, he decided that he would invite some friends to join him after the play and enjoy a fish supper. Mr. Clark is acting, as he gave the address to his little party and promised to meet them after he left the theatre.

When he reached the spot there was a weary band of disappointed guests. The restaurant had been demolished over night, and with the two adjoining lots was being given over to another new theatre.

Jane Ross, Harold Entwistle and a number of other well known Theatians stood on the curb of Fifth Avenue and watched the Klitties parade down the street.

"Why do they wear kilts?" one of them inquired. Miss Ross gazed steadily at the pedal extremities of them inquired.

"Because," she declared judiciously, "they could never get their feet through the legs of a pair of pants."

well as that in other countries, will undergo an artistic metamorphosis. Instead of the social circle dramas, which has been coming into vogue for some time past, we shall return to the vicarious life of the people. And we shall need the hardships of warfare will have developed characteristic in those players who sought service in their country's army when the first call came.

It is noticeable that the plays which are being considered for production by the managers at the present time are plays of such action. In conformity with Miss Norris's prediction, one of the most important managers in New York recently gave out an interview in which he declared that he had returned all drawing room dramas submitted to him, and sent out a call for red-blooded plays, because when the war was over he would engage the men who had been at the front and he wanted plays that would be suitable for them.

The throwing open to American manufacturers of the 20,000 patents and copyrights of alien enemies will mean an immense gain to the United States in its prosecution of the war. The use under license of German scientific information, formulas and mechanical devices in the making of drugs and dyes will be of the utmost value.

"Even more important, as a war preparation, will be the use of German formulas in drugs," declares Howard S. Neiman, an expert on patent law and drug formulas. "Drugs in some cases have increased to almost prohibitive prices for ordinary uses because of our former dependence on Germany. Failure to have cases retarded recovery. It is essential that, with millions of Americans dependent on the military medical department, nothing should be left undone to secure their safety and hasten their recuperation. The seizure of these German formulas under the trading with the enemy act will place our medical department in a position to use these heretofore unavailable formulas. The fact that the law requires license from the government for the use of these enemy patents and copyrights will also benefit the public. As the close of the war the owners of the patents must be reimbursed, but in the meantime we shall have the advantage of the use of their formulas."

Men often fail to make distinction. Some, through no fault of their own, fall here. Much confusion prevails just now. We are not fighting against the Germany of Kant and Hegel, of Goethe and Schiller, of Beethoven and Bach, of the men of the spirit with a message to humanity. Every one who discriminates at all knows we are at war with another Germany. We are at war with that Germany which has fallen under the spell of a mad military caste that knows no quarter and allows no spirit of humanity. Not the form, but the very spirit of autocracy that Luther fought with all his might is now in the saddle in Germany. With that spirit we are at war; with that spirit we can but be at war.

Difference Between Autocracy and Democracy. Bismarck said folks are much like children: in order to rule them you must fool them. Lincoln said "government is of the people, for the people, and by the people." The other is paternal; the other is free adult life. The one proceeds upon incapacity; the other presumes on sufficiency. Here comes in the kinship of Protestantism to democracy. Protestantism proclaims the freedom of the individual and pleads for the right of man—the average man. Protestantism leaves the individual free to exercise his own private judgment as one who must give account to God. One is free to join a fraternal order or to let it alone; one is free to attend a Protestant service or a Catholic; in a word, one must give an account of his own self before God as he has lived in the light of a free conscience, with an open Bible and an open way to his Saviour. True, this principle has been fearfully abused but it came with the Reformation which brought the promise of a new day for all who would fear God and work righteous deeds.

The four leading ideas or principles contended for in the Reformation are stated in the following terms by Dean Prown of Yale University:

1. The right of direct and immediate access to God for every soul, with no priestly mediation or ecclesiastical barrier blocking the way. "We are not far from any one of us and whosoever will may come."

2. Its doctrine of grace, as opposed to the idea of salvation by penance or by observance or by advances made from a treasury of merit under the control of priests. "By grace we are saved through faith."

3. They authority of the Scriptures—not the decrees of councils nor the words of popes nor the traditions of the elders, but the mind of Christ as it lies reflected supremely upon the pages of the New Testament. This was to be the court of last appeal.

4. The right of private judgment, which carries with it by implication all that is contained in our modern program of political and spiritual democracy. Every man by virtue of the fact that he is a man has the right to judge, to interpret, and to apply all these truths of church and state to the needs of his personal life and to the needs of society.

The foregoing were some of the vital issues contended for by the reformers. These involved much more than a squabble of monks then, and they have not lost any of their significance to this good hour. Four hundred years are wrapped up in these fundamental principles that make for freedom, for democracy, for spiritual advance.

Reformation in England. The reform movement in England took on a different character from that on the continent. English Reformation, instead of pursuing its course as a religious and intellectual movement, became subject to the authority of government and was accepted by worldly policy. In the other countries, the political adherents of the Reformation were auxiliaries rather than principals as was true in the case of Henry VIII. The position assumed by rulers and statesmen tended to throw into background the reformers in England. As a result, the reformers in England never came to the prominence as did those on the continent and in Scotland.

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Protestantism and Democracy to the Front

By M. T. PLYLER.

The celebration of the Protestant Reformation in Wilmington next week should secure a fresh interest in the work of those mighty men who wrought at much peril in stirring times, and it should also bring to the front the fundamental principles involved in the Protestant contention. Moreover, a new appreciation of the debt of the modern world to the Reformation, and associated movements, should set the people to studying the whole issue for themselves. This is the Protestant contention: Let a man be free to think and act for himself in the light of knowledge with a free conscience. Of course, civil and ecclesiastical autocrats will not agree to this. They say the average man cannot be trusted, therefore it is dangerous to make him free—and it usually is dangerous to the autocrats.

What the Reformers Opposed. The leaders of the Reformation never set themselves against the spiritual kingdom of our blessed Lord; nor did they discount the saintly lives lived and the work done by the faithful. They did, however, attack the abuses and cry out against the false, in order that men might be free with the freedom with which Christ makes men free.

Zealots were the Reformers for the church which the Apostle speaks of as the body of Christ. Certainly they drew a sharp distinction between the church and the external order. The leaders of the reform were also ready to recognize the saintly lives lived by holy men in the past. Bernard of Clairvaux, an eminent monk, theologian, scholar, preacher and poet, and men such as he will always fill a large place, whether they be Greek, Romanist or Protestant. His life was pure, his faith strong, his love ardent, his courage unflinching, his piety unquestioned. But all in that day did not belong to his clan, if we are to believe history. So, the effort was to reform a corrupt Christianity.

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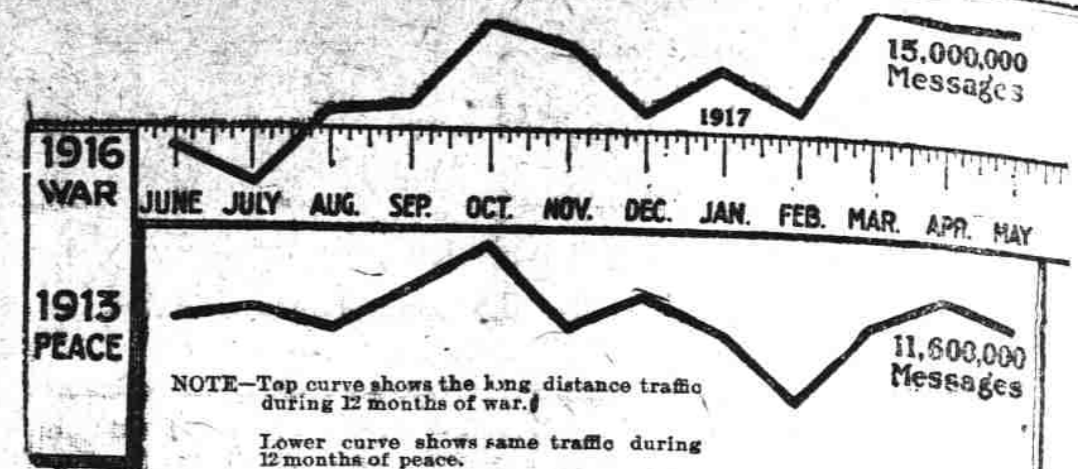
order was not so pronounced as in the land of Luther and of Calvin. So, the changes came through the long processes of action and reaction, though the kingdom of England was severed from the Papacy and the Church of the Pope and the Church of the Church of the days of Henry VIII. Ridley and Latimer went to the stake during the reaction under Queen Mary Latimer played the hero, "Play the man, Master Ridley," cried the old preacher of the Reformation as the flames shot up around him; "we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out."

Later came the marvelous Puritan movement in England which so powerfully influenced the nation and that of our own land. This can be traced back to John Knox and John Calvin, whose potency has not yet spent itself. Following the Puritans, came the Revolution with the restoration of Charles. Oh! it is a long story down to the Anglicans and the Non-Conformists of the present, but through it all men have been coming to a larger and freer life.

Debt of the Methodists. The work of the Reformation in England made possible the Methodist movement which has made some little impress in the past century and a half. The Methodists owe much to the Reformers. Not only did Methodism grow out of the work as a movement, but very directly the founder of Methodism came under the influence of Luther. We must never forget that it was while Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans was being expounded that John Wesley felt his heart strangely warmed and knew himself as in vital spiritual relation with his Heavenly Father. Here the Revival began that has run out to the ends of the earth. Wesley and his followers preached that all men may be saved, and that when a man is saved he will know it. Salvation for all by faith in Jesus Christ, and God's living presence among men brought hope and inspiration to multitudes. So the Revival spread and the followers of Wesley still sing "Free grace and never dying love."

Such faith and freedom is not a substitute of morality. The chief incentive in holy living is the disinterested motive which the love of God inspires in the recipients. To serve him and to do his pleasure is to show mercy and forbearance to all mankind. The relations between husband and wife, parent and child, prince and people, by towards strangers and aliens are dictated by that divine love which animates every Christian breast. All people come within the range of such a plea and come to a new sense of brotherhood. This is in keeping with the demands of our American democracy for a religion that is manly, brotherly, helpful.

In these days of darkness and confusion might it not be well for each of us who prize his freedom before God to stand once more with Luther and Worms as he declares his faith and dares every power on earth in words immortal: "Unless I am convinced by proofs drawn from the Holy Scriptures, or from sound reason, I neither can nor will submit my faith to the Pope or Council as infallible, for it is as clear as daylight that they have fallen into error, and it is neither safe nor advisable for a Christian to sin against his conscience. Here I stand I can not do otherwise. God help me. Amen."



High Tide In Telephone Traffic

This chart shows the extraordinary growth of long distance traffic on the Bell system under war conditions. The difficulties in keeping pace with such demands may be appreciated when it is understood that the cost of material entering into the manufacture of telephone equipment has practically doubled, in addition to the abnormal increase in the price of labor and the shortage of both labor and material with which to add to our facilities.

Upon the declaration of war, the Bell system pledged its entire service unreservedly to the government. The demand from that source is already great and is increasing hourly; moreover the extraordinary increase in telephone traffic due to the unprecedented commercial and industrial activity incident to the war is also making itself felt.

The problem before us is a serious one and we realize the service may probably be slowed down during the coming months. We want you also to understand the situation and to know that the operators are serving you cheerfully and to the extent of their ability, but under difficulties for which there is no immediate remedy and which you cannot realize without visiting the operating room.

We ask that you co-operate with us by observing patience and care in the use of the telephone and by eliminating useless and frivolous calls.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The Standard Railroad of the South. Arrival and Departure of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Oct. 21, 1917. Arrivals, schedules and connections given as information, but not guaranteed.

Table with columns: DEPARTURES, TO AND FROM, ARRIVALS. Lists train numbers, destinations (Florence, Columbia, Norfolk, etc.), and times.

For Folder Reservations, rates of fares, etc., call Phone 150. W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 19, 1917. WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Table with columns: EAST BOUND, WEST BOUND. Lists train numbers, destinations (Winter Park, Wrightsville, Beach, Wilmington), and times.

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS. Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2 to 5 P. M. Leave Beach every half hour from 2:15 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only. xBeach transfer car connects with th's train at Wrightsville. oSucceeded by half-hour schedule Sunday afternoons.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY). Leave Beach every half hour from 2:15 P. M. to 5:45 P. M. Freight Depot open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE—This table shows the time at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the several stations, but the arrivals and departures are not guaranteed.



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