PHOTOPLAY
MAGAZINE

September
20 Cents

JULIAN JOHNSON — Have a Heart!
What the Moving Picture asks of YOU

LULU O. PARSONS — Propaganda!
How the Moving Picture is fighting the Hu
That Feeling
of
Delightful Cleanliness

The unquestioned purity, the transparency, the distinctive Rose perfume, fragrant, yet elusive, impart a delightful charm to

KIRK'S

JAP ROSE
SOAP

*Its instant lather, so smooth, creamy and "bubbly" leaves a satisfying feeling of perfect cleanliness and the best test of a toilet soap is how your skin "feels" after you have used it.

All the resources of the great Kirk Laboratories, the purest oils and the most expensive perfumes have been called upon to make Jap Rose the premier toilet soap of America.

As a "Shampoo" it is a constant delight.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY
Chicago, U. S. A.

TRIAL OFFER
send 20c for an attractive Week-End Package containing four Jap Rose Miniatures, consisting of one each of Soap, Talcum Powder, Cold Cream and Toilet Water.
Seeing the World's Best Stories

To see the characters of a famous novel come to life upon the screen is a tremendous thing!

There, alive, in flesh and blood, is the hero, or heroine, whose exploits you followed breathlessly upon the printed page.


The beloved characters of these romances find a new and rich lease of life in the talent of the equally beloved stars of Paramount and Artcraft,

— foremost in their world as the fiction-characters in theirs,
— as superbly directed in their actions as were those they portray,
— and doubly fascinating because touched with all the warmth and light of life.

Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures

Three Ways to Know how to be sure of seeing Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures

one — by seeing these trade-marks or names in the advertisements of your local theatres.

two — by seeing these trade-marks or names on the front of the theatre or in the lobby.

three — by seeing these trade-marks or names flashed on the screen inside the theatre.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION

"FOREMOST STARS, SUPERBLY DIRECTED, IN CLEAN MOTION PICTURES"
Haworth Pictures Corp.
Announces

A series of eight five and six part motion picture productions featuring the eminent Japanese star

Sessue Hayakawa

Aided by a supporting company of prominence, including Marion Sais and Tsuri Anki; under the direction of James Young and William Worthington alternately. The first two productions to be released, beginning September 1st, are

'His Birthright' 'The Temple of Dusk'

Your favorite theatre will be glad to show these superior productions if you mention your interest to the manager.

Available at all Mutual Film Exchanges
Next Month

Without referring to Messrs. Zukor, Lasky et al., we promise that next month's will be a paramount issue of Photoplay Magazine. It will be full of the most timely special articles, it will be vivid as an autumn forest with its array of unusual illustrations will be surcharged with personality material, it will give all the news of the whole field of motion pictures, and it will, especially, follow in its own field the widely divergent courses of America's manifold energies in the prosecution of our great war for the freedom of the world. This periodical feels that it is not only a duty, but a great honor and privilege to do this, in every way that is within its special powers.

What About Screen Comedy?

Do you realize that comedy is the one branch of optic entertainment which is almost virgin soil? Are we to have "situation" comedies as such comedy is found in plays and books—or must we forever depend upon oddities, antics and pretty girls who Hooverize their clothes? An intensely interesting story by a man who knows more about screen comedy from the side-lines than any other living individual—Harry C. Carr.

The Dominant Race

What land has contributed more screen players, and writers, than any other on the face of the globe? It's almost a monopoly, and it's a singular fact for which there seems to be no accounting. In October, the story—and the proofs.

Is There a Dishonor Roll?

What have we done in the War?—Are we carrying our burden as we should? It has been charged that the stage is one hundred percent patriotic, while the screen is not. A serious story that faces facts squarely.
Next Month

Who is the Best-Dressed Actor—

—the man in the film, or the man in the footlights? While the theatre has for half a century been accepted as the criterion of fashion, here is proof—in an absorbingly interesting account by the modest young man responsible for the attires of three-fourths of the motion-picture gentlemen—that the cinema has passed from the night to the daylight stage.

A Dramatist Who Found Himself

What is more interesting than a human document—the story of a man who triumphs in expression only after an epic struggle with his medium? We're wondering why this account has never been printed before. It's the true narrative of a celebrated American playwright, who, retiring with a comfortable fortune at middle age, discovered that spoken lines no longer lured him. He threw himself into picture-writing with all the enthusiasm of youth—and today he is one of the most successful American scenario-writers.

Photography—The Mile-A-Minute Art

Do you know that the art of photography itself, the greatest material base of all motion picture achievement, is a thing of changing as the substance of stories and our idea of good acting? The story of American motion picture photography is an absolute romance; its problems today are as exciting as some of the problems of war. One of its masters—J. M. Nickolous—laboratory chief of the Triangle Film Corporation, will tell you of it in October Photoplay.

Government Activities

Photoplay for October will give a most remarkable showing, on many pages, of our government activities in the war. It is impossible to changing conditions and the momentary demands of censorship, to completely catalogue these in advance.

The Shadow Stage

Julian Johnson, who this month returns to Photoplay's editorial offices, will next month resume his personal conduct of the Shadow Stage.
Your Choice Shipped on Free Trial

WURLITZER sells all musical instruments. You may take your choice of any of the instruments in our big, new catalog and we will send it to you for a week's free trial. We want you to compare it with other instruments—and to put it to any test. We want you to use it just as if it were your own. Then, after the free trial, you may decide if you wish to keep it. If you wish, you may return it at our expense. No charge is made for using the instrument a week on trial.

Convenient Monthly Payments

If you decide to buy—you may pay the low rock-bottom price in small installments, if you wish. 10 cents a day will buy a splendid triple silver-plated cornet. 45c a day will buy a saxophone. You will find over 2,000 instruments in our catalog from which you have to choose. Every one is backed by our guarantee. Every one is offered to you on the same liberal plan—because we know that the name which has been stamped on the finest musical instruments for 200 years still stands supreme. Wurlitzer has supplied the United States Government with trumpets for 55 years. Write today for our new catalog.

Send the Coupon

Send us your name and address on the coupon (or in a letter or post card) and get our new catalog. It takes 176 pages to show you the instruments from which you have to choose. The catalog is sent free, and without obligation to buy. Merely state what instruments interest you—and send your name. Don't delay—do it now.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
So. Wabash Ave., Chicago Dept. 1036
E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

WURLITZER
200 years of instrument making
Women of America
You, too, are called to the Colors

The Government calls upon you to prepare for War Service, offers you the opportunity to fight for liberty and freedom side by side with the men of the nation.

The Service to which you are summoned is not easy in any way—it requires endurance, singleness of purpose, devotion and utter disregard of personal desires and pursuits.

The Government places in your hands a great responsibility in the full expectation and belief that you will let nothing weigh in the balance against the fact that

Your Country Needs You

Many thousands of graduate nurses have been withdrawn from civilian practice for military duty. There is urgent need for many more with our fighting forces over seas. Unless more nurses are released from duty here our wounded men over there will suffer for want of nursing care. And they cannot be released without your help.

The nation must have 25,000 student nurses now if we are to fulfill our duty to our sons who offer their bodies as bulwark between us and our enemies. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve will relieve a graduate nurse, and at the same time will swell the home army upon which we must rely to act as our second line of hospital defense.

Will You Accept the Opportunity and Responsibility? The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five. Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted to enroll as candidates for the Army School of Nursing, established under the authority of the Surgeon-General, with branch schools in the Military Hospitals, or to enroll as engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1st, 1919, to accept assignments to civilian nurses' training schools. Those who enroll will be sent at the beginning of the autumn and spring terms. Not every one who enrolls may be accepted; those of superior qualifications will have the preference.

There are 1579 nurses' training schools in the country. Some of these schools do not require even a full high-school education. On the other hand, a college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for special scientific training, or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools.

Enroll in the Student Nurse Reserve

Women who enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve will be assigned to these schools as vacancies occur. The term of training varies from two to three years. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

Every woman who completes the training course satisfactorily may be eligible for enrollment as a Red Cross Nurse and for Service with the Army or Navy Nurse Corps and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. And it should be remembered that practical nursing is part of the work of every training school and the student is not only learning but serving her country from the outset.

Board, lodging and tuition are free at most training schools, and in many cases a small remuneration is paid to cover the cost of books and uniforms.

The nation needs every nurse it can get to "keep up with the draft." The United States Student Nurse Reserve is the equivalent for women of the great national army training camps for soldiers. The nation will rely upon the student nurses to fight disease at home, to care for those injured and disabled in our hazardous war industries, and to make themselves ready to serve when the time comes as fully trained nurses, either abroad or at home.

For further information or for enrollment apply at the nearest Recruiting Station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. If you do not know address of your local Recruiting Station, write for information to Council of National Defense, Woman's Committee, Washington, D. C.

Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman
Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense

W. C. Gorgas
Surgeon General United States Army

H. P. Davison, Chairman
War Council, American Red Cross

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman
General Medical Board, Council of National Defense

UNITED STATES STUDENT NURSE RESERVE

Contributed through Division of Advertising

U. S. Gov't Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS MAGAZINE
The Secrets of Distinctive Dress

W hat is the secret of Petrova's charm? Have you ever tried to analyze it? The other evening I overheard two charmingly dressed women discussing this very question, as they came out of the theatre. One of them is the proprietress of an exclusive Fifth Avenue dressmaking establishment and for that reason her opinion was especially interesting to me.

"Petrova's charm," she was saying, "lies first of all, of course, in her art as a great actress. But blended with that is the charm of her charming personality. And she gives expression to that personality not only through the medium of facial expression and a superlative degree of grace, but also through dress. Her gowns are invariably distinctive, the little touches, the changing in line that makes a gown distinctively becoming to her."

And now that you think about it, don't you see that that clever modiste was absolutely right? Did you ever notice the difference in the appearance of women you meet on the street, in the stores and shops, at church, in the theatre or wherever you go? Always think of a few dressed so attractively, so faultlessly in taste that you cannot help admiring them.

These women often have no advantage in beauty over other women. Their advantage lies solely in the fact that they know how to apply the principles of artistic design, color harmony, becoming style and countless other secrets of personal attractiveness to express their individuality and make them always appear at their very best.

What would it mean to you to be able to express your own individuality in dress? Wouldn't you appreciate the satisfaction of knowing that every article of your attire is always becoming as well as stylish—an expression of yourself? I know you would and that is why I am sure you will welcome this news I have for the readers of Photoplay.

After long and painstaking study, with the help, advice and endorsement of creators and leaders of fashion, Mary Brooks Picken, herself one of America's greatest authorities on dress, has written a wonderful book. They called it "The Secrets of Distinctive Dress," and it is brimful from cover to cover with intimate facts about the style, design and harmony of fashionable gowns—little tricks of faultless taste—guarded secrets of fascinating women—and the principles underlying the development of social ease, grace, beauty and personal charm.

With the knowledge this book imparts so clearly, concisely and completely, any woman or girl, no matter where she lives, can become familiar with the beauty secrets of these enchanting women, and learn the fundamental principles of compelling admiration, attracting friends and developing a charming personality. For in this remarkable book all these things have been reduced to simple, practical rules that any woman can understand and apply.

"The Secrets of Distinctive Dress" holds a message for you. If you have been specially favored with natural grace and beauty of feature, this book will show you how to enhance your attractiveness. Or if you feel that you are "plain looking," if you have some little defects of figure, feature or complexion, if you realize that you do not make friends as rapidly as you should, if you are inclined to be backward, ill at ease in company and less popular than you would like to be, you can learn from "The Secrets of Distinctive Dress" just how to overcome these handicaps.

This book is so important, it can mean so much in helping every woman and girl to always appear charming and attractive, that the publishers want every woman to examine it for herself—without obligation or expense—in her own home. I have been authorized by them to say to readers of Photoplay that by merely filling out and mailing the coupon below, you can examine this new book in your own home for three days without sending a single penny in advance. If at the end of this time you feel that you can afford to be without its constant help and aid, return it and you will be under no obligation whatever. If you wish to retain it for your own, send only $2 and the book is yours.

Would You Like to Know—

How to develop poise? How to develop your individuality in dress? How to always appear at your best?

How to obtain adaptation? What kind of dress will give you a fashionable figure?

How to make yourself appear taller or shorter? What kind of dress will give you a fashionable figure?

How to make yourself appear more slender? How to make yourself appear more slender?

How to make your hat fit? How to make your hat fit?

How to make your hat fit the proportions of your face? How to make your hat fit the proportions of your face?

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How to make your hat fit the proportions of your bust? How to make your hat fit the proportions of your bust?

How to make your hat fit the proportions of your waist? How to make your hat fit the proportions of your waist?

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How to make your hat fit the proportions of your hips? How to make your hat fit the proportions of your hips?

How to make your hat fit the proportions of your legs? How to make your hat fit the proportions of your legs?
"You Have It In You"

If you like to draw, you have it in you to become a great cartoonist. There are opportunities every day in newspaper illustrating. Your salary will depend entirely upon how hard you work and how completely you have learned from the experience of others. Several of the Advisers on the Staff of the Federal School of Applied Cartooning make more than $100 a day. In this field there are just as many opportunities for women as for men.

The Federal Course gives you the benefit of the experience of America's 31 greatest cartoonists. You study from the experience of McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, Briggs, the originator of "When a Feller Needs a Friend" and "Skinny," Herb Johnson of the Saturday Evening Post, Sid Smith, the creator of "Doc Yak" and the 27 other leaders.

"A Road to Bigger Things"

We have prepared a booklet showing studio pictures of these great cartoonists. It tells how they took advantage of their opportunities and describes the Federal Course in detail. We will send this to you for 6 cents in stamps if you will write us at once. Don't put this matter off just because it is summer. Now is the time to make your plans. Simply write, "Please send by return mail your booklet 'A Road to Bigger Things,'" and address your letter to:

Federal School of Applied Cartooning
898 Federal Schools Building
Minneapolis, Minn.

Sexual Knowledge

Illustrated

By Whitfield Scott Ball, M. D., Ph. D.

Sex Facts Made Plain

What every young man and every young woman should know

$1.00

Postpaid

Mailed in plain wrapper

Table of contents and testimonials on request


Music Taught In Your Home Free

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895
Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc.

So you can read music like this quickly

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE

$1.00

Write the Words for a Song

We write music and guarantee publisher's acceptance. Submit poems on war, love, or any subject.

Chester Music Company
838 South Dearborn Street, Suite 251
Chicago, Illinois

Who will write the Song Hit of the War?

With this country entering its second year in the "World War," it is essential that the songs which will be known as the "Hit of the War" be justly made its appearance. While it is true that such war songs as "Over There," "Liberty Bell," and "It's a Grand Old Flag" have made some impression, there is one song which has not yet been sung by the lesser known composer. "It's a Love Way To Timbuctoo," which has been the great favorite of the "Four Freedoms." As many as several of the nation's leading composers and lyric writers have been requested to write such a song. It appears that it is still waiting.

Have you an idea which song might be sung as the subject for a Patriotic or War Song? If so, you may accept some valuable information and assistance by writing for a Free Copy of our new booklet entitled "Song Writers' Manual and Guide." We revise our new booklet which contains everything in full.

Knickerbocker Studios, 8th Street, N. Y. C.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN YOUR HOME FREE

Write the Words for a Song

PHOTOPLAY

Magazine—Advertising Section

What $1 Will Bring You

More than a thousand pictures of photoplayers and illustrations of their work and pastime.

Scores of interesting articles about the people you see on the screen.

Splendidly written short stories, some of which you will see acted at your moving picture theater.

The truth and nothing but the truth, about motion pictures, the stars, and the industry.

You have read this issue of Photoplay so there is no necessity for telling you that it is one of the most superbly illustrated, the best written and the most attractively printed magazine published today—and alone in its field of motion pictures.

Slip a dollar bill in an envelope addressed to

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE
Dept. 7-0, 350 N. Clark St., Chicago

and receive the October issue and five issues thereafter.

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE

Department 7-0
350 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith $1.00 (Canada $1.25) for which you will kindly enter my subscription for PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE for six months, effective with the Oct., 1918, issue.

Send to...

Street Address...

City...

State...

Every advertisement in PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
Personalities and Productions

Goldwyn Pictures are produced to appeal to America's quality audiences. They are beautifully constructed and directed under the watchful eyes of dramatic and technical masters. They are wholesome and clean. They have won the approval of audiences in the large cities and small towns throughout the nation.

Offering the great stars whose pictures surround this announcement, and with other stars to be announced, Goldwyn naturally lays tremendous emphasis upon the power and the quality of the stories selected for such important artists.

Throughout the coming year you, as a patron of the theatre, will be able to accept the words "It's a Goldwyn Picture" as denoting perfection in entertainment on the screen.

GOLDWYN PICTURES CORPORATION
Samuel Goldfish, President
16 East 42nd Street
New York City

Pauline Frederick
Geraldine Farrar
Mabel Normand
Rex Beach
Mae Marsh
Madge Kennedy
Tom Moore
Stars of the Photoplay

Reduced to 25c per copy while this edition lasts

Walton, N. Y.
I am more than delighted with my copy of "Stars." Enclosed find 50 cents for another. Really I wouldn't miss it if I had to pay $5 for it. Everyone that comes to our house wants one.

JENNIE NORTH.

Port Royal, S. C.
Received "Stars of the Photoplay," and wish to say a better collection could not have been gotten. Am more than pleased with same. Thank you very much indeed for publishing such a beautiful book. Sincerely,

GEORGE GUIDO,
U. S. Marine Band.

Chicago
Many thanks for the book, "Stars of the Photoplay." This is certainly a fine collection of photographs, and is well worth 50 cents, especially when it is remembered that this amount alone is charged for a single photo by many of the stars themselves.

ROBT. S. COLLINS.

Money cheerfully refunded if Edition does not meet with your entire satisfaction

Handsome bound De Luxe Edition, latest Photographs of the Leading Motion Picture Artists, containing a clear and comprehensive sketch of their career.

One hundred Art Portraits printed on high quality, glazed paper. For reference the De Luxe Edition has no equal. Obtained only through

Photoplay Magazine

Thousands of copies sold at the former price of fifty cents and considered well worth it. Read what some enthusiastic purchasers have said about this remarkable volume.

Mail us the coupon below properly filled out, together with 25c, stamps, money order or check, and a copy will be sent prepaid parcel post to any point in the United States or Canada.

Photoplay Magazine
DEPT.O, 350 N. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE
Dept. O, 350 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Gentlemen: Enclosed please find [ ] Stamps, [ ] Check for 25c, for which you may send me one copy of "Stars of the Photoplay."

Name

Address
Adopt a SOLDIER and Supply him with "SMOKES" for the Duration of the WAR!

YOU know that our fighting men are begging for tobacco. Tobacco cheers them. They need it. "Send more cigarettes." "We can't get half enough smokes over here." "A cigarette is the first thing a wounded man sounds for." Almost every mail brings many thousands of such requests.

Let's "come across." Now that our boys are suffering and dying in the trenches, it would be a shame if we could not supply them with the things they crave, need and must have.

$1.00 a Month Keeps a Soldier Supplied—Will YOU Be a "BIG BROTHER" or a "BIG SISTER" to a Lonely Fighting Man?

Please don't say, "Oh, there's plenty of time. I'll send my contribution later." Dig down for his tobacco cheer now, today!—all that you honestly feel you can spare. And that can't be half what he really deserves, for his service can't be measured by dollars. Adopt a regiment if you have the means.

A War Souvenir For You

A feature of this fund is that in each package is enclosed a new card addressed to the donor. If it is possible for the soldier receiving the tobacco to mail you this post card receipt, it will be a war souvenir you treasure forever.

Every dollar sends four 45c packages of tobacco.

Mail the money and coupon right now.

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE TOBACCO FUND"

25 West 44th Street, New York City

Depository: Irving National Bank, N. Y.

"I wish you all possible success in your admirable effort to get our boys in France tobacco."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Endorsed by

The Secretary of War

The Secretary of the Navy

The Adjutant General

The Chief of Staff

The President

Cardinal Gibbons

Lyma Abbott

and the entire nation

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE TOBACCO FUND"

25 W. 44th St., New York

GENTLEMEN: In order to do our part to help the American soldiers who are fighting our battle in France, I will adopt a soldier and send him $1.00 a month to supply him with "smokes" for the duration of the war.

I send you herewith my contribution towards the purchase of tobacco for American soldiers. This does not obligate me to contribute more.

Name

Address

Some Facts about the World's Greatest School!

The first student was enrolled in the International Correspondence Schools on October 6, 1891. Today the records of the Schools show an enrollment of over 2 million. This is over six times greater than the total enrollment of Harvard in the 25 years since its organization. It is more than ten times greater than the total enrollment of Yale since its doors swung open in 1701.

It is over five times the total enrollment of all colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States combined.

I. C. S. text-books are used in class-room work and for reference purposes by 464 universities, colleges, government, and technical schools, by the U. S. Navy Department in its Shipboard Training Schools, and by many of the largest industrial corporations.

About 500 students each month report advancement or salary increases as a result of I. C. S. training. Reports of 1,000 typical students show that at time of enrollment their average weekly income was $3.46. At the time they recently reported advancement their average weekly income was $9.49, an increase in earning power of $6.03 per week through I. C. S. Training.

Reports on 7,000 typical students show 14,089 now receiving $15.00 a year or more; 2,415 receiving $25.00 or more; 43 receiving $50.00 or more; 99 receiving $100.00 or more; and 2 with annual incomes of $25,000 or more.

Note the number of I. C. S. Students in your State

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Navy, 11,500……. Total, 7,006,870
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This attractive, sanitary machine draws the trade and makes money fast—in stores, on corner counters, in theater and hotel lobbies, near picture shows, baseball parks, amusement resorts, etc.

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NATIONALLY known commercial artists and illustrators are often paid $1000.00, or more, for single pictures or designs—and even at such prices cannot meet the demand for their work. Many of them, as well as men—earn yearly incomes that would look good to many captains of industry.

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The modern business world today demands "more trained commercial artists." Thousands of advertisers, periodicals, publishers and others buy millions of dollars' worth of designs and illustrations every year. After the War this need will be intensified. Be ready!

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To you, also, is open this wonderful new method of properly training your artistic ability for practical results. Federal Training has been endorsed by leading designers, illustrating companies and commercial art studios as America's Foremost Course in Commercial Designing.

On the Federal Advisory Council (some of the members are shown here) are such men as Charles E. Chambers, Magazine and Story Illustrator, whose drawings for "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" in Cosmopolitan are familiar to millions; Frank D. Sands, "Painter with the Pen," whose wonderful line drawings are constantly appearing in magazines; Harold Gray, Designer for the Gomham Company; D. J. Lyra, head of the Art Department for the Chicago Tribune; Edw. V. Brewer of "Cream of Wheat" fame, and others, each of whom has won true success through persistent study and training. You can now take advantage of the things they have learned by years of hard work and digging, for us. Federal Course contains exclusive original lessons especially prepared by each man for the purpose.

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Today the trained commercial illustrator earns a splendid income—but in the great commercial war sure to come after peace is declared, men and women with properly trained ability will be even more vital—and paid accordingly.

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Gentlemen: Please send me "Your Future," for which I enclose 6 cents in stamps. Also explain your special "Preparedness Offer.

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Captain Leslie T. Peacocke's remarkably popular book on the craftsmanship of scenario writing. It is a complete and authoritative treatise on this new and lucrative art. This book teaches everything that can be taught on the subject.

Written by a master craftsman of many years' experience in studios. It contains chapters on construction, form, titles, captions, detailing of action; also a model scenario from a library of scripts which have seen successful production. This book will be of especial value to all who contemplate scenario writing, and who do not know scenario form. In other words, it will be invaluable to the man or woman who has a good story, but who does not know how to put it together.

The price is 50 cents, including postage charges. Send for it today.

ADDRESS DEPT. 10-0
PHOTOPLAY PUBLISHING CO., 350 N. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO
War and the Fifth Estate

A BUGLE shrilled in the darkness of the big theatre. The pictured actors ran to the window of the Paris hotel. Far down the street came a flutter of flags. The bugle call sounded again and then on the screen were flashed the words, "The Americans have come!"

It was the climax of a picture that had stirred every emotion. Men and women had wept and laughed and shuddered as war’s comedy and tragedy sprang into being before them. They had seen the German horde sweep down into France, they had seen the poilus standing up under the withering fire of the boche artillery; they had gone into the trenches and fought alongside these brave sons of a brave nation, and now came the thrilling sight of men of their own flesh and blood marching to join in the struggle for democracy.

Do you wonder that they cheered and cheered and cheered again, standing in their seats with tears running down their cheeks, cheering until far up the hanging globes of the highest lights shook at the storm of it?

To every man and woman in that great theatre the war became from that time forth a living, breathing thing. No longer a remote passage at arms in distant lands, it was brought before their very eyes in all its grimness and glory.

And here was but one of countless such experiences that have their counterparts in moving-picture houses the country over.

The Greeks believed that drama had a cleansing effect upon all those who watched it. They believed that it purged a man’s soul of the baser things, lifting it up to the heights of the emotions rising out of the acted scenes.

If this world-old theory is indeed true, what a mighty cleansing the soul of this nation has experienced in watching the drama of war as portrayed by the moving picture!

It was not the fault of the American people that they did not realize the full meaning of the war from the outset. There was little reason why they should have. All too many of those who were shouting, “Wake Up, America!” were men (and women, too) who heretofore had held themselves coldly aloof from America’s democratic aspirations and dreams. They were not the sort the people trusted, they did not speak the people’s language and some parts of the nation waited to be shown.

They were shown. They are being shown today. With their own eyes they saw America arming. They saw their boys change from slouching, callow youths into upstanding, responsible men in the magic crucibles of cantonment and training camp. They saw the vast trains of supplies being moved to feed these men better than any army is being fed. They saw the workers in the munitions plants forging weapons for America’s fighters and they saw the finished products, those splendidly trained soldiers of ours, marching aboard the transports.

As they gained a first-hand knowledge of events from the physical pictures on the screens, their mental pictures of the war broadened into a true perspective of its overwhelming importance.

Today as they see our khaki in Paris, on Flanders fields, in the American-held trenches, they grasp the meaning of it all with a human understanding that never could be cajoled by orations or essays.

All the Allied governments have been quick to realize the outstanding importance of the Motion Picture as a moulder of public sentiment, a stabilizer of civilian morale.

They have called up the best brains of the business and put them to work devising the most efficient methods of screen propaganda. In Washington whole offices are devoted to this vital work. Pictures of America’s preparation and landing in France are shipped regularly to Spain, South America and other neutrals. What they have done in offsetting the thoroughly organized German propaganda in these countries may never be known but we can be sure their influence is felt.

Nor is it alone for propaganda purposes that the governments so universally look to the Motion Picture. They have not neglected the recreational value of the screen. At one time in the first black days of the war the authorities decided to close the Motion Picture houses of Paris. They soon saw their mistake. There were very definite evidences of the dangerous effects of depression caused by lack of the accustomed diversion. Like individuals, nations cannot afford to dwell too persistently upon the one thought of war. Man must have his lighter moments if he would face the sterner ones.

The splendid service rendered by the Motion Picture in the sale of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps, in the promotion of the work of the Food Administration and the numerous other war activities need not be emphasized here. It is familiar to anyone who has been in a motion-picture house since April, 1916.

In a time of world agony there comes the Moving Picture to lure the tortured mind into pleasant places, to hearten the desolate, refresh the weary.

Well may we call the Motion Picture the Fifth Estate. It has worthy proved its right to stand beside the Press as the new expression of our new Democracy. On the screen, Man sees his brother Man and his heart goes out to him in the true spirit of fraternity.

Now this Fifth Estate has its interpreter and the name of that interpreter is PHOTOPLAY. Where the Motion Picture goes, PHOTOPLAY goes. Whom the Motion Picture interests, PHOTOPLAY interests. In picture and in type it is the magazine of the Motion-Picture world that reflects most accurately the most important developments in that world. Like the Motion Picture, its appeal is human and universal.
What causes skin blemishes

The way to remove blemishes and to remove their cause

Everyone is immediately attracted by a clear skin—soft, free from blemishes and unsightly spots.

Every girl longs for it.

If your skin is not as clear as you would love to have it, find out just what is causing the blemishes that mar it.

Then start at once to remove not only the blemishes, but their cause.

Skin specialists say they are tracing fewer and fewer skin troubles to the blood—and more to the bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores with dust, soot and grime.

To keep your skin clear from the spots and blemishes caused in this way, you must remove the blemishes you already have and prevent the appearance of fresh ones.

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap and then dry your face. Now dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this soap cream and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully with clear, hot water; then with cold.

Use this treatment regularly until the blemishes disappear, and supplement it with the regular use of Woodbury's in your daily toilet. This will keep your skin so firm and active that it will resist the frequent cause of blemishes.

The detergent cake of Woodbury's will last for a month or six weeks of any facial treatment and for general cleansing use for that time. For sale at drug stores and toilet goods counters throughout the United States and Canada.

Send for sample cake of soap with booklet of famous treatments and samples of Woodbury's Facial Cream and Facial Powder

Send 6c for a trial size cake (enough for a week or ten days) of any Woodbury Facial treatment together with the booklet of treatments, "A Skin You Love to Touch." Or for 6c we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream and Facial Powder.

Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 133 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 500 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ontario.

If your skin is pale and sallow, try the new steam treatment given in the booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch." With your Woodbury's Facial Soap you will get one of these interesting booklets.

A SKIN YOU LOVE-TO-TOUCH

Woodbury's Facial Soap

Woodbury's Facial Cream and Facial Powder.
FEW young women have given as many delightful characterizations as Jane Grey. Remember her in the old Triangle pictures? Recently, on the stage, she took Marjorie Rambeau's place in "Eyes of Youth," and played "De Luxe Annie."
IT'S so seldom that one discovers the vivid Norma Talmadge in anything even remotely suggesting repose that this is a most unusual picture. Whoever called Norma "the miniature dynamo" had never seen this pose.

ONLY Kate Bruce—"Aunty Bruce"—as he called her—could make little Ben Alexander cry at the proper times in "Hearts of the World." Here are Ben and his REAL mother, in a very unteary moment.
Perhaps you had your first view of Martha Mansfield in an Essanay-Max Linder production. She was with Harold Lockwood in "Broadway Bill," and "the spoiled girl" in James Montgomery Flagg's series. Now she's in the "Follies."
In getting Fred Stone, the Photoplay crossed its Rhine. The most popular American comedian—with the possible exception of Al Jolson—is a man of wealth and world-wide theatrical influence. He is completing his first Zukor-Lasky picture.
FLOWERS and birds and sunsets and girls haven't needed any added charms for quite a good many centuries. For instance, here is Marie Prevost, whose dressmaker hasn't contrived much of anything, and yet—Marie is still in Sennett's pictures.
This year the continent did not threaten to divide that redoubtable stage-screen pair, Geraldine Farrar and her husband, Lou Tellegen, for Farrar is making pictures in the East. A dual film venture for Farrar and Tellegen has been predicted.
WALLACE MCDONALD, not long ago with Vitagraph, and recently with Triangle, has a splendid baritone voice—and is going to war!

IRVING CUMMINGS, now leading man with Kitty Gordon, was a favorite in those "early days" of four years ago and a greater one now.

JOHN BOWERS has signed a contract to appear as a leading man in World films. Several years ago he played opposite Mary Pickford. Married.

EUGENE O'BRIEN has risen to stellar dimensions, as a leading man, without being starred. It is reported that he is to have his own company.
LOIS MEREDITH'S most recent screen appearance was with Sergeant Empey in "Over the Top." She is equally well known on stage and screen. She starred in "Help Wanted," and has been featured by Vitagraph, Pathe, and Lasky.
THE world is at the end of an epoch. The Great War is as much of a milestone as the Great Deluge.

And after the deluge, what?

We believe that this is the finale, for the present generation at least, of mere material invention and mere commercial expansion for gain. Commerce and invention have been rising like a vast utilitarian flame for a half century.

It is altogether probable that the war will be followed by an age of stupendous spiritual discovery, and related to this of course, a revival of art such as the world has not seen since the Italian Renaissance.

The greatest things in the world remain to be discovered, and none of them are merely material. They are awesome things, things which we speak of in whispers . . . the relation of the human brain and that mystic impelling force which for want of a better name we call the soul . . . the problems of life and death . . . the riddles of the cosmic universe.

These vast things must, in their very nature, have the most stupendous reflexes in imagination. Imagination’s one expression is art, in some form or other. And the art of the twentieth century—the pre-eminently faithful, graphic, living art of today—is the Moving Picture.

What Music has meant to Italy, Painting to France, the Novel to Russia and Dramatic Literature to England, the Moving Picture will mean to America. Yesterday America was the only believer in the Moving Picture; today it is the only developer; tomorrow it will be the only master of the craft. It is destiny that this craft shall be the arm of our ingenuity and the vehicle of our imaginations.

Veritably, as The Day of Materialism and Imperialism is waning, The Day of the Literature of Light is dawning.
The peculiar necessities of their Alpine warfare has led the sturdy Italians into a conflict almost as upside down as that waged by the airmen. Here is a "trench" not in the Alps, but on the Tagliamento river. One would believe that whoever constructed such a trench, could, if occasion arose, do the most beautiful fancy work — provided all their time were not taken up decimating the Austrian Empire.

The danger of a surprise attack, or an air-bomb, or a filtration of deadly gas, isn't much of a worry to these United States troops, asleep in a dugout right where the fight is at its hottest. They have warmth, which is a manifest necessity in the cool nights of Northern France, and they have just had something to eat, which is a happy thought anywhere, and they are ready for anything that comes.

Here are two Sammies posted in an advanced shell hole, not, however in "No-Man's Land." This particular bit of gnashed ground is just behind the front line diggings, and serves to give the Americans their final training. At this moment they are observing Hun airships criss-crossing the air above their heads, and — you will note by the tensely-grasped rifles — they are not at all unwilling to have these buzzards of the sky come within sniping range. This is one of the first pictures to arrive in this country showing Americans actually bearing the burden of the world-war at the front.
Will another Meissonier arise to paint the grim yet occasionally beautiful drama of this war? Let us hope so, for with a world embattled there is warlike splendor of a sort that—let us hope—we shall never see again. Occasionally there is a gentler touch which might have done honor to the soft tints of Corot. This French sentry, for instance, perched on the wall of a ruined chateau, could be the centerpiece of an exhibit in any Salon.

Here lies indisputable photographic evidence of the end of at least one of the great new German U-boats. It lies, a total wreck, on the coast of Wissant, near Calais. The boat was captured by the French, and the crew were taken prisoners by Belgian cavalry. This picture gives a remarkable view of the general lines of the Kaiser's new weapon of the seas, and—sinister thought!—it is a pity that it and some more like it cannot be shown through the German Empire.
MR. JOHNSON has long been recognized as the leading commentator that the new art of the Photoplay has yet developed in its twin brother in art, literature. At the conclusion of a year’s leave of absence from his editorial desk, spent in the studios of the East and West, he has returned, bringing with him a deeper appreciation of and faith in the great mission of the motion picture, a greater Tolerance (if possible), and a vast storehouse of information. Like a surgeon seeking more light, in diagnostic study he has attended clinics, and done research work. His remarkable literary abode, with which the readers of Photoplay are familiar, gives him the facility to pass his information on and to aid in a constructive manner in the development of the greatest Art which America has given to the world—the Photoplay. We are glad to welcome him back. We know our readers will be gratified by his return.—THE PUBLISHERS.

O UR government has wisely determined that traitors are of two classes: those who actually give aid and comfort to the enemy, and those who do nothing except deride the efforts of others, while offering no help, making no sacrifice, proferring no service, themselves. Those classifications have a place in the arts as well as in war.

A year ago I left the secure trench of Photoplay Magazine to advance into the no-man’s land of actual picture-making. I wanted experience. I got it. I made experiments. A few of these were successes. I wished to find out what sort of fellows the men behind the pictures really are. I found out. I wished to know why we don’t get better pictures, and a larger percentage of good pictures. I discovered some of the reasons—not all of them, or even half of them, for here’s where one has to back up experience with theory.

My first impulse, upon once more tumbling over the sandbags, and finding my feet on the fire-step, is to cry "Have a Heart!"

I am going to say this: the chief thing wrong with motion pictures today is the class of intelligent people who continually find fault with them.

I mean authors of repute and power; the progressives among actors and actresses; established theatrical managers; professional critics and commentators; leaders of society and civic bodies whose function it is to turn their following toward some form of art or other.

Let me explain still further:

We have come to the end of the Motion Picture’s kindergarten years. The mechanical epoch, the toy era, is quite over. The Motion Picture is today in a death grapple with an invisible Prussian—a spirit of skepticism which would condemn it to an eternal triviality, making the screen a languid diversion for children, cooks on a holiday, ingénues, and business men in the siesta hour.

The Motion Picture has gone as far as it can in the paths which it has always followed. By every justice that art and culture possess, it is due, from now on, to be a genuine artistic force, a cultural, permanent force, and that it cannot be unless intelligent men and women will lend it not only their fullest support but their uttermost faith. That they have never done, but if they do not do it now, they are committing treason against the artistic liberties of the world. They will be guilty of crushing the one art contribution of the twentieth century beneath a bigotry which would have done credit to the fourteenth.

The director and the star dominate the production side of the picture business today. You hear a good deal about stellar tyranny, and almost nothing about the Commune of the director. Yet there he stands—obscure, but an oft-multiplied little Czar.

Of course the directoral problem is a real one. The directors grew to be bosses because they had to be—they had to write their own stories as well as choose them, and after that, adapt them to their people and their conditions. That wasn’t any desire to wear shoulder-strap; it was the first
Heart

faith behind the Motion Picture, to
A familiar Voice, aroused by
tolerance, and tells you why.

Johnson

law of survival. However, like the descendants of the first
feudal strong men, many of the directors have grown to be
robber-barons, and inflict on their proprietors and their
public the brassy sheen of small-time taste, feeble education
and colossal egotism.

Now then, what do we want from the intelligent men
and women who are the progressive and creative forces of
the U. S.?

Like America's militant allies, we want and must have
pretty nearly everything.

In the first place we want unquestioning, enthusiastic
belief in this truth: the Motion Picture, the greatest dis-
covery of the arts, is the instrument of destiny in bringing
men and their motives together throughout the world,
and is as well a disseminator of knowledge and a pur-
evour of beauty and emotion.

When all those who count themselves leaders of
thought believe in the Motion Picture as they be-
lieve in the Novel, the Play, Music and Painting,
we shall receive the full and heartfelt co-opera-
tion of every man and woman who can write
or make or procure an artistic thing.

First of all, we need the sincere co-operation of
the author himself—not the author's by-
products.

We need painters. We need designers. We
need the fashioners of style. We need poets.
We need wits and epigrammatists and all
the rapiers of letters—for the Motion Pic-
ture's mightiest corps and chief reliance,
the Photoplay, depends much upon the
written word. We need mechanical in-
ventors and chemical experimenters. We
need opticians with imagination and mod-
ists who know the value of color in
photography.

Lest some member of the Author's Union
assassinate me for inferring that the author,
not the illiterate picture-manager, is to
blame for a lack of literary sincerity among
the cameras, let me explain: this is a two-
sided quarrel. For one author who has
been done brown, insulted, and thrown out
over the back fence, there are twenty who
do nothing but snort and sneer, extending
a cordial raspberry to all things picturis-
c-and perfectly willing, too, to pick up
some loose change by dashing off an idle
scenario now and then. And for as much as pos-
sible, for it is no sin for anyone to charge double price to
the government and the movies.

There you have some of the external facts in the case.
Have a heart!
Have a heart and help. If you don't, I tell you that as

sure as we're both here, the Motion Picture—and the
Photoplay, which is the Motion Picture's biggest and finest
expression—will come to a full stop.

Let me come back to the war for one more illustration:
one day's battle now uses up more ammunition than Napo-
leon required to carve an em-

The chief thing wrong with motion pictures today
is the class of intelligent people who continually find
fault with them.
lar, are correspondingly just as overwhelming. To progress it must have not a novelty here and there, but a stupendous torrent of spiritual emotions, mental ideas and physical material.

The Whole People have got to put their whole faith back of the War to bring it to an end, and behind the Photoplay to make it continue.

Before I sat down to write these paragraphs it seemed to me that the mechanical difficulties—the internal problems—were the paramount issue. You see, we have made them secondary, but they are very real, too, and I want to show some of them to you.

You are responsible for the first and biggest one: the vast number of photoplays necessary. In your down-town theatres you kick if you don’t have a daily change of bill; in your resident districts you must have a new one every other day. No publication—not even Montgomery Ward’s catalogue—could hold up to that demand. The theatres wouldn’t attempt it. Yet, cultivating this optic intemperance deliberately, you spread your groans all over the highway because you don’t find invariable masterpieces.

Have a heart!

For the illiterate captioneer, the careless director, the time-clock scenarist, the perfumy scene-builder, the prima-donna actor, the male or female vampire and the managerial panderer I offer no excuses under any circumstances.

Not to continue a weary cataloguing, let’s take two or three specific instances of great obstacles never even thought of by the casual observer.

California is considered a paradise of light. And so it is—when its sunshine falls from a perfectly clear sky. But many of the spring and summer months are marked by a variable haze: light which is of one degree to the eye, and of many degrees to the camera. Now, lights in a picture must “match up.” So, sometimes, day after day, a company will set out to continue or complete one or more exterior sequences and find it impossible to do so because “the light doesn’t match.” Meanwhile, stellar salaries go on, overhead expense piles up—and the program is waiting. Eventually the picture must be completed regardless.

The war is increasing the laboratory chief’s problems day by day. Perfect moonlight effects were gotten in the aniline dyes imported from Germany before the war. That dye is gone. Eventually, we shall have as good or better, made domestically—but we haven’t it yet. Developing and printing materials have not only increased nearly 2000 per cent in price, but are almost impossible to get. No firm is able, today, to get anywhere near the quota of new cameras it is willing to pay for. Each one that it does get costs as much as a high-class automobile!

Most of the production departments are located, per artistic necessity, in California, while their executive offices exist, per business necessity, in New York. Three thousand miles apart, and oftentimes not even the whole labor of the Western Union is able to make them understand each other.

The problem whose rack and anguish never relents, the nightmare that shares your plate at the table and roosts on your bedposts at night, is Time! The awful urge of speed saturates and tinges every department of Photoplay endeavor.

Time! a galley-boss born of feverish competition and public fastidiousness that forces producers to produce on an inviolable scale whether art be fleeting, or lethal for any one of a number of unavoidable causes. The fact that it may require time for the mountains to go to Mohamet finds no recognition in the film booking agencies, pushed by the exhibitors who are pushed by the exhibitor’s patrons. Time balls up the leading woman’s costumes, makes a machine out of the most enthusiastic scenario-writer, makes a sawmill of the cutting-room, interferes, even, with proper locations.

In the Restaurant Royale, in Chicago, I heard a swarthy-faced engineer, at an adjoining table, sharply criticize Triangle’s “Hard-Rock Breed” because the rock location wasn’t “hard rock,” after all.

I was intimately concerned with the finding of locations for that particular picture. We went seventy miles every day, by motor, to get to the rock-drillings that were shown—seventy miles, from the coast to the interior of San Bernardino county, and there wasn’t what the engineering profession knows as hard rock work within two hundred miles of Los Angeles at that particular time. If there had been hard rock within one hundred miles we would have reached it. For picture purposes all real rock excavation, on a large scale, is practically the same. We ought to have had it, perhaps, to satisfy the two-score men in the United States who in a few scenes could detect the difference. But just then we couldn’t get it, and we did the best we could.

Have a heart, Mr. Engineer! The theatre men, because of a bit of jealousy; the literary men, because of class pride and a lot of real wrongs at the hands of the pirates and ignorant elbowers who have infested this business; the professionally cultured, by reason of their habits of thought—these, and others, have a motto upon their walls which says: “The Movies are Anthemia, and They who traffic therein are Sluggards, or Thieves, or both.”

Let us destroy that sentiment wherever we find it, for it is the delusion of Pharisees who close their eyes and stop their ears against the truth.

There are robbers in National Banks, and sensualists in the Church and Heaven knows how many half-wits in the colleges. Must the Moving Picture and the Photoplay be contamined by use of the scars of speed and the pickpockets among its camp-following?

Have a heart!
MARILYN kept right on with her knitting although her eyes were so brimmed with tears that the stitches seemed blurred and distorted. She was doing her best to hide in a corner of the spacious, bright hall which was used as a work-room by the Ladies' Loyalty League and which was at this moment filled with chattering femininity. Most of these "volunteer workers" were of high school age and, in the midst of this gay, fashionably dressed crowd, Marilyn looked like a little grey moth that had somehow strayed into a bevy of butterflies.

She was waiting, nerves on edge, for the taunts which had become a familiar part of the afternoon's conversation. Whenever there was a lull in the chatter, it was customary to "get a rise out of Marilyn" and, with the unconscious cruelty of youth which has never known suffering, the girls had seized upon her one sensitive subject. She was used to being twitted about not having a beau—as long as she could remember she had been called an old maid and she had learned not to mind. But, since the war had broken out and she had watched the long lines of gallant fellows on their way to the front, the thought that there was not one of them to whom she could send candy and cigarettes and good cheer, had become almost more than she could bear. The girls' chatter about their soldier sweethearts, left her sick with loneliness and this they knew and found exceedingly funny.

In spite of her struggle for self-control, one huge tear rolled down her cheek and splashed on the khaki-colored sock she was knitting. Gwendolyn's quick eyes saw it and sparkled maliciously.

"Feeling blue, Marilyn?" she cooed in honeyed tones. "Are you crying over your lover at the front? Don't be bashful—show us his picture."

Twenty pairs of bright eyes were raised from their work to watch the fun. Marilyn winced like a little hunted animal, then gulped twice and suddenly became calm. A wild idea had entered her head and out of her desperation, she acted on it almost involuntarily.

"I haven't his picture with me," she said, steadily. "But I can tell you his name. It is—" she hesitated for a fraction of a second and then added in a rush, "It is Captain John Whitney Marshall. Perhaps you have heard of him."

Heard of him! The name of General Pershing himself could hardly have caused more excitement. For weeks, Captain Marshall had been heralded in the papers as the latest "American Ace," the valiant young aviator who had become the terror of the German aerial fleet. Marilyn caught eagerly at the first murmur of surprise and ad-
mination and then to her terror heard it change to incredulity. To keep her courage from failing utterly she plunged forward still deeper.

"He isn't my sweetheart though," she gasped hurriedly. "He's my husband. We were married secretly before he left for the front." And then, unable longer to keep back the burst of tears, she escaped in the buzz that followed her announcement.

Once out in the street, the realization of what she had done, descended in full force upon her. To her as to the other girls, Captain John Whitney Marshall was only a name to be honored. She had never even seen him although his picture in aviator's uniform, cut from a Sunday paper, had hung above her dresser for weeks. She was in for it now, however, there was nothing left but to see her story through and to find evidence that would support it.

In her bewilderment, she stopped for one dazed moment before a dingy little curio shop on the corner. Its window was filled with the usual motley collection of old jewelry, worn tapestries and dirty prints. In the foreground was a battered German helmet and an officer's leather belt, obviously placed there because of their timeliness. They gave Marilyn her second inspiration. She would buy them as relics of her mythical husband.

The proprietor who bargained with her was an unsavory looking creature with shifting eyes and cruel hands like claws. Once a voice from the back of the shop addressed him as "Blinky" and he answered with a volley of curses. Before she left, he had forced upon her the purchases for twice their value and with uncanny knowledge of her purpose, had sold her an old-fashioned wedding ring.

Meanwhile, the girls of the Ladies' Loyalty League were holding an indignation meeting in the deserted hall. The first impression made by Marilyn's earnestness had worn off and they all agreed that she was a horrid little storyteller who was trying to impose on their good-nature. She must be exposed at once and publicly, to teach her a lesson but they could not agree on the best method of making an example of her. Suddenly Gwendolyn had a bright thought.

"Captain Marshall's mother lives here," she announced. "You know their beautiful place they call Hillcrest. Let's write to her and tell her everything and invite her to our next meeting when Marilyn tells her story. She can show her up better than anyone."

And, with the shout of joy which greeted this suggestion, the Loyal Leaguers gathered about the table to compose a letter to Mrs. Marshall which would be tactful and at the same time justly indignant.

At the next meeting of the League, the twenty young patriots sat clustered about their guest who had just arrived in the Marshall limousine. They had all agreed secretly that she looked exactly as the mother of a hero should look—a gentle, distin-

ished woman with the unconsciously gracious manners of the true aristocrat. She had indicated from the first that she did not care to discuss the object of her visit and the girls were waiting with varying degrees of impatience, for Marilyn's arrival.

When the door finally opened and Marilyn stood on the threshold, all the Leaguers turned as one to face her. She made a pathetic, frightened little figure with her huge eyes staring through their shell-rimmed glasses and the German helmet and belt clasped tightly to her shabby blouse. She tried to slip into a seat but Gwendolyn, still with her honeyed smile, pressed forward, took her hand and led her forward to the guest.

"Let me present Mrs. John Whitney Marshall, wife of the famous aviator," she said sweetly. "We invited this lady here especially to meet you, Marilyn. Do tell her how it happened, my dear. It's all so thrilling."

Marilyn looked up into the kind brown eyes of their guest and had a wild impulse to throw her arms about the older woman's neck and confess everything. A suppressed chuckle from one of the girls brought her back to her original intention and she began the story which she had prepared carefully at home. It was a remarkable mixture of love and adventure Marilyn's powers but to-day—with upon her—the girl justice. As she the most salient facts, she turned to her trophies for support and held out
the helmet and the belt as dumb witnesses to her statements.

In the pause that followed, Mrs. Marshall spoke.

"I can't tell you how glad I am to meet you, my dear," she said gently. "You see, I'm John's mother."

The helmet fell crashing to the floor as Marilyn staggered back struck by the realization that she had been trapped. A burst of laughter from the girls who no longer tried to restrain their mirth, confirmed her assurance.

But Mrs. Marshall went on speaking. "My son wrote me all about it," she said to the dazed Marilyn. "I've been looking for you everywhere. Come here, dear child. I'm so glad I've found you."

Marilyn could only stare for a moment at the arms outstretched for her. Then the strain of the last hour broke and she fell sobbing into the embrace of the dear woman who, deceived or not, was at least for the moment, her friend.

* * * * * * * * *

Life at Hillcrest, where Marilyn was now established, would have been one untroubled round of luxury and comfort and sweet companionship if it had not been for the secret which was gnawing at her conscience. Every affectionate act on the part of Mrs. Marshall burned like a coal of fire until finally the girl could bear it no longer. One night, when her foster-mother left her with a goodnight kiss, she called her back and told her everything. Mrs. Marshall seemed, oddly enough, more bewildered than surprised and sat for some moments in silence as if seeking guidance for her next move. At last, she spoke.

"You must stay here, at least for the present," she said.

"Later we will decide what to do but until then never let anyone but ourselves suspect that you are not my son's wife," Marilyn promised with a deep sense of relief in her heart.

That night, Marilyn awoke suddenly from the most horrible of nightmares. With the terror of her imagined dangers still upon her, she jumped from her bed, ran out in the hall and fell almost into the arms of a young man, an utter stranger, who had come out of an adjacent room with an air of belonging there. At her shriek of surprise, Mrs. Marshall came out of her bedroom, cast a significant glance at the stranger, and led Marilyn away to her own room. In the midst of her soothing words of endearment, she explained that the stranger was a young chemist for whom she had fitted up a laboratory. "Mr. Hardwick is doing very important work for the Government," she told the girl. "Of course you must say nothing about his being here, for spies are constantly about." Marilyn promised again and went to sleep with the vivid memory of a pair of keen lovable blue eyes which her momentary glimpse of the stranger had impressed upon her.

As the days went by, Marilyn's visits to the laboratory became a regular part of the pleasant routine at Hillcrest. It was obvious that the chemist looked forward to them. At Mrs. Marshall's suggestion, she had discarded the black-rimmed glasses, loosened her primly knotted hair and turned from a meek little grub to a very fascinating butterfly. Without the slightest conceit, she realized that she was now a very pretty girl and the chemist's evident admiration did not seem incredible to her. Nevertheless, she was deeply disturbed at the situation which was developing.

Once he had raised her hand to his lips and then catching sight of her wedding ring, had dropped it with a look of searching inquiry. The pang which this unspoken question had brought her, made her realize how close and important a factor he had become in her life. She had left the laboratory hurriedly with some laughing excuse but the thought of that look still stabbed her and she felt that she was beginning to hate the soldier "husband" who was the unconscious cause of her suffering.

One evening, as she was dressing for dinner, her maid announced that "a person" downstairs insisted on seeing her. From the up-turned nose and general disgust of Celeste, Marilyn gathered that the "person" was of more or less objectionable and not to be encouraged. When she entered the reception, an evil-looking figure rose and came forward, fixing her with a steady menacing gaze. For a moment she had only a vague sense that she had seen this man before and then with a rush came back the memory of the dark, dingy curio shop and this face leering at her from behind the counter. It was Blinky. As the conviction flashed upon her she started back with a little cry.

Blinky grinned, insolently.

"Remember me now, don't you," he sneered. "I'm wise to your little game kiddo but there won't be any trouble if—" He crossed his palm with a significant gesture.

Marilyn felt the old terror sweeping over her. This crook had it in his power to spread broadcast the secret which she and Mrs. Marshall had so carefully guarded.
With a panic-stricken movement she tore from her neck the string of pearls which had been her birthday gift and held them out to him. Blinky clutched them in his claw-like hands, grinned his approval of her move and vanished without a word.

This incident served to strengthen her resolution to leave Hillcrest—a resolution which had already sprung from her growing love for the chemist. There had been no word or act that would serve as admission of the attraction they both felt but they were both unhappy and ill at ease in each other's presence. Drawn together by an almost irresistible force, they were still separated by the spectre of a wholly mythical husband. Marilyn lived in hourly fear of the consequences of revelation and finally decided to seek safety in flight.

When she announced her purpose to Mrs. Marshall, that lady met her resolve with frenzied entreaties to stay at all cost. The fervor of her pleadings surprised and puzzled Marilyn. She knew that Mrs. Marshall loved her and had expected some affectionate efforts to keep her in the house but there was something hysterical, almost terrified in the woman's determination to keep her there. She broke away after a painful scene and started back to her room, more than ever resolved to get herself and her few belongings out of the house which had held such joy and suffering for her.

As she passed the laboratory door, she became conscious of the penetrating and sinister odor of some gas, far more deadly than any that had before emanated from that hall of evil smells. She rushed to the door and threw it open. As she did so, a dark figure swayed past her and fell heavily to the floor. It was the chemist who had evidently just entered to investigate the accident and had been instantly overpowered by the fumes. A glance at the laboratory told the story—the jar which had contained the deadly gas lay smashed on the floor with a large rat which had knocked it over lying dead beside it.

Marilyn's shriek brought the butler to the scene and between them they managed to drag the unconscious man to a couch in the library. As Marilyn bent over the death-like figure, she looked up suddenly to see Mrs. Marshall standing in the hall. She seemed immovable for one moment and then rushed forward, brushing the butler and Marilyn aside.

"John," she cried, as she threw herself on her knees before the divan. "John—My son—Come back to me—"

The chemist's eyes slowly opened and he staggered uncertainly to his feet. "I'll be all right, in a moment, mother," he soothed her. " Didn't get enough of the stuff to do much harm, but another breath would have finished me."

As the servants helped him up to his room, Marilyn turned to the mother with flashing eyes.

"Then he," she said slowly, "is John Whitney Marshall."

The mother could only nod, pitifully.

"So that's why you let me come here," Marilyn stormed at her. "To make me a tool to help me trick my country! Oh, the coward, — the slacker—slacker—slacker!"

She whirled toward the door and would have flung herself out of the room but the mother called to her in a tone so full of anguish that there was no ignoring it. She came back slowly and stood before her, still trembling with fury.

(Continued on page 112)

Photoplay Magazine

The Service Star

NARRATED by permission from the scenario by Charles A. Logue, directed by Charles Miller, and produced by Goldwyn, with the following cast:

Marilyn March ..........Madge Kennedy
John Whitney Marshall, Clarence Oliver
"Blinky" ............Tammany Young
Jefferson, ..............Jules Cowles
Finkelstein .............William Bechtel
Mrs. Marshall.........Maude Turner Gordon
Gwendolyn Plummer ....Mabel Ballin
Aunt Judith ..........Victory Bateman
Marika ................Zula Ellsworth

In her mind's eye, Marilyn could see him standing before the army men—staunch and proud—reporting for service.
A Merry Hamlet

Conway Tearle is really cheerful—even before breakfast.

By Alison Smith

There is something about the name of Conway Tearle that suggests partings at twilight and the shadow of cypresses and other old, unhappy, far-off things, that are subtly tinged with melancholy. That is why, when I first met him in the prosaic light of an editorial office, I was so surprised that I forgot about being an interviewer. Instead of asking him about his favorite breakfast food, I blurted out, "You don't look a bit sad."

"I'm not sad," he answered, calmly, quite as if that were the right way to begin. "I am hopelessly, unromantically cheerful. I'm even one of those unpopular persons who are cheerful before breakfast. Yet, because I have played every variety of blighted being including Armand Duval, people think that I am like that all the time. They expect me to behave like Hamlet or the grave-digger."

You couldn't imagine anyone who looked less like a grave-digger. He had evidently just motored in from the country and he was as jaunty as sun-burn and an auto-cap could make him. He suggests outdoor sports in every move, without the slightest hint of the tragic situations which are his usual in-door sport behind the footlights. His buoyancy is different from the Douglas Fairbanks variety, however, and his grin is slightly quizzical, as though he were amused at himself for finding life so agreeable. His philosophy, I learned, has been gathered from all sorts and conditions of men whom he has met through his in-

Mr. Tearle—twice. His accompanist in the small picture is Mary Pickford's remarkable characterization, Unity, in "Stella Maris."
just like that down in Whitechapel. I met him while I was a pugilist."
"In a play, you mean," I gasped. "Not a real one."
"A real one," he insisted proudly. "All my family had been actors for generations and I decided that it was time to break away from the traditions. While I was trying to decide between the law and intensive farming, the opportunity to enter the ring came along and I jumped at it. It's a real science in itself and one that is much abused by outsiders. You can't stay in it if you are vicious. A clergyman even, can tread the primrose path on the quiet if he is so inclined, but a pugilist has to keep fit, physically and mentally, or he is knocked out."

"You've been reading 'Cashel Byron's Profession,'" I accused him.

"I know that pugilists were a decent lot before Shaw wrote that book," he answered calmly. "But then Shaw thinks he discovered the ten commandments. I don't like that school of dramatists although I did enjoy the character work in 'Major Barbara.' I like authors who write plays and books about what people do instead of what they feel and think. I don't like any kind of subjective writing. You can get the characters' mental state through their actions better than through what they say about themselves. I'd rather have people talk about their pet operation than about their emotions. And I don't like Ibsen."

This last was delivered as a simple positive statement and not with the "please-don't-publish-this" manner which usually accompanies such heresies. He doesn't like Ibsen and he doesn't care who knows it. And yet his art has been devoted to getting the more subtle nuances of emotion over across the footlights. Was this a mood, I wondered, or the same perverse desire that made the tragedian of the old legend long to be a clown?

The fact that Mr. Tearle was born in Brooklyn could not prevent him from having romantic antecedents. His family has been known for generations in Wales and Ireland and both the Conways and the Tearles are familiar and respected names in English theatrical history. His own work has been associated with a number of famous names including Sir Charles Wyndham and Ellen Terry. On the screen, one thinks of him as the restless artist in "The Common Law," the melancholy prince in "The Fall of the Romanoffs" and the mysterious South African miner in "The Judgment House." However, his philosophy may be, there is undoubtedly some quality in his personality that fits him for the more somber roles of life and he is usually identified with the hero who is a victim of fate's revenges and whose head is "bloody but unbowed."

And yet I know that when I see him again as a promising young barrister whose career has been ruined by a reckless woman whom he has just sent back to her husband, and when he stands before the fire-place, defying fate with that ironic twist to his mouth—

I just know that I will forget that he is cheerful before breakfast and that he doesn't like Ibsen.

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The Property Room
By
Charles
McMurdy

Center of Property Room of Triangle Studios, Culver City, Calif.

Here's the crowded storage-room of Filmiland's raw material—Curious accessories to deck the mimic scene;
Trappings and accoutrements for single reel or serial—
Stuff that dreams are made of—in the stockroom of the screen.

Bearskin rugs from Labrador and fishing nets from Brittany;
Rusty spurs from Gettysburg; a miner's pick from Nome;
Idols from Cambodia, besought in heathen litany;
A spinning wheel and stately clock from some Colonial home.

Here's a towering headdress worn by Dervish monks fanatical;
There's an ancient coat of mail—with many a dark red stain;
This old chest of ebony once bulged with gold piratical;
Loot of swarthy buccaneers along the Spanish Main.

Daggers that could tell a tale of murder and of mystery;
Swords that flashed in midnight brawls in moonlit Paris streets—
Never a scenario could screen a hotter history,
Filled with wild adventuring, with gay and gallant feats.

Commonplace modernities and obsolete antiques—
Gathered from the ends of earth, in every crowded nook;
Anything required for heretics or antiquities—
Comedies or tragedies or quaint and curious histories—
You'll find it in the prop room—if you just know where to look.
Mary Warren bit her upper lip instead of the lower—and that's the sort of actress she is.

MARY WARREN is another example of these bright and willing young women who hang around the gate waiting for opportunity to knock. This gate happened to be at the Triangle Studios at Culver City and Mary wanted a job. So she waited and waited; and, as is the way in the movies, opportunity happened along and Mary opened the door and reached out and dragged it in. She'd always wanted to be a movie actress, you see, ever since she was little Mary Weirman, back in Philadelphia. But the folks didn't approve, of course—folks never do, in interviews with movie stars from Philadelphia—and so Mary went anyway. It chanced that a family friend, Barry O'Neill, was a moving picture director; and he urged Miss Warren to come on in. She liked the idea, but she wanted her parents' consent first. Did she coax them into it? Suffice it to say that Mary went in and now Mary's folks never miss a movie on any program—just because Mary's in 'em.

Mary began work in an Eastern studio—just bits, you know. But then a leading woman became ill and the director was in a quandary. (This also always happens, in the movies.) Mary Warren stepped in and saved the day. She made a hit and she started West to add fortune to her fame. At Triangle she played minor roles for a while; and then luck came her way again, when "The Sea Panther" was filmed. They needed a girl of her type to play opposite William Desmond in this story of adventure; Mary passed the test, and—made good!

She continued bright and willing, and never disputed the director when he told her to clasp her hands and gaze at the leading man as though she meant it, and bite her lip to keep back the tears, and all those things that are part of a movie actress' gay life. Mary had ideas of her own, however, about looking up at the hero, and biting her lip—she would bite her upper lip instead of her lower lip, which made it much more unusual—and she emoted in her own little way when the director glanced away. And when "they" saw unreeled the first picture Mary made, they said, "She's there!" and led her to a desk where she took her pen in hand to write "Mary Warren" on a nice contract.

Later on came another opportunity, and as usual Mary grasped it with both little hands. She was featured in a comedy-drama, "The Vortex," and—made good again. Then she played opposite Desmond in "An Honest Man," and perhaps in this scored her greatest artistic success.

And those who know her best, say she's still little Mary Warren. Oh, but listen—Mary answers all proposals from film fans with a gentle but firm, "I am already married." Friend Husband is Lee Phelps, also of Triangle. But she sends them all autographed pictures.

But there's something more about Mary. When you ask her how she spends her spare time she doesn't wrinkle her brows at you and murmur "Sir!" She'll just smile and say, "Oh, nothing ever happens to Mary."

But we know that Mary has a cunning little bungalow in Hollywood, with chickens and dogs and cats and rabbits, and a little garage which occasionally houses Mary's little speedster, and a diminutive orange-grove in the back-yard.

By the way, the day we interviewed Mary she said she'd almost had a sun-stroke that very morning while out picking oranges. And once in a while Mary goes to the theatre and very often she spends the evening in a picture theatre—Mary always was a movie fan. And every one who knows her wishes her lots of success and ends up by saying that nothing is too good to happen to Mary.
Putting the Punch in "K"

The producers who made over Mary Roberts Rinehart’s popular novel, “K,” were congratulating themselves that they had quite some punchy little title in “The Doctor and the Woman.” But a Chicago loop theatre went ‘em one better. They booked “The Doctor and the Woman,” but they weren’t satisfied with the title. So they got out the red tickets and hung up a classy sign to this effect: “The Confession of a Woman.” And the lurid lights on the posters wink maliciously at the passerby: “You don’t know the half of it, dearie; you don’t know the half of it.”

Improving the Sunlight

“Southern California,” says an authority, “is the ideal place for picture-making. Here one works in the sunshine; in the open air. Here artificial lighting is a farce—Old Sol provides all the Cooper-Hewitts necessary. Here—and so on. Well, he’s all wrong, this prospectus guy. Here you see these lonely lovers shivering in midstream while the director and his assistants are doping out the lighting system of sunny California. The why of the white screen is this: the faces of the actors are in shadow, and the screen catches the sunlight and reflects it back on the faces, making possible outdoor photography in Cal. The picture was snapped when Reginald Barker was directing for Ince, and Charles Ray and Dorothy Dalton were only mentioned in the cast.

“Why, I Remember When—”

There isn’t a single strand of crepe alfalfa in this collection of belshazzars. The gentlemen regaling Edith Storey with reminiscences are real Forty-niners, inveigled into doing bits for the Storey-Metro feature, “As the Sun Went Down.” The daddy of them all is “Pop” Taylor, third from the left, who at ninety has a standing challenge in riding and shooting against any man not more than twenty years his junior. Boys of sixty-five are beneath his dignity.
The Passing of Ethel the Great

Ethel, the greatest lioness in the world, is dead; and Universal City mourns. For Ethel was born at the Universal City arena, trained there, learning almost human tricks, appeared in every Universal production requiring jungle scenes, and at the age of four years, died at the U City arena in giving life to young. Ethel's burial cavalcade was the strangest ever seen. An elephant swung the casket in his trunk; camels with their ship-like motion and nodding heads seemed to be chanting a requiem, and an orang-outang caught the sincerity of sorrow and buried his face in hairy hands. All the players who appeared with Ethel in the "Lion's Claws" serial formed the funeral procession. Ethel fortunately completed her part in the film before her death. The gifted animal used to like nothing better than to ride with her human co-star, Marie Walcamp; to have the chauffeur "step on it," and to see the telephone poles flash by like the teeth of a baby's comb.

A Vest Pocket Movie Camera

It was, of course, only a question of time until some ingenious person would make a moving picture camera that would bear the same relation to the big machines they use in picture studios, as the pocket kodak does to the portrait camera.

An Italian inventor seems to have done it. His camera is a compact affair which uses an ordinary photographer's glass plate, five by eight and one-half inches. As the crank turns, this plate moves back and forth and up and down, until the equivalent of seventy-two feet of film has been photographed. If the operator wants a longer picture, he simply puts in another plate. This plate is developed as those of your own camera.

The projection machine, naturally, simply reverses the method used in making the photograph. But as it uses glass plates there is no fire risk, and the ordinary electric current which supplies light to the home, is sufficient.

Whose Hands?

Both belong to actors famous as screen "westerners." One's forte is the western "bad man," the other, sweet-rough cow-punchers. Left, Dustin Farnum's; right, Bill Hart's.
The Lady? No, the Car!

Hugh Thompson would rather talk autos than pictures.

By Alison Smith

As a rule there is nothing more simple than inducing people to talk about themselves. There are, however, three types that are consistent exceptions—a mother with her first baby, a young girl with her engagement ring and a man who has just bought a car. I was already familiar with the first two and I discovered the third when I met Hugh Thompson. As soon as he invited me out to the garage to "look her over," I knew that the evening would be one long struggle to learn more about him and less about his machine. I was right.

It really was a ducky, infant prodigy of a car, painted a gorgeous rich-but-not-gaudy blue.

"What do you think of her?" its owner asked, fondly.

Mr. Thompson and Virginia Pearson in one of the strong moments of "A Daughter of France."

I told him truthfully that I thought she was a pretty color.

Mr. Thompson concealed his disgust politely and patiently began to explain the mechanical fine points of the motor. When I finally looked as if I had absorbed these details intelligently, I was invited to hop in.

To obtain my interview, I saw that it would be necessary to be firm with him. "Mr. Thompson," I said, "I came here to hear about your career, not the car's. I write for Photoplay, you know, not Motor Life."

And between skids and dashes and honks from the prodigy, I managed to gather the following:

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri. (I found that much in the studio directory for when I asked him, he murmured something about f. o. b. Detroit.) He began his professional career in a church choir where he sang for the excellent reason that he was in love with the organist. He left the choir-loft for the vaudeville stage singing illustrated songs until, after some stock experience, he drifted naturally into the moving pictures. In his first film, he played the blackest of villains.

We came to grief when we started a discussion of leading women stars. I was in the midst of a rather neat epigram of my own about a well-known vampire, when he suddenly announced, "Her clutch never loosens!"

"Are you speaking of the lady?" I gasped.

"No, the car," he answered. "Oh, you were talking about the disappearance of the vapid ingenue type, weren't you? Yes, I think she is becoming less popular. Was that her hood that rattled?"

From that moment, our conversation was one huge chaos of crossed wires.
Propaganda!

An earnest consideration of the inestimable part being played by the Motion Picture in the Great War.

By Louella O. Parsons

If German vandalism could reach overseas, the kaiser would order every moving picture studio crushed to dust, and every theatre blown to atoms.

There has been no more effective ammunition aimed at the Prussian empire than these picture stories of Germany’s atrocities.

First because the moving picture reaches such an enormous audience. Where the novel eight times out of ten presents a more logical discussion of the cause, and the stirring patriotic play has more claim to our attention, it only reaches the thousands, where the film is seen and absorbed by millions. Moving pictures encircle the globe in every inhabited city, and are shown at a price which makes it possible for everyone to see them.

These followers of the cinema have seen with their own eyes how German militarism is waged against civilization. They have seen the rape of Belgium, the devastation of France and the evil designs against America, Italy and France. They have lived over with these unfortunates this tragedy against helpless women and children, and with tears in their eyes and horror in their hearts have cried aloud for vengeance against this soulless nation.

And while these film plays have been raising the temperature of the Allies’ patriotism to blood heat, Germany has been gnashing its teeth. The natural question, Why doesn’t Germany meet these attacks with similar moving pictures? brings back an answer attacking one place where Germany’s widely touted efficiency is at fault. We do not doubt for the minute that Germany is making a strong attempt to come back at us with its own moving picture propaganda, but who we have studied the film situation since long before the war know that the kaiser’s domain is not equipped to circulate any such productions as we have been viewing the last twelve months.

And if it were it would not have an American audience to reach. We with our cosmopolitan population of mixed races are able to reach the very people Germany is struggling to get into its clutches. And again, if it had studio facilities, there is no story it could tell to gain sympathy. The allies have never invaded a Belgium, nor destroyed a France, nor waged any unholy war against defenseless women and children.

The powers at Washington realized what a factor the screen would be in the war against William Hohenzollern. The declaration of war was not a week old when President Wilson sent for W. A. Brady to co-operate with him in getting the moving picture industry in line. What the fifth estate did in the way of starting the ball rolling with its four-minute men, its patriotic strips of film and with the active assistance of the three Liberty Loan Campaigns is too well known to need further comment. But the big thing the film producer has done was to create within the year over sixty pictorial propagandas, or more than one a week.
Not all of these moving pictures have been intelligently constructed. Some of them have been absurd and impossible; others have been written too obviously for financial gain, but the strong argument is, that they have all sent people home thinking and planning of some way to be of service to the government.

The government too, has been able to use the screen as a school of instruction, a sort of military text book. By following the weekly films, the mothers at home, the fathers and

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's "Mother of France" has probably called forth the most tears of any war film.

the younger children have been able to get a very fair idea of what the sailors and soldiers are doing in the military training camps. Every open phase of military life has been narrated in a most entertaining fashion on the screen.

England and France have not been slow to realize the value of following America by presenting their righteous cause in a pictured story. An invitation was sent to David Wark Griffith to come to the fighting fronts and make a moving picture of the conflict for the English government.

Mr. Griffith was asked to give a cinematic argument of why German militarism, like a cancerous growth, should be cut away before it further menaces civilization by its malignant presence.

The adventures of David Griffith on those foreign shores are like a wonder tale of Aladdin and his magic lamp. If I had not heard the story from Mr. Griffith's own lips I might have accused someone of flirting with the truth. Conservative England received him as they might have received a visiting potentate. Lloyd George personally appeared before the camera with him; Queen Alexandria expressed a desire to meet the American whose magic would bring the war home to so many indifferent hearts, and social England, devoted to the war stricken country, helped by facing the camera. Such women as Lady Diana Manners, Mrs. Buller, Elizabeth Asquith, and the Duchess of Beaufort turned moving picture actresses to have a part in the British war film.

Government aid and official escort did not make the film-camerawas blown to bits on one occasion, care was taken to make a facsimile of every battle scene filmed, so a retake could be made in the California studios if it should be necessary.

The last time I talked with Mr. Griffith, he was greatly upset at the reports that the Germans were planning to invade Ham, Amiens, Ypres and Chaînes.

"Some of those villages," he said, "are the very spots in which I established my temporary studios. The villagers were deeply interested in the moving picture which was to carry a message to the outside world. Old men, women and children left at home gave freely of their hospitality."

This eighteen months' work in France and England resulted in a combination romance and history. The bleak desolation of "No Man's Land" with the grim, smoke-stained soldiers are the "supers," who played in this picture as earnestly as they "play" "over there" in the big war drama for your freedom and for mine.

The great stretch of devastated territory, with its accoutrements of war, its trenches and barbed wire fences, are all pictured as accurately as though we were standing there, gazing at the tangible result of German kultur.

James Gerard's adventures in Germany have also been screened to visualize for us, some of the Kaiser's pleasant little pastimes. It was thought this would show those of German birth why we are fighting their fatherland. I heard one woman say after she had been taken on this screen trip to German prison camps, and to the German court:
"I shall never rest now until I have joined the Red Cross or done something to stop those despicable Germans. Now I believe everything I have ever heard of Hun cruelty!"

Mr. Gerard's decision to put his book into pictures was less than a week old when I talked with him at the Ritz-Carleton in New York.

"I am permitting my book to be made into pictures," he said, "because it is an historical document revealing the true conditions in Germany. I believe many people are ignorant of the extent of German autocracy and the dastardly intrigue that led Mr. Wilson to recall me. I am interested in having my experiences filmed because I know they will reach a large number of people who have not yet been brought to an understanding of the big principle involved in our war."

Mr. Gerard cited as an example of German cruelty, a Serbian boy who was made to bleed at the ears, nose and mouth as sport for some German officers. The lad is now safely at work in this country trying to recuperate.

"The Kaiser" is an intimate character study of Wilhelm and tells a story of the man's foibles and weaknesses. It is said to be founded on fact. His insanity, arrogance, and colossal conceit are emphasized to give people an insight into the character of the man, who is the guiding hand in all the most horrible outrages committed in the name of war.

J. Stuart Blackton probably made the first patriotic picture drama. Three or four years before America had any idea of throwing her hat in the ring Commodore Blackton had an inspiration to make a picture calling for preparedness. This was accomplished with the friendly co-operation of Theodore Roosevelt, another advocate of the "Awake America" slogan, and Hudson Maxim, inventor of the Maxim silencer.

The first war film child was christened "The Battle Cry of Peace," and as we look back over the years it seems very crude and amateurish. There were no real troops present, nor any government officializing the picture, to make it a bona fide war drama. But it served its purpose in keying people up to the declaration of war.

A companion piece to this was issued last year, an appeal to American manhood to fight to protect the purity of its womanhood. It has faded out of the memory of the public, and had despite its splendid theme, very little to mark it as a permanent play.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo reckoned on the affections of the American public for the most prominent moving picture stars when he sent them out to assist in the Third Liberty Loan Campaign. Mary Pickford's popularity succeeded in extracting millions from almost that many pocketbooks. Before little Pickford gave her time, her beauty and her personality to the cause, she made a picture founded on the sinking of the Lusitania. It was about the second patriotic effort attempted and was exceptionally successful for such a small feature.

"I determined," Little Mary told me, "to use my influence on the screen in getting recruits before conscription became a law."

But Miss Pickford had no idea she was starting a tempest in a teapot with her anti-German propa-

(Continued on page 110)
The Little Angel in the Home

We can't Forget
The Little Angel-in-the-Home.

We have One
In every good Sob-Fillum.
Always
It has Parents
Whose Psychic Numbers
Just Can't Agree.
But Never Mind—
One needn't Worry
About one's Private Affairs:—
The Little Angel-in-the-Home
Will Attend to It.
Usually
It is Sugared in Luxury;
But Sometimes
The scenario-writer
Forgets himself,
And Makes It
A Poor-Child:—
An Orphan, or Something.
But then,
It Always
Gets Itself Adopted;
So Everything
Is Quite All Right
In the Same Old Way.
Its Intelligence
Is wonderful—
It Plays,
And Everything.
It is
Twelve years' Growth
Crowded Into
A Mis-Calculated Frock—
And Six Years' Understanding.
It is Always Dressed
As if for a Party.
It Stages more Romances
Than Old Dumas ever Dreamed of—
After Fixing
Dadandmother, It
Goes After
Sister, or
Auntie, or
Anybody.
It is Always
Toddling-In,
In its Little Night-Things.
No Fire-side Revere
Is Complete without It.
It Climbs
Everyplace.
One never Knows
If one will Find It
In One's Pocket, or
In the Sugar-Bowl.

It Jumps Up and Down,
And Claps Its Hands.
(I Asked
The Answer-Man about It,
And he Said
That Meant
It was Registering
Joy.)
Where oh Where
Is that Estimable Man
Who Went-Around
Sticking Pins
Into Children?
I would Like
To Shake Hands
With him.
Your Last Glimpse of It
Is in the Great Reconciliation,
Where it Climbs Blithely
On the Mantel-piece,
And Pushes Mother
Into Daddy's Arms,
And Imprints Its Sticky Kiss
On each Sufferer.
We Can't Forget
The Little Angel-in-the-Home.
(Honestly, Now, — —
Isn't Nature
Wonderful?)
Do You Believe in Fairies?

The happy romance of Lila Lee indicates their presence around us.

They called her "Cuddles" back in the gingham frock days and the name ought to live on.

By Jerome Shorey

If you were a little girl of five, or maybe half-past, and a man came along in an automobile and whisked you off the curbstone where you were sitting and singing "Ring Around a Rosy," and dressed you up like a great big doll in a Christmas window, and took you to a theatre and put you right out on the stage where all the lights were shining ever so blinkety, would you believe your good fairy had something to do with it, or wouldn't you?

And if, when you had grown up to be a great big girl of fifteen or sixteen, and had seen a lot of moving pictures, and thought they were wonderful, and wished you could do it too,—if another man came along then and said, "I want to make you a star"—just like that—would you believe your good fairy was on the job again, or wouldn't you?

That is the history of Lila Lee, the romance of "Cuddles." It is such a romance as occurs hardly anywhere but in that world of romance, the realm of the theatre and the movies. Many a Cinderella has found her way to fame and fortune thus unexpectedly in the world of make-believe. Mae Marsh, Mabel Normand, Norma Talmadge, Mary Pickford—girls who were never, or hardly ever, heard of became famous overnight when their good fairies led them into the magic light of the Kliegs.

So Lila Lee, whose little feet are hesitating on the brink of sixteen, is the latest wonder child to receive this fairy gift. Her story is the greatest romance in the world for it is the romance of success. Success is a curious thing. To some it comes only after long study and effort aimed constantly in a single direction. To others who study just as hard and are...
just as persistent in their aim, it never comes at all. But to the favored ones, it comes no matter what they may be doing, no matter what they may be planning, no matter if they are not doing or planning anything at all.

So it was with Lila Lee. She was sitting on the curbstone, one day eight or nine years ago, when Gus Edwards happened to drive along on his way to the theatre where one of his revues was having a tryout. He had a song in the revue, "Look Out for Jimmy Valentine," and wanted a little girl to appear with the singer.

"There's the sort of girl I want," he said to a man with him in the car, pointing to Lila, humming away on the curbstone. He went to her and asked her if she would like to go on the stage. She didn't know what a stage was, but s'posed it would be all right if she asked mamma. And Mamma said Lila would be better off on the stage than in the street, for Lila's mother was not very well off, and hadn't time to watch the baby every minute.

So Lila went to the theatre, and took to it as naturally as if it had been the street out in front of her own home, and she was merely playing with the other children of the neighborhood. She never knew stage fright, she was a natural mimic, and in her face, even in those baby days, there was a haunting wistfulness, a suggestion of tragedy even in her happiest moods, almost the expression of a Madonna. Her dark hair and eyes emphasized this depth of mysticism. She was a find. Within a few weeks instead of being merely the girl that somebody had along with her when the song was sung, Lila—they called her Cuddles in those days—sang the song herself, and she has been the star of Gus Edwards' revues ever since, until last spring.

Then came another unexpected opportunity. Jesse Lasky used to be a vaudeville producer himself. Naturally he frequently saw the Edwards revues, and so he saw and noticed Cuddles. To see her was to remember her. Such a face as hers is not easily for-
CHAPTER XVII

GERMANY’S U-BASE IN AMERICA

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, the Imperial German Ambassador, had turned the raid conducted by the U-53 to his own financial advantage. As the last torpedo sped on its way of destruction of shipping just outside the three-mile limit on the sea coast of America, he was seated in the New York offices of Broker Blank.

"The market's falling steadily," chortled the broker. "Our winnings are already one hundred thousand."

"Our opportunity will be greater to-morrow," Bernstorff said. "It is generally known that the great work to-day exhausted the supplies of the submarine, and when it begins to-morrow the falling off in stocks will be enormous at the realization that Imperial Germany is able to supply her boats here."

The men stepped out of the office and onto the balcony of the stock exchange. After watching the screeching mob on the floor, Bernstorff suddenly looked at his watch and then hurried away, leaving the exultant broker admiring the breaking down of the prices of American industries.

He was still gloating over the scene when his wife found him. She could not hide the look of disgust on her face as he turned toward her. Oblivious of this, he grasped her hand and was suddenly brought to himself when she jerked it away. He looked at her surprised and then, appreciating the reason for her intol-erance, he spoke pleadingly:

"I didn't force you on Bernstorff. I thought you cared for him."

He failed to notice the look which swept over her face, a look caused by an inspiration as a means of revenge on him.

"The information you've gotten from him has made me rich," he continued, firm in the belief that money could compensate her for her outraged womanhood. "Richer than I ever dreamed." He dropped into silent, contented musings, but his wife turned on him suddenly, her eyes flashing.

"There's a great deal wrong," whispered Dixie. "There's a plot on. Gather up your men. We haven't any time to lose!"

"Yes, on money stolen from America. You traitor!"

The disgust in her voice aroused an intense anger in him. He made a sudden lunge at her, but drew himself up short as the door opened to permit the entrance of von Bernstorff. The Imperial German Ambassador did not even greet the broker and hurried to the side of Mrs. Blank. In keeping with the method of revenge which had occurred to her, she greeted him effusively. The pleasure she showed at seeing von Bernstorff aroused new passions in both the men. The Ambassador felt that perhaps his plans in regard to her were possible of fulfillment, and to the husband came the dawning of a gnawing jealousy.

Neither man would have given a second thought to the woman could they have known of what was happening in another part of the city. Dixie Mason had stopped just long enough for a change of clothing after she had been landed by the destroyer which had picked her out of the ocean after her reckless dive from the submarine, before hurrying to the Criminal Club. She told Grant she intended to accompany the raiding force to the location of the submarine base which she
Photoplay Magazine

had brought to him. With all the men available in the club the start was made.

Their goal was a little shack on the sea coast, which on this October afternoon presented a scene of unceasing activity. Under the directions of Captain Franz von Papen, Heinric von Lertz and Baroness Verbecht a score of men were ripping open packing cases and unloading torpedoes, ammunitions, oils and other supplies which the U-53 would need to continue the campaign against shipping.

"This is bad business," remarked von Papen, "putting all our eggs into one basket. While the chance of discovery is small, it is best to be prepared. We will place sufficient supplies in the launch and let that put to sea against the arrival of our glorious submarine."

Scarcely had the launch been loaded before the periscope of the Hun raider could be seen by von Lertz, who had been scouring the ocean with a telescope. In a time so short that it attested to the speed of the craft it was at the improvised dock fully above the surface and von Papen was on board greeting Boy-Ed and Captain Rose. Von Lertz remained at the hut, still using the telescope nervously sweeping the surrounding country. Suddenly he started.

"Quick," he screamed. "To the submarine. Tell them that the devil Grant has found us."

As a man bounded away, von Lertz turned to those who remained:

"Everything into the shack. They must find no evidence. Baroness Verbecht! Take the small launch and let von Bernstorff know what has happened. Tell him the launch will supply the U-53 at Berwin lighthouse."

Already the U-53 had disappeared beneath the waves, carrying von Papen with it. The launch swung swiftly out into the stream, and Baroness Verbecht was on her way.

At the shack the packing cases, torpedoes, ammunition and other excess supplies had been heaped into a great pile. Heinric von Lertz ordered the men to flee for their lives, and then touched a match to excelsior near the door and fled.

Harrison Grant had seen Heinric von Lertz at the same moment the Hun spy had discovered his presence. The president of the CriminoLOGY Club ordered his men to circle through the woods and soon all the Germans fleeing from the hut were in custody, all of them except von Lertz. The spy had fallen a victim to his own violence. The explosion of the hut had come sooner than he expected and the concussion threw him to the ground stunned.

He was prone on the ground when Dixie Mason came upon him. He raised his head and at the sight of her he staggered to his feet and toward her with a glad cry.

"Hands up," she ordered sternly, bringing into his sight a small automatic revolver.

Suddenly von Lertz leaped, struck the gun from her hand and aimed a terrific blow at her. Though his aim was bad, she was knocked over and into the underbrush, just as Harrison Grant, who had heard the shot, broke through the trees. Grant's blow was aimed truly and a few seconds later von Lertz was nursing a bruise under his eye with handcuffed hands. But he smiled at the thought that Grant could never suspect that the U-53 would receive supplies, despite the destruction of the base.

Von Lertz, however, did not know of the progress of his chief's courtship of Mrs. Blank. When the Baroness Verbecht arrived at the office of the Imperial German Ambassador she found Mrs. Blank there, and von Bernstorff elated over the supposition that she had left her husband. But the news which the Baroness carried could not wait, and Mrs. Blank was in an adjoining room when the message was given Bernstorff of the arrangements which had been made for supplying the U-53 when the destruction of the base was necessary.

Risking everything, Mrs. Blank grasped the telephone in the room and called hurriedly for the office of the president of the CriminoLOGY Club.

"Launch will meet U-53 at Berwin lighthouse with sup-

"We'll attend the Hindu party," smiled Grant.
"We—you and I—seldom find time for social gadding."
plies," Mrs. Blank whispered hoarsely into the telephone.

Grant summoned the same men who had been with him to the supply base, and notified the harbor police. By the time the operatives had arrived at the dock a speedy police launch was waiting.

The launch lying off the lighthouse was easily picked up, but by the time the Crimino Club members were on the boat the boat was in flames. The Germans still pursued their policy of leaving no evidence. Those on board were made captive.

The flames, lighting up the darkening sky, made a spectacular but disheartening picture on the reflector of the periscope of the U-53. Captain Rose suddenly spoke.

"That means, gentlemen, that no time must be lost in starting for Zebrugge," he said. "We have barely oil enough to reach there."

Boy-Ed nodded, but von Papen, sh a k i n g his fist toward the American shore, muttered:

"Luck has been with you, but Imperial Germany will triumph over you and all others opposed to the Kaiser. The power is great and is now working within your boundaries in a direction you will never suspect until you are smitten."

CHAPTER XVIII

"THE GREAT HINDU-SPYRY""

"If you ladies are ready?" Count von Bernstorff smiled.

"Dr. Albert will be waiting, and we may be late for the ceremony."

Baroness Verbecht and Mrs. Blank rose from the luncheon table at the Ritz-Carlton and were soon speeding across New York to the Hohenzollern Club where Dr. Albert joined them. Then the machine carried them far into the country to turn into the yard of a large rambling farm house.

"We are just in time," remarked Dr. Albert.

From inside came the droning of a deep-toned gong striking slowly. Guided by Dr. Albert the party went through a heavily tapestried hall into an incense laden room hung on all sides with heavy velvet curtains. The room was thronged with well dressed persons of both sexes.

Suddenly the lights were extinguished and then a glow on a raised platform at one end of the room revealed three figures garbed in the conventional turban and robes of the devout Hindu.

"That is Dr. C. Chakraberty in the center," whispered the Baroness to Mrs. Blank. "On the right is Dr. E. Sekurna and at his left is H. L. Gupta."

Then followed a long ceremony of worship and a lecture by Dr. Chakraberty, all the time with the room in darkness except for the glow at the platform. Throughout it Mrs. Blank could not shake off a feeling that the affair was merely a subterfuge to cover something else in which von Bernstorff and Albert were interested. The ceremony seemed to be too futile a thing to arouse the interest of the German arch conspirators.

When the lights were again turned on, the trio which had occupied the stage had come down into the audience. Mrs. Blank found that von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert had left her and the Baroness Verbecht. This but increased her suspicions and when the Baroness Verbecht left her and disappeared behind one of the curtains her suspicions became a conviction.

A few days later when a packet was delivered for the Baroness at the hotel, which contained a number of invitations to an affair at the farm-house, Mrs. Blank decided that perhaps Harrison Grant and Dixie Mason could solve the puzzle. The packet contained a large number of invitations and was accompanied by a note which the Baroness carelessly left on the table.

"An enclosing sufficient invitations to cover anyone you may deem necessary. C. Chakraberty."

Noting that the statement contained no mention of the number of invitations which the package contained, Mrs. Blank took two of them and a few moments later they were being carried by messenger to the Crimino Club.

There they caused some wonderment. Harrison Grant and Dixie Mason, with other members of the Club, were puzzling over messages which had been received from the wireless station at Sayville. Each one was the same. A word, then a meaningless jumble of letters, another legible word and then some more letters without rhyme or reason, and so on through to the end. The legible words made a coherent message, of an innocent nature, which did not fit any Imperial German code of which the experts of the club were cognizant.

Harrison Grant stated his conclusions in regard to the invitations aloud:

"If it is a decoy we may learn something by letting them spring it. It may be, however, a tip from some one interested who had no chance to enclose an explanatory note." He added, now smiling, "however, we'll attend this Hindu party. I think you—you and I—seldom find the time for social gadding."

Accordingly, Dixie Mason and Harrison Grant were among the throng who attended the next affair given by the Hindus. Grant had scarcely entered the doorway when he recognized Mrs. Blank, who was again in company of von Bernstorff, and at once the sender of the invitations was known to him.

He left the soiree hurriedly, and made but one stop on the way to the Crimino Club. This was to pick up a
Hindu college student. At the club the wireless messages which had so long puzzled Grant were turned over to the Hindu. With barely a glance he pronounced the jumble of letters, which had appeared so queer, to be Hindu words, and began immediately deciphering the messages. He worked rapidly and made copious notes while Grant, Dixie and the rest waited. As he laid down the last message which had been intercepted, he gathered up his notes, and with a grave face, spoke slowly:

"Gentlemen, these messages are all concerning one thing—a plot to cause a rebellion among the savage tribes of India. Propaganda which has a cunning appeal to men of influence there has evidently been scattered. There are shipping orders in regard to vast quantities of arms which have been assembled at a place designated as the Temple of the Oracles. Another orders a delivery of hand grenades to a training school for recruits near Paterson, N.J. There are a great many other things here which are not clear to me. God grant that it may be stopped."

Grant had understood a great deal better than the Hindu, and already his plan of action was mapped out in his mind. Hasty raids might be harmful through warning the leaders. Before disclosing his hand he wanted to be certain that he knew all the ramifications of the conspiracy.

One thing, however, could be done. The German element would have to be removed from the Sayville wireless station before matters had progressed farther.

The following day Dixie and he were again at the farmhouse, or in the Temple of Oracles. Mrs. Blank was again present but left shortly after the arrival of Grant. In leaving she had time to press into the hand of the leader of the Criminology Club a clip of cartridges. Feeling that Mrs. Blank knew more than she had been able to tell him.

Grant whispered hurriedly to Dixie:

"Wait until after the
ceremony for the raid. The men can get in position in the darkness. Arrest everyone who cannot show A No. 1 credentials.”

Then he hurried out after Mrs. Blank. The trail led directly to the Ritz. Here the party was joined by Baroness Verbecht and hurried immediately to the apartment of the women. Grant fumed in vain for an excuse to follow. Finally he made himself known to the chief of the bellboys.

“Certainly, sir,” said that individual. “You will be permitted to answer any call that comes from Mrs. Blank’s room.”

The call was a strange one. It was for a bottle of acetic acid. Grant hastily procured it and his ring on the door of the apartment was answered by Mrs. Blank herself. Her look of surprise changed to one of glad welcome.

“I don’t know what I would have done alone,” she whispered. “Those cartridges I gave you were thrown away carelessly by von Lertz this afternoon. When we got back to the hotel I was left alone while Dr. Albert, von Bernstorff and the Baroness talked in low whispers in the other room. I heard enough to know that they think a messenger to San Francisco must go at once because of the arrest of some Germans at Sayville. Dr. Albert wrote the message in some invisible fluid on the bare shoulders of the Baroness, and she is packing now to start on the trip.”

“She is now alone?” questioned Grant.

“Yes,” answered Mrs. Blank.

“Get her into this room by any pretense.”

Knocking on the door to the adjoining room Mrs. Blank half dragged the reluctant Baroness into Grant’s presence.

“My dear baroness,” she said, “I want you to meet Mr. Grant, the president of the Criminology Club. It would be such a shame if you should start on your journey with such an important message without meeting him.”

Fear in her eyes, the baroness tried to appear puzzled. She broke into angry denials in the midst of which at a glance from Grant, Mrs. Blank tore her waist from her shoulders. Grant hastily grasped the German spy by the wrists and held her firmly while Mrs. Blank poured the acid upon her shoulders. Slowly in letters of angry red the following message became visible:

“Rum Chandra: Communications via Sayville have been stopped. Start mutiny at once. Delay is dangerous. Albert.”

Grant placed Baroness Verbecht under arrest.

She was but one of many prisoners taken that day. Dixie Mason and her party had cleaned the Temple of Oracles of spies. Another raiding party had attended to the school for recruits near Paterson which was found to be under the tutelage of Dhiranda Kumar Sarkar. The American police attended to the nests of conspirators in California and Washington State, while the Northwest Mounted Police made a good bag in Vancouver.

Thus ended the dream of Germany for an uprising in India, and when the news reached Kaiser Wilhelm he was engaged in personally revising the answer to the United States on the U-boat question. Still raging at America he turned his attention to the note and dictated the part which made American blood boil when it was made public.

“Your highness,” his minister ejaculated. “Is not that a trifle abrupt? It may bring about war with America.”

But the head of the Hohenzollerns was insane with rage at the frustration of his plan.

“War? From that idiotic nation—and its contemptible little army?”

CHAPTER XIX

“THE MENACE OF THE I. W. W.”

It was two days later that Mrs. Blank sought Harrison Grant in his offices at the Criminology Club. She smiled as she told of the anger of Bernstorff at her denunciation of Baroness Verbecht. Then she bent forward with a sudden seriousness.

“Do you know anything of any trouble at Old Forge, Pennsylvania?” she asked. Grant looked up.

“The coal mining town?” he asked. “Yes. But so far there has been nothing for the Secret Service. It seems that the I. W. W. is trying to force legitimate members of Union Labor to join their organization and are trying to intimidate them by blowing up houses and committing other depredations. What information have you?”

“A great deal. When Bernstorff was quarrelling with me over the arrest of Baroness Verbecht, he became very angry and drew forth a wallet, saying that perhaps money would keep me from telling secrets. Then he slammed the wallet on a table and some papers flew out. One of them was a telegram from Heinric von Lertz saying that everything was going nicely at Old Forge and that he was hurrying there to personally supervise matters.”

“And that means,” said Harrison Grant, “that Imperial Germany is behind the I. W. W. I will leave for Old Forge at once!”

Three days later, Dixie Mason, of the Secret Service, received a very dirty letter, written on the poorest of stationery. It read:

“Dearest Dixie:

“Am writing this in the back room of a saloon. I am here under the name of Giuseppe Fantona. Will be able to handle everything that goes on in the men’s side of the I. W. W., where Angelo Faggi, a refugee from French and Italian justice, Joseph Graber, a German, Stanley Dembriki and Frank Little are acting as the go-betweens for Imperial Germany, but need your assistance with the women, as they have a sort of auxiliary here, composed of women, whose duty is to go from door to door, trying to stir up trouble with
miners' wives while their husbands are at work in the
mines. I would suggest that you get hold of all the
I. W. W. literature possible and come here as an
I. W. W. agitator. Be careful, however, as Heinric
von Lertz is in town—and may recognize you.

"HARRISON GRANT."

Dixie obeyed the summons. Soon she had taken her
place among the women agitators of the I. W. W. in Old
Forge, ready to undertake any work that the leaders of
the I. W. W. might set for her, that she might the better learn
their plans.

One day, Dixie Mason sped forward to catch Harrison
Grant, as he was leaving the I. W. W. headquarters.

"There's some trouble going on at the mines," she an-
nounced: "we've just gotten orders to hurry there and
cause a demonstration."

Grant nodded.

"I just got the same sort of a tip. I think it's a blind.
I heard orders given to that man just going up the street
to report back as soon as the state constabulary had its
hands full keeping order at the coal mines. Come on, we
must shadow him."

They started forward. A moment later, from the direc-
tion of the mines, came a great sound of crashing timbers,
of screams and the sight of a rising swirl of coal dust.
Men and women appeared running from every direction.
The clattering of hoofs and the constabulary thundered
past. Grant leaped to the center of the street.

"Someone has released the brakes of a dump train," he
called. "It has crashed back into the shaft of the mine.
Miners have been injured. The trouble's on. Keep that
man in front in view—don't lose him!"

They hurried on, still watching the form of the hurrying
spy before them. They saw him rush to a corner where
he might watch the milling figures at the mine dump, then
stand there, his eyes roving in every direction. A fight
had started at the dump between legitimate laborers and
the I. W. W. agitators, who seemed to have sprung from
nowhere. Then, finally, Dixie and Grant saw the spy on
the corner suddenly turn and run.

"After him—quick!" ordered Grant. "He's the one who
will point out the real
danger!"

Down the street the spy ran, Dixie and Grant following
him closely to a great warehouse-like building, where one
or two other men could be seen entering. The two detec-
tives skirted the building, approached it cautiously. Here
and there were great doors from which shipping had em-
inated in other days—but each was carefully locked and
bolted now. Grant pressed his ear against one of these—
to hear the jabbering and shouting of great numbers of
men. He turned and, seeking a foothold, raised himself
that he might peer through a corner of a window imper-
fectly covered from within.

"Dixie," he whispered.

"Yes," The girl was close beside him. "Do you see
anything in there?"

"Yes. A whole mob of I. W. W.'s. Heinric von Lertz
is on the platform, talking to them. They're bringing out
parcels of something. Laying them on the platform so
that they can be reached easily. Hurry—" Grant
turned, his face ashen. "Get the constabulary, quick!
It's dynamite!"

Dixie Mason was pressing every muscle to the utmost
as she ran through the vacant lots and back to the mines
that she might summon the members of the mounted police.
Grant remained a minute longer at the window, then sud-
denly dropped to the ground and again began to skirt the
building.

Here, there, everywhere he searched, at last to come
upon a back room to the building, separated from the main
room. He pressed against the door. There was a rusty
creaking of the lock, a slight snap, and the door groaned
open. Grant entered and tiptoed down the hall.

Within the back room, he again stopped to listen. From
the other side of the door that separated him from the main
meeting room of the hall, he could hear the thick, heavy
voice of Heinric von Lertz, apparently giving the last of a
long series of orders:

"Imperial Germany expects
every man of you to do his
duty and to see Union Labor

Grant grasped the German spy by
the wrists and held her firmly while
Mrs. Blank poured the acid on her
shoulders. Slowly the message be-
came visible.
The Eagle's Eye

later in the Federal Court at Chicago. A smile came to Grant's lips as he watched it all. Then the whole hall suddenly became blank—and he sank to the platform unconscious.

When he became aware of the world again it was to feel the soft touch of a woman's hand and to hear the soft voice of sympathy. Dixie was bending over him, assuaging his wounds and bruises. Harrison Grant looked up at her happily.

"It's worth being hurt—just to have you nurse me," he said. And what could Dixie do but lean forward and kiss him? And so was broken up the first of the great I. W. W. plots in the United States. There were more to follow—and still more to come after that, for America is far from free, even now, of this ally of Imperial Germany. And it was while the I. W. W. was doing its best to harass the United States that Kaiser Wilhelm sat in his palace dictating the note to America that formed the beginning of war. And as he dictated, he turned to one of his ministers.

"America will not have it," he said sarcastically, as he added another offensive sentence. "It is a thoroughly idiotic country—with an army of tin soldiers."

And one cannot help wondering how many times since then the self-appointed vice-regent of God has wished he hadn't made that remark—or sent that note!

CHAPTER XX
"The Great Decision"

But the note was sent. And while America debated upon the advisability of handing Bernstorff his passports, that personage of espionage still continued to keep on his mask of righteous indignation that America should be offended with Germany and to predict that neutrality would exist as it always had existed.

"These differences must and will be settled," he told the reporters who had gathered in the embassy to interview Albert and himself. "America is wrong in her contentions. Imperial Germany is the soul of honor!"

In answer to which the reporters whispered: "Bull!"

And while Ambassador Bernstorff engaged in his periscope with the newspapers, Harrison Grant and Dixie Mason were busily on the trail of Heinrich von Lertz. They had trailed him to Leesville, there to see him give some instructions to a German station agent, then to board a train. Following which they hurried to the arrest of the station agent where he had finally yielded:

"We were to attempt to wreck the whole Pennsylvania railroad system by tapping wires," he said. "In that way, we could mix up the signals in such a way that the whole system would be demoralized and one wreck happen di-

"I received this morning my commission as a captain in the Army intelligence," said Grant. "My work will be abroad!"

"Mine will be abroad also," answered Dixie. "In the Red Cross."

driven from Old Forge," he was saying. "By doing that, the supply of coal will be hampered, thereby depriving the Allies of necessary ships and America of the fuel necessary to run its factories, many of which are supplying goods to be shipped to the Allies. We have here enough dynamite to blow up every miner's house and every colliery in the district—and I want to see every bit of it used. As soon as we receive word that everything is all right, we will proceed—""

"Here I am, sir!" Grant opened the door ever so slightly to see the form of the spy he had trailed hurrying up the aisle. "The constabulary is at the coal dumps, and they have their hands full. If we work quickly—"

"All right. Line up, everybody. You will pass the platform, one at a time, and receive your dynamite. Then each man will cause one explosion—and the result will be that the whole city will be wrecked. Hurry, there, line up, line up!"

Grant hesitated only a second. Then as the line of destroyers formed and started forward—

A hurtling form crashed through the door from the back room. Leaping toward Stanley Dembriki, in charge of the dynamite, he felled him with one crashing blow from his fist. Heinrich von Lertz took one look, and ran through the door that had been left open by the entrance of Harrison Grant! But the I. W. W. members did not know their leader was gone. They could only see Grant and rush toward him.

But he was ready for them. A heavy chair stood nearby. He seized it, and taking his place near the dynamite, felled the first man who approached. Then, a sudden rush of men.

High in the air went the chair, to descend again and to carry with it the form of a plotter. Again—and again—and again! Then Harrison Grant felt the chair wrested from his grasp and thrown far to one side. The sheer weight of men bore him down, pinioning his wrists, while fists beat upon his face and while—

The sudden clattering of hoops! Sudden eerie shouts from the crowd that surged on the platform. Grant saw the doors surge and splinter as the trained horses of the constabulary sent kick after kick against them. Panic struck now, the members of the I. W. W. sought escape through the windows of the great room. But that was impossible also. Beneath every window waited a member of the constabulary. And at the doors—

One after another they yielded to allow the entrance of the mounted men, who rode straight into the meeting hall that they might arrest the men who were to stand trial even object to this," he said sarcastically, as he added another offensive sentence. "It is a thoroughly idiotic country—with an army of tin soldiers."
directly after another." 

"Get to the wire and telegraph the Criminology Club to cause arrests at once," Harrison Grant ordered of his assistants who had joined him and Dixie. "Now," and he turned again to the station agent, "where did von Lertz go from here?"

"To Charleston, South Carolina."

"What for?"

"I don't know—but I think it was something about the steamer Liebenfels."

While they pursued the Imperial German spy, the agents of Germany were making their preparations for the wreckage to follow a previously agreed upon signal that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Imperial Germany had ceased. For Imperial Germany knew well that the American Secret Service could not go beneath the decks of interlined liners, and with this information, they were preparing for a scale of wreckage that would surpass anything yet accomplished. As for Bernstein: 

"Remember the signal," the Ambassador said as a servant entered to say that a representative had come from the department of state to hand him his passports. The servant bowed. Ten minutes later, when Bernstein received his passports and the notification that relations between America and Germany were at an end, he "accidentally" dropped a handkerchief. 

The servant hurried away. And for eight hours the airplanes were filled with a wireless message which consisted of dots, dots, nothing but dots—the signal of destruction.

In New York. In San Francisco. In Galveston. In Boston. Everywhere throughout the ports of the United States was that wireless message of dots received on board interlined German liners. And everywhere it had its effect. With sledges, with explosives, with compressed air and steam were the great engines of the interlined vessels wrecked, so that America would be forced to spend months repairing them after their seizure. And on board the Liebenfels in Charleston harbor—

"Quick! The Secret Service is on deck of the vessel demanding that everyone appear at once!" The messenger shouted the warning into the engine room, where Heinrich von Lertz and the Captain were opening the seacocks. The captain ran, slamming the door behind him. Von Lertz swung open the cocks, and, as the water rushed in from without, ran toward the door. But it had stuck fast, the battens having fallen into place from without. He was trapped!

Hurriedly he tried to force his way through the rapidly rising water back to the sea-cocks, that he might close them again. But impossible. The rush of water had become so great that there was no stemming it now.

Higher and higher—while the arch spy of Imperial Germany fought against his fate. Then, at last, a final, spasmodic struggle. The arch spy had paid his penalty. Heinrich von Lertz was dead.

Dead, while America thrilled with the thought of war. Dead, while Ambassador Bernstein, making ready for his departure from America, searched for him in vain. Dead, while Heinric Albert, privy counselor and financial agent of Imperial Germany's spydom in America, made his last plans for destruction in America in a ram-shackle building, giving instructions to a score of bomb throwers.

"Remember, that as soon as Ambassador Bernstein and myself are safe on board the Frederick VIII, you are to start a bomb campaign in the harbor of New York that will eclipse anything ever attempted before," he said, and departed, smiling,—not knowing that from the shelter of a doorway Dixie Mason had watched his every movement.

An hour later, in the cabin of the Frederick VIII, Bernstein turned to smile upon his compatriot as he bowed to the shower of flowers that were being thrown from every direction by admiring pro-Germans. Just then Harrison Grant approached.

"Since everyone is giving presents, Your Excellency, I thought I'd make one myself." He handed a small package to Bernstein. The Ambassador opened it.

"Checkers," he said wryly.

"Yes," answered the president of the Criminology Club, with a laugh, "it's your move, you know."

And before the Ambassador could reply, Harrison Grant had gone on, to reach the deck of the ship and to make his way to the dock. There he saw the hurrying form of Dixie Mason—and rushed to her.

"What's wrong?"

"A great deal! There's a plot on! Where are your men?"

"Scattered about the dock. I can gather them all up in five minutes."

"Hurry! We haven't any time to lose!"

A rush by Harrison Grant. A hasty summoning of the members of the Criminology Club. Then, as the Frederick VIII moved down the harbor of New York, Harrison Grant, Sisson, Stewart, Cavannaugh, Dixie Mason, and other members of the Secret Service leaped into automobiles, to be rushed far into the outskirts of town and there to—

In the many room of the bomb maker, the captain was giving his final instructions.

"Has everyone his bombs?"

"Yes."

"Remember what Dr. Albert told you. This campaign must produce greater results even than the Black Tom explosion. There are munitions ships on the Jersey side. See that they are destroyed. See that every munitions factory receives a bomb. Remember that America soon is to be at war with Imperial Germany—and America must be crippled. Now, go!"

The men crowded forth. They hurried down the stairway—into the apparently empty hall beneath. And then—

From doorways. From beneath the stairs. From outside. From everywhere leaped members of the Secret Service, to pounce upon the bomb carriers, to take them by surprise, to carry them off their feet by the suddenness and severity of their attack. One by one they were downed. Then three men were shot up the stairs by Harrison Grant to capture the old bomb maker himself and the remainder of his supplies. Here and there about the hall the fight surged. Harrison Grant suddenly swerved from his attack upon the bomb planter as another

(Continued on page 114)
As An Engineer He Was a Darned Good Actor

Robert Gordon chose to stand in front of the electric lamps instead of behind them.

J ust when you begin to feel that the current style in leading men needs a change, and you wonder whether the cruel war will ever let us have any more leading men, and you believe that it won't, and resign yourself to memories and present incumbents—why, right then a brand new leading man is apt to appear!

Such is Robert Gordon, whose magnificent performance in "Missing" immediately ranked him with any youngster in the profession. Mr. Gordon is—as this is written—supporting Mary Pickford in her Hollywood filming of "Captain Kidd, Jr.,” and it was in a Lasky dressing room that a Photoplay reporter found him.

"I got the dramatic bee in my bonnet," averred Mr. Gordon, "while I was a student at the Polytechnic high school in Los Angeles. I was studying electrical engineering and during my last year at school I became so interested in dramatic work that I produced nine one-act plays and acted in some of them myself. In my spare time I tried to keep up on my subjects in electrical engineering, but I wasn't successful and I flunked in several of them.

"One day the principal called me into his office. 'Robert, my boy,' he began, and then followed a long talk well sprinkled with advice. And the burden of his talk was that as an electrical engineer I was a fairly good actor.

"Finally I found a director, J. Farrell Mac-

Donald, who gave me a chance. I played small parts with the old Biograph company, and finally I went to New York with that organization.

"Then things went wrong again, and once more I was out of a job. I came back to California. I dropped in to see Louis Goodstadt, casting director at the Lasky Studio. He stared at me and finally said, 'Yes, I think you're just the one.' He then gave me the part of the Tennessee Shad in Owen Johnson's story, 'The Varmint.' So I went over to the Morosco Studio and supported Jack Pickford in that picture. It was my first good part.

"After that came 'Tom Sawyer.' I played Huckleberry Finn in that. And in 'Huck and Tom,' I also played Huck.

"Then I went with William H. Hart's company, and supported him in 'Blue Blazes Rawden.'"
There is an old Egyptian legend of a musician who could transport his audience from joy to sadness, from love to hate, by the simple device of blowing on different reeds of his pipe.

One reed was supposed to hold all the pent-up sobs and tears of the world. Another was fairly bursting with joy which could be released only by the breath of the player. Each of the others held a particular virtue, making it possible for the musician to run the entire scale of human emotions according to his own whim.

And, since man has loved to sob, laugh, fear and hate since the days when the world was in its swaddling clothes, he always has been free to reward those who could play upon his emotions. In this particular case the pipe-blower was given a wealth of honey, oxen and wives, to say nothing of a seat close to that of the king.

In a certain studio on the palisades that skirt the other side of the Hudson a motion picture director studied a scenario in which was related the tale of a girl who attempted to live according to the rules of her mother. The adventures of the heroine were black indeed. Obviously the story was true to life in every detail. But that intangible something that an audience seeks in every great story was lacking.

"A story without the joy of living in it—but still a true one," was the diagnosis of the director.

Whereupon he drew upon that mystery box of filmland, the property room, and injected a laugh here, a homely touch of childhood there, a thrill of menacing disaster, and the marvel of a finished picture had been produced.

For the Griffiths, Brenons, Incs and Sennets of today have discovered the secret of that magic instrument of prehistoric times. With unerring touch they draw repeatedly upon the same formulas for tears, laughter, thought or fear. When a picture calls for meditation on the part of their audiences they play upon the reed that stirs even the most sluggish brain to action. If a thrill is required, they know just what is needed to send a shiver coursing up and down the most blasé spine.

When D. W. Griffith filmed "The Birth of a Nation" he made one scene in which a helpless little family in an isolated cabin was pictured at the mercy of a lawless mob. No imaginative film fan has ever forgotten how the audience shuddered at the sight, then instinctively drew its breath at the sound of the bugle call, clear as a bell, which accompanied frequent cut-backs revealing white-clad clowns rushing to the rescue.

This incident is a perfect example of the type of shudder the public likes best and gets most frequently—that which is caused by the threat of impending disaster to an innocent person. Rarely, of course, does the tragedy materialize. But the effect of keeping the balance of suspense between the picture of helpless ones facing imminent death and that of the rescuers, who are never late, but always threaten to be, is unfailing.

The shudder ingredients so essential to pictures of the plains are usually centered in several hundred feet of celluloid showing the hero or heroine at the villain's mercy, with cut-backs of the sheriff and his posse or soldiers from the fort riding wildly to their assistance through clouds of dust.

Roy Stewart had a typical scene of this character in his "Wolves of the Border" when he brought armed cowboys to the aid of an enemy rancher and his daughter who had been betrayed into the hands of bandits by a tricky foreman. To get the last ounce of thrill out of the situation, the arrival of the rescuers was timed, as usual, to precede by half a second the firing of the victims' last round of ammunition. This is the brand of shudder which the admirers of Douglas Fairbanks and William S. Hart demand and get in practically every release of those stars.

The saw-mill episode in Viola Dana's "Blue Jeans" is another sure-fire shudder-getter. One of the most sacred traditions of the ancient barnstorming days was that every self-respecting melodrama should have its final scene laid in the old saw-mill. No less than one hundred of these productions had the hero tied hand and foot before the approaching buzz-saw, then rescued at the fifty-ninth second. The situation lost none of its blood-curdling attributes when it was transferred to the shadow stage. The director of "Blue Jeans," intent upon high emotional lights, lengthened to the last pitch of gruesomeness that portion of the film showing the helpless hero slowly approaching the saw. In numerous cut-backs the little heroine struggled to free herself from prison before finally dragging her husband to safety.

When the old Biograph was prospering, directors, who were also students of psychology, were very fond of one scene which they could always depend on to give the box-office patrons a generous nickel's worth of thrills. It had something to do with a burglar who
Certain keys that never fail to open the way to the spectators’ emotions, as all good directors know—and as you’ll doubtless admit, insofar as your own responsiveness is concerned.

Decorations by R. F. James.

forced his entrance through the conventional second story window and took the young wife by surprise. When the husband was heard approaching the hold-up man kept the wife covered with a revolver concealed in his right hand pocket and forced her to tell the husband the intruder was a cousin—or some other white lie. The audience knew that the gun was there, but the husband didn’t, hence an added thrill.

Misleading evidence of guilt, reproduced effectively on the screen, will make any film enthusiast’s teeth chatter, appreciatively, of course. A close-up of the dainty fan of the Marquis in Pauline Frederick’s “Tosca” opened the way to the blackest portion of the plot. The audience knew the Marquis had never been near the church, but it took a lot of pleasure trembling in uncanny anticipation of the deadly emotions the fan would unleash in Tosca when Scarpio brought it to her. The deadly dagger climax in “Tosca” has had its prototype in many a photoplay starring Theda Bara, Louise Glaum, and kindred stars who specialize in shudder-photodrama and always carry concealed weapons when appearing before the camera. Almost as popular with the discerning director who must produce a shiver is the revolver which so many screen families keep in the left hand drawer of the library table ready for use when any of the characters decide to “end it all.”

Another emotional tune which strikes the shudder chords is that delightfully creepy sensation which formed the screen fabric of John Barrymore’s “Raffles.” When the thief has the irresistible personality of “Raffles” the audience enjoys sharing his hairbreadth escapes.

Bringing a lighted match into contact with “TNT” is no more certain in effect than some of the time-honored aids used to tickle the public’s funny bone. Custard pie is foremost among these, of course. No psychologist has ever disclosed just why custard pie is funny. There are many besides Mr. Hoover, in fact, who would like to see it banished from the screen permanently.

But like various misfortunes to others, which are the most potent of laugh-makers, it retains its perennial popularity.

Any tired business man will chuckle himself into a state bordering on hysteria at the sight of a plate of hot soup overturned on an unsuspecting victim’s head or a close-up of somebody else’s silk hat overflowing with water or broken eggs. “Fatty” Arbuckle used both of these in “The Bell-Boy” as he has in many of his other two-reelers. They have been favorites with Chaplin and in the Sennett comedies.

Sliding or falling unexpectedly on a slippery floor or pavement is another accident which audiences like to see. Chaplin made his tobogganing on a hardwood floor a large percentage of the action in “One A.M.” He did it, too, in “Shanghai’d” and “The Immigrant.” “Fatty” Arbuckle knows how funny he looks when he slides and has the floors well covered with soapy water when he made portions of “The Rough House” and “The Bell-Boy.”

The overflowing bath-tub scene is done every so often by directors of comedy from Fort Lee to Hollywood. In the laugh index it ranks with the spectacle of helpless victims being knocked into insensibility by a blow on the head and that of the waiter who is tripped up as he carries in a tray of dishes. Some studios have their china closet replenished twice a week, because the folks who keep motion picture theatres darkened are so fond of seeing dishes smashed.

When the Keystone “cop” made his camera debut he became the founder of a screen family which can always be relied on for comedy. It is always entertaining to see enforcers of the law made ridiculous. No inveterate fans need reminders of how often they have seen the comedy police force plunge over an open bridge or drive a Ford car through a three-story brick building.

A recent Sunshine comedy related the adventures of Helen Holliday, who sought the straight and narrow trail after having done time for seven years. Not the least of Helen’s grotesque experiences occurred when she was caught in a driving rain which turned her umbrella inside out, ruined her costume, and made it generally difficult for her to retain her equilibrium. You recognize this scene, of course. You have seen it done since the nickelodeon days.

And right here let us mention that a far-sighted director always keeps a rousing rainstorm or two in reserve. A storm, whether it be a gentle Spring shower or a raging downpour, inspires many different kinds of emotion other than laughter. Psychologically a rainstorm clears the emotional atmosphere. It is used in cameraland as it is employed on the speaking stage—to freshen an audience’s point of view so that the happy climax may be contemplated with keener enjoyment.

If you saw “The Fortune Hunter” during its long run on the legitimate stage, you recall that the stage director opened the last act with a brisk shower which served as a prelude to the lovers’ vows and the live-happy-ever-after conclusion. As Tessie in “The Secret of the Storm Country” Norma Talmadge spent a number of days in Ithaca, New York, and in her Forty-
eight street studio. She rescued her enemy’s child from the burning witch’s hut, then battled heroically with a thunder storm to restore the little girl to her parents. With that thunder storm Miss Talmadge’s director marked the turning point in the trials of Tess. She had reached the limit of suffering and the storm prepared the way in the spectator’s mind for less violent emotions and the more peaceful later life of Tess.

In this connection it may be mentioned that many a property man has earned a couple of days’ salary standing on top of a step-ladder, just off the set, holding the common garden variety of watering can with a rubber hose attached while faking a gentle shower to the director’s entire satisfaction. This type of rainstorm is useful in light comedies. Such a one overtook Constance Talmadge in “The Studio Girl” when she ruined her wedding gown in her stolen ride to the railway station with Earle Fox. The raindrops made her look so forlorn that they heightened the audience’s sympathy with her revolt at the maiden aunts’ restrictions and made them condone rather than condemn her flight from the waiting bridegroom.

Sob-stuff, too, has been thoroughly pigeon-holed and card-indexed in every director’s well-ordered brain. No audience weeps as naturally and unaffectedly as a motion picture crowd, because it can cry without fear of detection. Consequently a director need use only the simplest of methods to open the sympathetic tears ducts. A good close-up of a little child registering hunger or sorrow is one of the trustiest sob-inducers. Any pictured sorrow of childhood brings a ready tear. Witness Marie Doro, who caused much quiet, if amused, sadness offering her plate for more in “Oliver Twist.” Additional evidence was the sight of the little sick children in Mae Murray’s “The Primrose Ring” and the plight of those delightful youngsters who could not find their father in Mary Pickford’s “Hulda from Holland,” also the death of Olga Petrova’s little son in “The Light Within.”

Another sad, sad scene which the director uses frequently to make his audience cry is that of the poor girl alone in a big city and unable to find work. Usually her background is a shabby furnished room with one gas jet. A stern and uncompromising landlady necessarily hovers in the distance.

And now we arrive at another psychological puzzle of the screen. In the darkest moment of her life every heroine of this type makes a beef stew over her solitary gas jet thus wilfully adding to her own sorrows—and those of the occupants of orchestra seats—by enraging the landlady. It is customary for her to empty a threadbare purse to buy the ingredients. Then in her distracted state as if to heighten the effect of a generally thin time she permits the stew to burn so that the landlady has no alternative but to turn her out on the street.

Personally it takes the edge off our sorrow somewhat to find that the lovely girl adds onions to her stew, but she nearly always does. Most directors seem to think the landlady would not find her out if she did not. You remember with what keen relish Madge Kennedy sniffed at the fragrant white vegetable in “The Fair Pretender,” and how Mildred Manning in O. Henry’s “The Third Ingredient” encountered all sorts of adventures because she simply insisted upon having that one onion for her evening meal. Clara Kimball Young did most of her suffering in “The Easiest Way” in a hall-bedroom.

In cold reality there are, of course, few things sadder than a hall-bedroom. But when the lights are out, the heroine is beautiful and the orchestra plays “Annie Laurie”—well, there simply is none sadder, that’s all.

Death-bed scenes are always pathetic, if it is the good who die young. Norma Talmadge had a tragic death as the little seamstress in “The Ghost of Yesterday,” the picturization of Rupert Hughes’ “Two Women.” Benjamin Chapin gave the death of Lincoln’s young mother in “The Son of Democracy” such reality that many who saw it could not remain for the rest of the performance, because it wakened memories in their own lives.

Further along in the sob category come the sacrifices of those who assume another’s guilt to save a friend and the separation of sweethearts. In “Tess of the Storm Country” Mary Pickford assumed a lot of blame (Continued on page 115)
Scare 'em or Make 'em Laugh!

or, from Undertaker's Advance Agent to Comedian

"Laughter Hall," Undertaker Parsons' Hollywood home.

my prospects, the better my annual showing, the better my annual income.

I was a wholesale dealer in frights, chills, scares and shocks.

That I was good at scaring is attested by the fact that the Missouri insurance records show that I secured over one million dollars worth of new clients each year, for ten years.

Thus I began figuring how much greater a man Charlie Chaplin was than I.

Chaplin made them laugh and forget their cares while I was busy on quite the reverse.

For each laugh Chaplin caused, I caused a fear.

Then I read a novel. It was "Tarzan of the Apes" and I decided right there that I was going into the motion picture business.

The story appealed to me. That it was a success, was more the fault of the di-

By "Smiling Bill" Parsons

FOR ten years, my daily conversations consisted of telling men they should prepare against the day the grim reaper tolled off their names, or advising wives and mothers to see to it they were taken care of when their loved ones passed away.

No day in my existence but what I was warning men against death by accident, or heart failure.

I was an insurance agent.

It was my business to scare people almost to death in order to get them to fortify their families against the day when they would be left alone in the world.

The greater my ability to scare
rector and the able artists who portrayed the difficult parts.

But while I was at the studio one day, our director suggested that I would make a good comedian.

"Come on Bill" he teased, "let's make a comedy between scenes."

And I consented.

I do not want to appear egotistical, but that comedy when it was finished, made me laugh—and then and there Smiling Bill Parsons was born to immortality.

Right there I decided that being a screen comedian had its advantages over telling people about train wrecks, skidding autos, ptomaine poisoning and other forms of shuffling off—and then the Goldwyn people insisted that I make one every two weeks.

A Dog That Pays an Income Tax

By Grace Kingsley

He earns $50 a week and he pays $25 a year income tax.

That sounds like a regular actor, doesn't it?

Reams and reams are written about him every week, and he never reads the stuff. That doesn't sound like a regular actor at all, does it?

In fact he's a regular actor—and he isn't. He's Teddy, the Great Dane, Mack Sennett's dog actor. And besides the fifty financial bones a week, he gets six soup bones.

So whoever talked about leading a dog's life didn't mean Teddy's life at all.

Teddy is the only dog in the world that pays an income tax.

Of course nobody pretends, smart as Teddy is, that he went up to the Federal Building and swore to a statement about his income—as to whether he owned income property or had a wife and children dependent on him. In fact he has no curiosity at all about his children. He did follow his master, Joe Simpkins, up to the income tax office—as a sort of "Exhibit A,"—and he did emit a loud confirmatory bark when Joe declared Teddy was an actor.

As a matter of fact, Teddy doesn't care a whoop in Jerusalem about his income—except the bones.

Anyhow, he says, what could a dog do with fifty dollars a week?

Of course there's the beauty chase. Even a dog has to be all dolled up like a society woman at least once a week. He must be carefully examined for signs of mange, and he has to have applied to him the most expensive (and smelly) flea eradicator ever put on the market.

And on his day off, does Teddy spend money on prize fights or the opera or chickens? Of course not. If he has time and opportunity he sometimes stages a dog fight with some other studio canine, but there's no purse, for Teddy is a real sport and disdains the professional stuff. He has no taste for music—except when his master Joe Simpkins plays the accordion, when he loves to accompany him in an amateurish way. Simpkins has a nice little pension fixed for Teddy in case anything happens to him, Joe, or to Teddy himself. You see Teddy does stunts some times.
Old Hartwell’s Cub

The old man was the town drunkard, but the son lived it down

By Frances Denton

The proprietor hesitated at the threshold and his gloating face revealed all too plainly how he relished this choice bit of scandal.

BILL HARTWELL stood in the door of his smithy, a scowl in his face, black hate in his heart. They were coming; far down the road he could see a crowd of men and boys led by lantern-jawed, self-righteous Deacon Grimes, the one most persistent in his persecution of Bill’s old drunken father.

They had reached the line of poplars at the turn now, and Bill could see that they carried a mot’ey assortment of the implements of vengeance—whips, clubs, shovels, anything that would serve to overpower his mighty strength. In the rear two men bore a bucket of smoking tar swinging from a pole. Another rail was carried on high; and several small boys clutched leaking feather pillows, as they hurried excitedly along.

So they had made up their minds to rid the town of him and his father, had they? He hadn’t given ’em enough last night when he smashed in the jail door with an ax, put mauldin old Tom over his shoulder and carried him home. Deacon Grimes had had the old man arrested when he was sleeping off his liquor in the sun.

Bill’s father was the town drunkard, as his father had been before him. Thus the taint seemed hereditary, though Bill, himself, hated liquor with all the strength of his soul. It had made him an outcast, an embittered Ishmaelite with every man’s hand against him—except, of course, as they came to have their horses shod through his skill. But from the time Bill could remember every other avenue of recognition had been closed to him because he was old Tom Hartwell’s son.

But in spite of this, he loved his father. The gentle, sunny-tempered old man harmed no one but himself—Bill saw to that. How could they hound him as they did? Bill flexed the muscles of his arms and waited grimly.
Let them come; he’d show them.

The crowd halted some distance from the blacksmith shop, and engaged in consultation. It would be best to persuade Bill to go peacefully, if they could. They could eventually overpower him, of course; but it was certain that somebody would get badly mussed up in the assault. The deacon stepped forward as spokesman.

“We’ve made up our minds that this town ain’t big enough to hold you and your father any longer. The rest of us are decent, law-abidin’ people, and we don’t want ye. If ye give us your word to go peaceable, well and good. If ye don’t—” He made a threatening gesture toward the bucket of tar.

Bill picked up a sledge and advanced a step or two.

“You get out of here and mind your own business, you old hypocrite, or I’ll give you something worse than tar and feathers.”

The deacon danced with rage. “Ye ungodly son of
perdition! I’ll teach ye to misname your betters!” he yelled.

Bill started forward, and the deacon as suddenly retreated. Bill laughed contemptuously and stepped back. Then he saw that the mob was advancing with concerted action. They evidently meant business.

Bill considered. Single-handed he was no match for them; and he thought of his father lying helpless and asleep upstairs. He stepped quickly inside the shop.

A shower of sticks and stones came through the doorway. The space was narrow, not admitting more than two men at a time. Bill, with uplifted sledge, took his stand beside it.

There was an interruption as a tall, scholarly-looking, shabbily-dressed man made his way toward the crowd. “Hi, here comes the minister!” sounded the cry of several small boys, from their vantage points of observation.

“Stop!” cried the Reverend Lane, indignantly. “What does this mean? Have we gone back to the age of witchcraft and the stake, that you stone a fellow being?”

There was an interlude, while the deacon and his co-horts attempted to explain. The minister shook his head. “And is this your Christianity?” he cried. “Let the man alone; I will talk to him.”

“He’ll brain you with his sledge,” cried the deacon as the minister started for the shop.

Bill stepped forward and met the newcomer half way. Then the mob circled around and almost gained the door behind him. Bill jumped back. The minister, seeing the mob’s treachery, spoke bitter, scathing words. “Go home; go home, and hang your heads in shame! Have you forgotten the words of the blessed Christ?—Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.”

Some of the men looked sheepish and dropped their clubs. Others whispered together, and presently only Deacon Grimes remained to consider the bucket of tar smoking, neglected, in the street. Bill was angrily explaining to the minister why he had broken in the door of the jail.

“My father is harmless; they’ll let him alone or I’ll know the reason why.”

With a kindly hand on Bill’s shoulder Lane quieted him. “It is mostly their fault,” he admitted, “but something must be done. Suppose you come over to the parsonage for supper tonight, and we’ll talk things over.”

Bill muttered a dazed acceptance of the invitation. Eat at the minister’s house? It was unbelievable! And after the minister was gone, soundly berating the still irate deacon for his lack of Christian charity; Bill’s manner still indicated mystification. “Me, invited to eat with the preacher. Well, I’ll be damned.”

That night marked the beginning of a new life for Bill Hartwell. For the first time in his history he was received as an equal in a refined, though humble, home. He sat at a decent, well-ordered table, a man with other men. Afterward the events of that evening merged into a pleasant haze in his memory, all but one: The picture of Mary Lane as she stood in the kitchen doorway, a smile of welcome on her lips, her face, above her green-checked apron, rosy with the exertion of preparing the meal, remained etched forever on his heart, as a diamond cuts a pane.

The minister and his daughter tactfully ignored Bill’s natural embarrassment, and little by little self-consciousness left him and a new dignity came into his bearing. Minister Lane spoke of Bill’s father, whom he advised Bill to treat exactly as if he were ill, for the craving for liquor was a disease, and sometimes curable. Bill went home with a new hope in his heart.

As he left the house he passed a dapper young man who stopped and stared at him. This was Ed Jones, who had been making his headquarters at Matherville for some time, and who had set all the girls in the place a-flutter with his sophisticated dress and manner. Ed hailed from the city, that place of enchantment to bucolic minds. Reputed to be a salesman for a religious publishing house, Ed had made a good impression upon unworliday and simple-hearted Reverend Lane; and was received in his home without question. Mary Lane was the most attractive girl in town, therefore Ed was glad to avail himself of the hospitality. He wondered now what this uncouth blacksmith had been doing there.

The next afternoon, as Ed and Mary sauntered down the shady path from the cemetery, Mary told him exultantly that the Ladies’ Aid Society had at last succeeded in raising money enough to pay for painting the church. The hundred dollars was safe in her keeping as treasurer.

With apparent
indifference Ed congratulated her, but his sharp wits were busy. Mary was desirable in herself; plus a hundred dollars she was a windfall.

They gave scant attention to the Smith girls, two village belles passing; nor did they notice the girls' jealous-eyed chagrin at Ed's evident desire to get rid of them. Jealousy is a seed of suspicion. Said one injured Smith maiden to the other: "I don't think much of Mary Lane since she's been chasing around with that city fellow. I think we'd better be careful. Maybe we—"

Their two heads went together. Presently other girls joined them and gossip fairly buzzed.

Minister Lane came down the steps as Mary and Ed entered the parsonage gate. In the strong sunlight, the shabbiness of his worn clothes was glaringly apparent. Involuntarily Mary glanced at his feet and Ed's glance followed. The minister's shoes had been patched until there was no longer room for a patch to hold. A resentful look chased the sunshine from Mary's face, and Ed was quick to interpret it. "I don't suppose your father receives a very generous salary here," he murmured sympathetically.

"It isn't enough to call a salary," flashed Mary. "And not only that, but they're behind in their payments. I wish we could go somewhere else—I think it would be right." she wavered.

Why not?" he retorted. "You're only borrowing it, and you can lose. Think what it will mean to you."

She took a vase from the top of the parlor organ, and upturning it, poured out a roll of bills and silver, which she counted and handed over to Ed.

"I don't know," she faltered. "If anything should happen—"

"Nothing's going to happen," Ed assured her. "I'm putting the money carefully where it would be safe to him."

A little later, as she stood on the porch bidding him goodbye, the Smith girls and their cronies passed. Wholesomely, Mary waved her hand at them. But with elevated noses, they turned the "cut direct."

Old Hartwell's Cub

NARRATED by permission from the photoplay of the same name, based on the story by Mabel Richards, and produced by Triangle with the following cast:

Bill Hartwell .. William Desmond
Mary Lane .. Mary Warren
Edward Jones .. Eugene Burr
Rev. David Lane .. Walt Whitman
Tom Hartwell .. Percy Challenger
Mag Jones .. Dorothy Hagar
Dacon Grimes .. Graham Pette
Steven Mearin .. Edwin J. Brady
Benton .. William J. Ellingford

Old Hartwell's Cub

hate this place. But father—" She hesitated. "Father says his clothes are too shabby—"

"By George! Why didn't I think of it before?" Apparently Ed had had an inspiration. "I can invest that hundred dollars for you, Mary; and double the money in a week. Can't you borrow it?"

Mary shrank from him in alarm. "Oh, no! It isn't mine."

"But you won't need to use it on the church for a week or so. Nobody will be the wiser. It's a dead sure thing or I wouldn't mention it. You'll have the Ladies' Aid money back and enough extra to buy your father some good clothes. Then you could get away from Matherville."

Mary thought of the unwearied patience and faith of her father, of his many acts of unselfishness, of the ingratitude and narrowness of those who profited. And they wouldn't even see that he had whole and decent shoes!

"Don't you worry," she said, "you go and think it would be right?" she wavered.

"Why not?" he retorted. "You're only borrowing it, and you can lose. Think what it will mean to you."

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Old Hartwell's Cub
In vain the old man, writhing in the appetite of the confirmed alcoholic, begged and pleaded. Bill was firm.

Mary was not long kept in ignorance of what the girls’ attitude indicated. In the morning’s mail she received a note: a curt statement to the effect that because of her ‘‘scandalous behavior’’ the Ladies’ Aid had decided to elect Jennie Baxter treasurer. And would Mary hand over immediately the funds she had in her charge?

Poor Mary! When she was able to think coherently, she started on a run for the hotel. Unless she could get the money back from Ed she would be accused of embezzling the church’s funds!

In front of the hotel sat the usual aggregation of small-town loafers. To Mary, in her agitation, the thought of attracting attention was unbearable; it seemed as if everyone must know what she had done.

So she hurried to the rear of the hotel and climbed the stairway to the second floor, too full of her trouble to realize the hazards her reputation faced in defying the village proprieties.

She knocked on the door of Ed’s room, and to the summons, “Come in,” turned the knob. Ed, who was dressed to go out, started in surprise, at the sight of her.

“Oh, Ed, I must have that money back!” cried Mary, thrusting forward the girls’ letter, with a trembling hand.

Ed was calm. This was just what he had wished for, and Mary’s coming alone to his hotel was another card in his hand.

“I’m sorry, dear; but I’ve already invested it,” he said. “I can’t get it back now.”

It was true he had “invested” most of it—but in his hotel bar bill.

Mary collapsed. “What shall I do?” she moaned. “I’m ruined. I’ll be punished as a common thief.”

Ed ruminated. He wanted this girl—but there was a good reason why he couldn’t have her; he had left his wife, Mag Jones, back in Arizona. But Mag didn’t know where he was, and if he could keep Mary in ignorance of her—

Suddenly he opened his arms. “I love you, Mary,” he whispered. “Marry me and I’ll get the money in the city, and pay it back to you.”

Mary Lane was in desperate straits. It would kill her father to have her arrested as an embezzler. But she knew, suddenly, that she did not love Ed. As she hesitated, steps were heard advancing. Too late to close the door, Ed saw the proprietor hesitate at the threshold, staring at Mary, and his gloating face, as he hurried on, revealing too plainly how he relished this choice bit of scandal.

Wretched, Mary gave in to the unavoidable. “That settles it,” she said hopelessly. “I’ll have to marry you.

(Continued on page 115)
Men for France! The hour has struck for Films for Russia! the Motion Picture’s greatest service to Liberty and Humanity. That service is the immediate supplying of American films to Russia, and those who know declare that film in Russia is equal to men in France—film stories, film comedies, educational film, propaganda film, film of agricultural instruction—these vital sheets of celluloid, may alone possess the power to wake the vast shambling Bear of the North, to turn a demoralized people toward industry, and kindle the conscience of a recreant soldiery which Russia has made shamefully subservient.

Madame Botchkarova, Commander of the celebrated "Battalion of Death," brings the resounding picture battle-cry. She told a representative of the Dramatic Mirror, in New York: "American films will do more to convince my people of your people's sincerity than any other instrument. The more pictures of troops and sailors that can be circulated in Russia, the less will people believe the industrious Germans' reports of 'American bluff.' Plenty of printed matter is going around, but the Russian people are skeptical of writings—pictures are visible evidence, and they do believe them.

The Russian film manufacturers are attempting to effect a better circulation of film, and have organized a system whereby the reels are taken to the various places on the circuit by special messengers.

"When I left Russia we were getting some film productions from the Nordisk company in Copenhagen. These were generally liked, and their principal leading man, Harrison, has become immensely popular. One of their recent successful American films was the serial, 'The Black Box.' Each episode drew a crowded house everywhere in Russia. Chaplin is enormously successful, and Max Linder has a wide vogue.

"There are other fields in which America can help Russia onward and upward, such as educational films along agricultural lines, particularly those showing methods of intensive farming, of which the peasants know little or nothing."

Here is a delicate point in Mme. Botchkarova's message: "By no means send pictures which lay stress on the democracy under which you are governed. The Russian people resent anything that has the appearance of outside influence, and they will not accept advice as to government coming from a foreign country. The Russians want to work out their own salvation."

But German propaganda is doing just that thing—very subtly. The motion picture industry is being organized on a tremendous scale in Germany. Yet the United States leads the world in film productions, and, if we will act now, with the same speed we would manifest in meeting a little commercial demand from New Jersey or Alabama or Montana, we should have small difficulty in making their celluloid drive resemble a straggler's advance.

As little things decide a battle, so-called side issues have often decided a war. American films in Russia, now, will probably have a profound bearing on the destinies of centuries to come.

It is of immeasurable significance to us that in the single vocabulary of German commerce and imperialism there is no such word as 'tomorrow.'

Twice in the Same Place. Not long ago the middle-aged, Hebraic head of a great film manufacturing concern came from New York to visit his Los Angeles plant. Among other things assuredly needing managerial attention was the quality of the firm's comedies, which had become more funereal than funny.

On an automobile trip with two of his executives the comedy subject came up, and the department heads were loud in their derision of the trash that passed as humor. The producer endured their guffaws for awhile, and then turned on them in sharp reproof:

"Boys, our comedies are no laughing matter!" Still less did he comprehend their shouts at this sally, and when miles had been rolled in on the speedometer, and they were still chuckling, he exclaimed, with exasperated finality:

"Say—now quit it, will you! I tell you again, our comedies are not to be laughed at!"

The Fading Fight. Our lively old friend, the fight, is in a bad way. For more than half a dozen years he has been the pep of weak plots, the hope of half-baked actors and the refuge of hard-pressed directors. People used to gasp at Bill Farnum's fights, or Fairbanks'. Thousands of audiences have patiently endured four reels and a half of maudlin picture for one fight at the finish. But have you noticed?—it takes more than a fight to hold them now. There are several ways of looking at this. Life today is just one jolt after another. One screen fight is pretty much like any other screen fight, after all. Audiences are really rising in artistic appreciation and are demanding something more of their producers than a handy set of knuckles at the finale.

Honor awaits the director who will invent a handy and unfailing kick to take the place of the fading fight. The honor is that he will be the most copied man in the universe.
**The Costly Picture.** In the early days of picture-making the stage producer's answer to effects of the screen set against effects on the stage was: "Well, you can get that sort of thing for nothing—just go out and photograph it. If we do it, on the stage, it's going to cost a lot of money." That argument was true then, but it's most untrue now. In 1912 few five-reelers cost half as much as a very ordinary theatrical mounting. In 1918 the average five-reel picture costs as much to put on as a New York production by Klaw & Erlanger. In these six years the picture producers have called upon the customer, the builder, the furnisher and the decorator for their finest, while performers' salaries and the expectations of the public have, hand in hand, gone out of sight.

This is a fact that should be realized, and most certainly is not, by good writers. The novelist and the dramatist who begin to write for the screen today write in anything—crowds, buildings, set after set—because they feel that these things come easily, by a sort of magic, perhaps, to the maker of motion pictures. As a matter of fact the time is not coming, but is at hand, when the photoplaywright should be as careful about changing scenes, as careful of crowds and as parsimonious of mere opite effects as his brother who writes for the limited stage. Thus only will the man who produces his play be enabled to produce what the author does specify and must have in a perfect, or nearly-perfect, manner. The movies are out of their days of quantity, and well into the day of quality.

**The Poison** The compass points to North and South, and the West to Rejuvenation—on the screen. New York may be termed as possessing a big town, Illinois is great for corn, Indiana for literature, and Ohio for tires—but all of them are darned poor places for a man to come back in. Hero or villain, leading or misleading lady, if ways are to be mended, deeds atoned, or the soul's valves ground, it must be done west of the Mississippi. West of the Missouri will give even better results. While not deprecating the splendid calm of the Rockies, the imaginative repose of the great plains and the spiritual purgery of the fiery desert, aren't we becoming a bit orthodox in making the American West the universal panacea? Why, we all know that skunks grow on the range occasionally! So why can't we admit that the city has a wallop which may sometimes inspire—and acknowledge that to a lot of great folks the middle west has been a land of service or a valley of dreams? If the East is poison the scenarist did the job.

**Mr. Griffith's Personal Critic.** The sun-plays of David Wark Griffith have been eulogized, or dismissed, by reviewers from the Avenue de l'Opera to the local weekly on Sunset Boulevard, the street where the mahster makes 'em—yet in all this brave phalanx of reputations Mr. Griffith's favorite critic—is not to be found.

Mr. Griffith's personal critic never criticizes except on demand—by Mr. Griffith. He is the Griffith chauffeur, the same who drove the huge Fiat last year, and who is this year behind the wheel of the Packard limousine.

He was among the many who were completely muddled by the ancient intricacies of that crazy-quiet, "Intolerance."

"How do you like it?" asked the producer, as they surveyed the first run of "Hearts of the World."

The chauffeur turned with an expression akin to fervent gratitude. "Bos," he said, "thank God they ain't no Romans in this one!"

**Who Are Favorites in Your Town?** A big group of motion picture exhibitors, representing all of the United States, convened in New York recently, and in the course of general convention business took a straw vote on stellar popularity in their respective territories. That vote found clay feet on some of the supposedly all-gold gods, and a few of those not in the alleged top-notch class showed surprising strength.

It might be presumed that the Chaplin enthusiasm would be unanimous, yet who would have predicted equal favor, in this convention, for William Farnum? Though a sterling and reliable actor, he has been cumbered with some pretty bad plays. Yet they were a unit for him.

W. S. Hart came in for a lot of harsh criticism from these men whose only reviews are the reports of their cashiers. Particularly were the Westerners against him.

While not unanimously acclaimed, Norma Talmadge and Mae Marsh were strong favorites in all sections.

The convention didn't care much about Petrova, Nazimova, Constance Talmadge or Mabel Normand.

And there were four votes against the supernain and infallible favorite, Mary Pickford.

**Income-Tax** The Famous Players-Lasky or Revelations organization recently sent its check to the government for $600,000, in payment of Federal taxes on its combined manufacturing and distributing organizations.

Paramount-Arclight is now doing a business of $400,000 a week, or thereabouts. And Paramount-Arclight has a fifth of the gross business done by the entire industry in the United States. The gross box-office income of the country hovers around $4,000,000 a week.

While this is a healthy condition, and represents an unprecedented expenditure for amusement and diversion—which is in these times even more necessary than amusement—it may be well to call the careless enthusiast's attention to the fact that in these hours of colossal expenditure other manufacturing interests account for almost unbelievable sums of money every seven days, quite without any press-agentry whatever. The gross business of the General Electric Company during a single week in May, for instance, is declared to have been $23,000,000.
She Never Worked for Griffith

By Randolph Bartlett

Marguerite Snow never even entered the Biograph Studio.

A recent photographic study of Miss Snow.

"The Million Dollar Mystery," most famous of all serials, had Marguerite Snow as its heroine.

In the course of several years' experience in collecting data concerning the lives and works of more or less famous screen personalities, a certain formula has become extremely familiar. If the person whose questionnaire one is filling out has been in pictures since they were in their now familiar infancy, the fascinating information comes something like this:

"A friend of a friend of mine was working at the old Biograph—it is always the "old" Biograph, though there never has been a new one—and I went out to see how they made pictures. Well, I was sitting there watching them, and the last thought in my mind was ever trying to do it myself, when a man pointed at me and said, 'Who's that little girl over there?' Well, you can imagine how surprised I was. The man wanted me to go on right away and take a part in the picture. It was Mr. Griffith."

So when I discovered that Marguerite Snow was of the picture infantry and realized that she had not pulled this line, I prompted her.

"A friend of a friend of yours was working out at the old Biograph—"

"No," she interrupted. "It was Thanhouser."

"But Griffith never directed at Thanhouser."

"I never worked for Mr. Griffith."

Here was a startling story—a girl who had been in pictures all this time and never been inside the Biograph studio, and was not discovered by Griffith. And yet they say there's nothing new under the sun!

Nor did Marguerite have to run away from home to go on the stage. If she hadn't done it voluntarily her parents would, probably, have compelled her to do it. Her father was Billy Snow, a famous minstrel man in the days when it was open season for that form of entertainment. They lived in Savannah, Georgia, and little Marguerite passed her childhood checking off the number of years before she would be permitted to become an actress. And she didn't have any discouragements to encounter. Her debut was in James O'Neill's last revival of "The Count of Monte Cristo," after which she was engaged by

White
Another startling fact—a young actress who is a wife and mother, and isn't afraid that it will make the public hate her if it becomes known. Her husband is James Cruze, and a mighty fine actor too, separated at present from him speedily by the entire width of the American continent, for the Cruze-Snow home is in New York, and James is at Lasky's, in Hollywood.

Miss Snow's latest screen activity is the Wharton serial, "The Eagle's Eye," made at Ithaca, with which patriotic creation readers of Photoplay are familiar. Before that she was with George M. Cohan in "Broadway Jones," and in various Thanhouser, Metro and other productions, and of course you remember the heroine of "The Million Dollar Mystery." She had just finished the Flynn picture when I met her.

(Continued on page 112)
Colonel Mary
of the 143d Field Artillery, U. S. A.

| HONORARY | Colonels are not exactly novelties now. But here, fellow-patriots, is the first American Honorary Colonel in the present war: Colonel Mary Pickford, 143d Field Artillery. Recently Colonel Pickford's regiment took a long hike from its encampment and training quarters, in San Diego County, to Los Angeles. It was three days enroute, and the regiment's wives, along the dusty way, fed it and coddled it to the point of almost making it a pageant instead of a march. At the edge of Los Angeles thousands of cheering people met the regiment, along with a score of newspaper men, eastern correspondents, and camera men from the news weeklies. But Colonel Pickford was not one of these. She had gone far out into the ranch country, and did not meet her boys, but arrived with them. Previously she had paid them a visit or so at their ıfficial home, Camp Kearney. Their deadly rivalry, the Grizzlies, of the same camp, call them "Mary's Lambs." |

A Vampire Tale

The Life Story of a Russian Vampire, Told by Herself, with all the Cruel Force of a Russian Novel.

I AM Black, with little sin-shames in Me. No one knows to what Blackness I am driven—I do not know myself. My earliest recollection is of a bright cold morning in Siberia. I was watching the snow-and-ice. The sun shone. Two men came—one a tall-dark man, in a bear coat. The other, a small man, in a coat of musk-rat. The tall-dark man stabbed the small man in the back. The sun shone. There was an everwidening pool of blood on the snow. I laughed.

In all my little-girlhood I never saw a Russian wolf-hound. But I longed to play Vampires. All women are Vampires. I longed to play all vampires but Cleopatra. Somehow I could not bring myself to want to play Cleopatra when I looked out upon the snow-and-ice.

And all the time—even now, in my Career—is the memory—the cold-hot memory, that hurts me even while it makes me laugh—of the ever-widening pool of blood on the snow, back in Siberia.

At the age of sixteen I became a member of the Russian Preparatory Art Ballet at Bakst Nymph. This was necessary as preparation for the Russian Secondary School of Ballet at Spolovodst-Chile. After my graduation from the Preparatory and Secondary Schools of Ballet, I was pronounced ready for the Russian Imperial School of Ballet at Petrograd. There it was that the Man came into my life. He was a shoe-clerk who admired my dancing from his seat in the gallery of the Russian Imperial Ballet Theatre at Petrograd. Through a friend of his, who knew an usher, he met Me. He asked Me to marry him. I laughed. Always the memory of the pool of blood, widening.

"Marry me, Sophie," he had said.
"No," I shuddered brutally.

A year later I read of his death. He had died. They came to me and said he had died in the Great Russian Imperial Hospital for the Mentally Incompetent. I know better. It was because of Me.

And there was the Blackness—always. Then came the War. And I had a cable from the Gump Company, of America, to come across—and be their little Russian Vamp. I came. My brothers were both in the War—with the New Government, the latest new one. And as for Myself, I felt that I could do more for Free Russia in America than I ever could at home.

And from the first, this America—so like a little laughing child—has captured me. Since taking up my work as the Russian Vamp of the Gump Company, I have thought less and less of the ever-widening pool of blood on the ice-and-snow.
IT was Up to Dorothy. She had to Do It To Take the "sh!" Out of Gish. Gish Never Stood for Pep—You Know That. Until Dorothy Came Along, As "The Little Disturber," Stuck Out her Tongue, Wore a Saucy Tam On Black Bobbed Hair, And Did a Swing-walk Across the Screen. Dorothy Did It. It was Up to her. And she's Doing it Now.

When I Went Up to See her, she Was Having her Nails Done—short, so She Couldn't Bite 'em; and Everybody Was Giving her Advice About her Personal Appearance. (She Had to Speak)

Chicago, the Grand Crossing; the transfer-point for players on their fittings from coast to coast.

Chicago, a place where they change trains and, in the sad, mad scramble of luggage and lunch between, run up to see "PHOTOPLAY."

At "Hearts of the World.") "My teeth are Chattering." She Said Seriously: "I Might take My Knitting with Me; But I'll be So Nervous, The Needles'll Click, And Spoil Everything." "Mary Pickford Made a Grand Speech." Encouraged the Manicurist. "Yes, I Know," said Dorothy. "But Mary's so Wonderful anyway; so Witty, and I'm not; I'm Sure To Disappoint Them. I Hate to Do It—" "Marguerite Clark Spoke Here: she Made a Grand Speech." "Yes," said Dorothy, "I Admire Miss Clark So Much." "I Should Think, Miss Gish," said The Manicurist, "that you Would Have Brought Your 'Little Disturber' costume. With You." "I Know," said Dorothy sad; "I Know. I Should Have. If They'd Only Told Me. I Know—"

She was Almost In Tears, And Bitting her Nails. But Just the Same, At the Theatre, When the Little Disturber Bounced Out on the Stage, And Told Them How Scared she was, much Preferring an Air Raid, Or the Trenches To a Personal Appearance—Everybody Sympathized with her, so She forgot all about it; and, Exiting, Did the "Little Disturber's" Own Funny Swing-walk—And Brought Down the House.

You can't Put The Little Disturber On Paper.

"I don't Ever Want to Go 'Over There' Again," she Says. "I'm Glad I'm an American. Going Across, General Pershing Said he Wanted to Meet me; but I Was So Scared, being Alone, and Feeling Kind of Strange, I Stuck in my State-room, until Two Days before Landing. When I finally Met him, he Asked me where I'd Been; and said He had Wanted to Meet me, ever since Lillian and I Had Entertained him and his Men In Mexico, On the Screen.

I Wish I'd Thought To Have my Picture Taken With him," said Dorothy.

And there's Mrs. Gish, mother of The Gishes. Her name is Mae, and She's as young as that. Both the Gishes Are Unspoiled; and I Think Mrs. Gish, mother of The Gishes, has A Whole Lot to Do with it. There should be An Interview with her. I'd Like to Write it.
Why-Do-They Do-It

THIS is YOUR Department. Jump right in with your contribution. What have you seen, in the past month, which was stupid, unlife-like, ridiculous or merely incongruous? Do not generalize; confine your remarks to specific instances of absurdity in pictures you have seen. Your observation will be listed among the indictments of careless producers on the part of the actor, author or director.

Warm Words, Likely

I notice that while Carmel Myers and the villain were having an earnest discussion, strong puffs of smoke floated across the room. Maybe "PeteProps" forgot the direction of the wind when he lit his pipe off the set.

Fred Hutchinson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Yes—Many Actresses Should Be Stenographers

Would like to contribute my plea to the many complaints that come from all sides relative to the "efficient" stenographers who appear in office scenes in pictures. It is really pathetic to see some two-fingered typists in a big office where only experts would really fit in with the air of efficiency and luxury.

M. E. J., Camden, N. J.

Perhaps Burbank Produced the Picture

In "Broadway Bill," featuring Harold Lockwood, I noticed that in the scene where the camp boss was instructing his men to tumble a tree on Lockwood that the tree they were cutting was a silver birch. Yet, when it landed, the tree was a pine.

Francis J. Ribey, Detroit, Mich.

We're Not a Pilot, but It Seems Wrong to Us

Essue Hayakawa and Jack Holt in "The White Man's Law" head an expedition into the Hinterland of Africa for "White Gold" or Ivory. Upon their return it is Falkland's (Jack Holt's) desire to explore a certain stream. Guingis (Essue Hayakawa) agrees to go with him so the two start out in a boat with a negro rowing up stream. They are to meet Guingis' father and the expedition at the second night's camp. Guingis discovers the fact that Falkland is married and since Falkland has been trifling with Guingis' sweetheart there is naturally a struggle in which the occupants of the boat are thrown into the water. During the fight the boat floats down stream at a fairly good pace. Falkland reaches the boat, overcomes the African and we next see him pursuing his way down stream at a speed that would put a motor boat to shame. Then lo and behold! he reaches Guingis' father waiting at the second night's camp and all the time I thought that they had followed their course up stream just as they were doing when lost to our view.

Mrs. A. K. J., Portland, Ore.

Did You See the Ark Around?

In "Rich Man, Poor Man," Marguerite Clark returns through a terrific thunderstorm to find her mother dead. According to the insert, "They find her several hours afterward." The doctor is sent for, calls, and leaves, and all the time the storm rages without. Some thunderstorm.


The Will to Live

In an episode of "The Fighting Trail," "Shoestring" is driving a wagon containing a load of nitro-glycerine, when along comes the villain and takes a shot at the wagon. Instead of "Shoestring" being blown to bits, he seems to be only mildly injured. In another episode a man is shot in a running duel, but each time he got up and kept right on running. How do they do it?

Elmer A. Biersach, Milwaukee, Wis.

Skinner's Dress Suit Again

In "Twenty-One," a Bryant Washburn picture, the star leaves his residence to visit a dive in the slums apparently in the evening as we see his automobile lighted on the inside when he drives away—yet when he joins Dixie, the girl he instructed his servant to ask to wait for him as he would be detained, she tells him that it is very original for him to be wearing his evening clothes in the afternoon.

Mrs. R. J. N., Venice, Calif.

Some Moonlight!

When the "Night Shift" of the munition workers were toiling in the Ninth Episode of the "Eye's Eagle," the sun was shining in through the windows in all its splendor and glory.

W. P. V., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Imagine Being a Barber There!

Can you explain how Tarzan, in "Tarzan of the Apes," apparently a normal youth, could grow to maturity without any sign of a beard? Was he born with a safety razor or did he shave with that knife he found in the hut?

A. V. Seeds, Philadelphia.

S'matter is Right

In "Exile," featuring Mme. Petrova, the villain, Perez, was conversing with his wife. He extended his hand towards her. A "close-up" was shown of his wife and the villain's hand was also shown. It was his right hand. When the camera flashed back to the scene the villain was withdrawing his left hand. S'matter, Pop?

D. W. B., Bloomsburg, Pa.
For the Conservation of Water

IN Ann Pennington’s “The Antics of Ann” I noticed one mistake.

After Ann ran away and married Tom Randall, her father starts out to find her (presumably). The car stops, he gets out and removes the radiator cap. It smokes; he has no water.

He goes to the nearest house for water which proves to be the place in which Tom and Ann are living. In his excitement he leaves the house, forgetting the water. In the next scene he is back at the hotel telling Ann’s sister the news.

How did he get back to the hotel without water? Some automobile!!

Florence Smith, Dundee, Ill.

Have a Heart!

I REALIZE, of course, that France manufactures some of the finest silk stockings, and that possibly they are cheaper there than here (I paid two and a half for the last pair I bought) but still do you really think Marie (Lillian Gish) in “Hearts of the World” would be quite likely to insist on silk hosiery to wear while going through the perils of life in a town in the hands of the enemy? I wonder!

Moreover, picking potatoes and wandering in the fields is rather hard on hosiery, isn’t it? She surely must have had a large supply.


Perhaps It Rained on Him

IN the ninth episode of “The Bull’s Eye” I saw Ed Cody climb down a rope ladder and mount his horse and pursue the outlaws with his face all dirty. After riding some distance he comes to a halt and his face is clean. I didn’t see him wash it nor was it likely that he would have put powder on.

C. W. Youngstafl, Danville, Ill.

“Ain’t It the Truth?”

WHY, Oh, why? Last night I sat through a Burton travelogue and a Shriner parade in Cheyenne to find that Chaplin will show tomorrow.

Hildegarde Rudin.
The Photoplay League of America

Being a preliminary account, and a listing of the reasons which have brought about the first All-American movement for clean, intelligent, patriotic pictures.

By the Editor of Photoplay Magazine

O

n numerous and sundry occasions commercial persons engaged in the manufacture of lurid, salacious, unwholesome or merely stupid and vulgar screen products have replied to interviews of protest: “We give 'em what they want!”

But do they?

Photoplay Magazine has long had its doubts that anywhere in this country is there a real demand for any except clean, diverting, human, uplifting motion pictures. It has often expressed these doubts.

And coincident with this editorial force has been a great unorganized wave of feeling among intelligent people all over the United States— for as intelligent people from Portland, Maine, to San Diego, California, have come to accept the photoplay and other motion pictures as a mighty new means of world expression—in just the degree that the potential power of the motion picture has been recognized, to that degree has there been a demand for better pictures.

That wave of feeling has taken shape. It has become a vital movement. It has crystallized into organization.

That organization is an actual fact today, and it is known as The Photoplay League of America.

Photoplay Magazine, the world's leading motion picture publication, takes pleasure in announcing that The Photoplay League has honored this periodical by making it its official organ.

In these pages will be found an account of the League, its organization, its officers, its world-famous patrons, executives, directors and aids, its plans, its methods of work. The League will have a regularly conducted department in this magazine—a department of service, if you please, for service, to the whole country, is just what The League has been organized for.

Now then, returning to the lingo of the cheap manufacturer, do they “give 'em what they want”?

In the first place, no; in the second place, if there be any who think they want that sort of stuff, convince them that they do not by showing them better things.

The organization, the work and the men and women behind The Photoplay League of America make a narrative total so big, so impressive, that the editor finds it impossible to give it all to you in this September issue because of a sheer lack of time and space.

So, first of all, let us survey the field, the reasons for the necessity of such an organization, and what it can do and must do.

In the first place, understand that this is no movement of theorists, no self-advertisement of a lot of spiritual quack doctors, no “high brow” undertaking to “elevate” motion pictures as a lot of lofty foreheads have from time to time endeavored to elevate the stage.

The Photoplay League of America is, to speak figuratively, a big and permanent signboard on the road of motion picture progress. It will point in the right directions. It will be a constructive, helpful guide.

It will be the national clearing-house of clean pictures—good pictures. And by “good” we don't mean nasty-nice. We mean intelligent—artistic—inspiring, just as we use the word “clean” to define those healthy, optimistic, fresh-blooded emanations of imagination which are and must remain typically American.

Why—see here! America is today the road over a sick earth, the big brother of a naughty little world. America is clean. America is cheering, and therefore we resent with all the force that is in us pictures that are not clean, that are not healthy, that are not cheerful, because they lie about us and pervert our national sense as well as being immoral.

The Photoplay League of America is not engaging in the manufacture of motion pictures. It is not passing around a set of sophomoric rules to the existing manufacturers of motion pictures. It presumes to tell no man, in that spirit of insufferable interference common to all too many “movements,” how to run his business. But by the Jehovah of lights and shadows, it will, day and night, in season and out of season.

(Continued on page 117)
Pauvre Enfant? Merci—Non!

Or, in plain, everyday U. S., Madge Evans is not a pallid chee-ild of the drama.

"Les pauvres petits enfants du théâtre!" a French writer exclaimed, going on to explain that "Those poor little children of the theatre are like pallid flowers, grown in hot-houses under artificial light, beautiful with the tragic loveliness of whatever is fragile and doomed to early death. For, while they may not die—these poor little ones—their exotic loveliness never bears fruit. For the sake of a tear or a smile they are condemned to sterility."

More or less true. Who, that knows

Campbell

Little Madge Evans wants it particularly understood that she is all American, and was born in New York City.
"I WISH I were criticizing pictures, I’d tell ‘em a thing or two," a snappy young person said the other day, with a toss of the head which intimated that she did not approve the manner in which criticisms in general, and certain criticisms in particular, were allowing the guilty to go unpunished. Which reminded me of a letter received a few days before, in which the writer said she didn’t believe she knew much about pictures because I didn’t mention the fact that a certain handsome hero, in a picture I had reviewed, came out of a two-weeks’ bagageless journey through the wilderness without a sign of a stubble on his cheeks. My review of the picture was four lines long.

Well, it all depends. Criticisms are written for various purposes, depending upon the attitude of the writer toward the reader. A great many are written to please the vanity of the writer, to display his facility of phrase. These are almost always adverse criticisms, for any fool can be funny when he is finding fault. It takes a good deal of ability to make a favorable criticism interesting. But Elbert Hubbard, in one of his inspired moments, remarked, "He who habitually criticizes without giving reasons, descends to the level of a common scold." Moreover, it was to relieve criticism of the necessity of pointing out when the hero should have needed a shave, or changed his coat, that Photoplay established the "Why-Do-They-Do-It?" page.

Again, criticisms are often written for the naive purpose of telling the world at large whether the writer was or was not entertained by the picture. Of what possible interest or value can such criticism be? The person who is engaged in the task of constantly viewing pictures, professionally, reaches one of two extremes, so far as his own taste is concerned. His vision becomes so numbed that he neither likes nor dislikes anything, or he develops personal likes and dislikes so intense that they possess him completely.

Now if he is in the latter mood, no person, who is not constituted exactly as he is, will agree with his criticism. It will be of no value, unless that particular critic is so great an individual that his opinions are read with avidity.

The only critic who is doing his readers a real service, then, is one who is able so to cast aside his prejudices that he can see the intrinsic value of a picture, aside from its effect upon his own emotions. Anyone can be clever at the expense of a producer or an actor, but it requires real ability to tell what a production is actually like, without bringing personal taste into the matter.

"I just had the most delicious dish I ever tasted," said one man to another.
“What was it?” the other asked.
“Tripe and onions,” said the first.
“Ugh!” and the second looked disgusted.

The aim of the Shadow Stage is not to tell you whether or not the writer of these observations did or did not like the fare provided, but to let you know something of what is on the bill of fare, and steer the man who is hungry for corned beef and cabbage away from the fried chicken Maryland. And so:

HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY—Artcraft

George M. Cohan is the Barney Oldfield of the stage. His first two attempts to transfer this spirit to the screen were not complete successes. His third, “Hit-the-Trail Holliday,” however, is all that could be demanded of this human dynamo. The fact that Marshall Neilan directed from an Emerson-Loos scenario had more than a little to do with the achievement. It is the story of a Billy Sunday type of bartender who preaches prohibition and in a small town overthrows the German brewer boss. It is the essence of Cohan throughout—Cohan of the naively questioning glance, the swift and decisive movements, the restless intelligence, the dominating personality. It leaves nothing to be said.

HER FINAL RECKONING—Paramount

Pauline Frederick is the screen’s greatest mistress of the art of suffering beautifully. In “Her Final Reckoning,” picturized from the novel, “Prince Zilah,” she has one of her best, if not most original, roles. A woman with a past marries without telling her husband about the other man, and he leaves her on their wedding day, only to be reconciled after much unhappiness. Miss Frederick was never lovelier nor more intense. Is there no means of exploiting this talent except through the medium of messed-up women?

SOCIAL QUICKSANDS—Metro

At last a Bushman-Bayne picture in which Miss Bayne is first, instead of second violin. In “Social Quicksands” the lovely Beverly plays the part of a social butterfly who makes a wager that she will bring to her feet a bachelor who scorns the set in which she moves. It is done with charm, vivacity and humor in beautiful scenes.

GOOD NIGHT, PAUL—Select

Not even the vivacious charm of Constance Talmadge could conceal the long, grey whiskers on the plot of “Good Night, Paul,” in which a young man pretends his partner’s wife is his own to get money from a name-worshipping uncle. This is the plot of about half the Keystone comedies, and the situations remain about the same, with a slight touch of the risque, carefully denatured. Nor could the threadbareness of the plot conceal the fact that this second of the Talmadges is one of the greatest comediennes now occupying space on the silversheet. She has won her spurs. Norman Kerry and Harrison Ford are of great assistance.

A DESERT WOOING—Paramount

A young woman marries a man for his money, with a half promise to a roué to be untrue to her husband. Not a very nice beginning, has “A Desert Wooing.” The plot cleans up, later. The husband is something of a rough lover, and when the roué pursues the couple into the cactus west, there is a thrashing awaiting him. Follows then a shooting, and a final close-up for husband and wife. Enid Bennett plays the wife with much speed and prettiness, though her method of handling a gun would hardly do in France, I believe. Jack Holt is a handsome hero for a change, and takes kindly to the work. It is a lively production, slightly-tinged with suggestiveness at the outset.
PATRIOTISM—Paralta

German spies in Scotland furnish the punch in "Patriotism," with Bessie Barriscale impersonating a lovely young nurse who prefers a stranded American to a hospital doctor. The jealous doctor mendaciously causes the American to be suspected of working for the Germans, but the lovely nurse discovers the secret of the plotters in a ruined abbey. There are many inconsistencies in the story, such as Germans signalling submarines from a spot in plain view from the windows of a military hospital. The fine acting of Miss Barriscale and Charles Gunn, together with the excellent Brunton production, save the situation.

SAY, YOUNG FELLOW—Artcraft

The well known Fairbanks smile and the equally well known Fairbanks athletic prowess are utilized for both comedy and thrills in his latest picture, "Say, Young Fellow." A reporter in a small town is sent to unearth a certain fraudulent factory scheme, and with the aid of a smile, acrobatics and girl he turns the trick. It is distinctly a Fairbanks story, and it was written for him by his director, Joseph Henaberry. Marjorie Daw is the love interest. Frank Campeau, Edythe Chapman and James Neill have important roles.

"HOW COULD YOU, JEAN"—Artcraft

"How Could You, Jean?" gives us Mary Pickford in an April setting. The rather slender plot winds its way cheerfully through a background of babbling brooks, young lambs and apple blossoms. It tells the story of a society girl, posing as a farm cook, who falls in love with a millionaire, masquerading as a hired man. It would be hard to imagine anything more popular than this combination of Mary Pickford and springtime.

THE FIRELY OF FRANCE—Paramount

"The Firefly of France" has caught all the romantic glamour that surrounds the American aviator in France. Our hero foils a horde of German spies, rescues a French officer and is rewarded by his pretty sister. Wallace Reid makes a dashing aviator, with Anne Little as his dauntless sweetheart.

THE SOAP GIRL—Vitagraph

A delightful comedy of the nouveau riche with Gladys Leslie in the title role. It is written around the blunder of a well-meaning old father who uses his daughter's pictures in his advertisements to advance her socially. The really original plot has been developed with unusual skill by Martin Justice. He brings out in Gladys Leslie, unsuspected talents for spontaneous comedy.

A WOMAN OF REDEMPTION—World

"A Woman of Redemption" is a refreshing story of love and outdoor life. The hero, who has been wasting his youth in city dissipation, is reformed in the wilds. A beautiful mountain girl, played by June Elvidge, assists nature in her work of redemption.

STATION CONTENT—Triangle

"Station Content" is a sincere and human story woven about a telegrapher's station. Gloria Swanson plays the wife who seeks happiness on the stage only to find it in the home she deserted. The direction makes the most of the thrills that always accompany a railroad drama.
MADAME SPHINX—Triangle

"Madame Sphinx" presents the picturesque combination of Alma Rubens and an Apache romance. The lady captures a handsome French outlaw in his native haunts, only to discover that he is of her own people and decidedly not a villain. The symbolism of the fantastic "Apache Dance" is woven through the action very effectively. It is a setting perfectly adapted to the star's glowing beauty.

THE LAST REBEL—Triangle

"The Last Rebel" is a romance of the old South and modern New York. The hero in a brisk business suit devotes himself to overcoming the prejudices of the heroine, whose mind is still in crinolines. The background abounds in Old Kentucky Homes, faithful darkies and dialect subtitles.

A MAN'S WORLD—Metro

Emily Stevens returns to the screen after her customary stage season, in an adaptation of the Rachel Crothers drama, "A Man's World." When this drama was written and first played by Mary Mannering (and that isn't so long ago) very few states had woman suffrage, and conductorettes were unknown to the western world. With the almost perfect emancipation of woman that now exists, the cries of Frankie Ware that this is a man's world sound a bit hollow. Yet 'tis a pleasing fable. Frankie adopts a child, is loved by the publisher of her books, and the jealous previous enamorata of the publisher causes him to believe that the child is Frankie's own. He accuses her, and she turns the tables by proving, to her own surprise, that he himself is the father. Miss Stevens is as of old. She is no sugar-plum ingenue, but a woman of intelligence, making vivid even this rather unconvincing role.

THE WHIRLPOOL—Select

Alice Brady, one is led to hope by her latest offering, has departed from the ranks of the vamps and vampied. In "The Whirlpool," for the first time in a long while, there is no sex aberration in her heroine's history. Employed by her stepfather as a decoy in his gambling house, a young woman falls in love with a judge who is worried to the verge of nervous prostration over a case concerning a young man whom he had paroled, and who was one of the unwilling girl's victims. She sets about to right matters, and though there is a near-tragic misunderstanding, she succeeds. Miss Brady had never been so beautiful, never so much the artist. And for the wonderful mountain scenes in which a great deal of the action is staged, a public, eyesore from sordid settings, will shout its thanks.

THE KAISER'S SHADOW—Paramount

If Wilhelm could get to it, he would be bringing suit for a share in the profits of the films named after him these days. "The Kaiser's Shadow" is another picture dealing with spy plots. Dorothy Dalton pretends to be a spy, and falls in love with a German, only to discover that he is a secret service man and loved her despite the fact that he thought she was a German. Many thrills and narrow squeaks enliven the action of this melodrama, which leaves a much better taste in the mouth than most of Miss Dalton's recent efforts.

THE VENUS MODEL—Goldwyn

"The Venus Model" exploits Mabel Normand as an inventive and energetic factory girl. While designing a fetching bathing suit and making a fortune, she finds time

(Concluded on page 102)
Charles, Not Charlie

Concerning a serious-minded man whose screen personality is better known than any other being in the world.

By Julian Johnson

In Los Angeles, I received a telegram from Chicago.

"Get a story about the real Charlie Chaplin."

This would not be impossible; only rather superfluous.

Charlie Chaplin is the best-known man in the world. Charles Chaplin is perhaps the least-known man in the world.

Charlie is the quaint capering figure of the screen. Charles is the serious, somewhat sad, somewhat shy and always pensive man who creates and controls the capering mute of the shadows.

While Charles is very little known, it's far from easy to say anything at all about him that doesn't buck against one or more of the Chaplin traditions. There are more Chaplin rumors, legends, accounts, reports and beliefs than cling to many a system of religion, even though their subject is still of draft age, and has been an international celebrity less than four years.

They cover all points of his public and private life. Groups of them are beautifully contradictory.

We learn from one school of the Chaplin reporters that he is a morose bird, venturing forth only to work, or for solitary prowls. From another, that he is a gay spark.

We are told that Chaplin is a horribly ignorant fellow. And that he is a man of profound cultivation.

That he is an ace of aces with the ladies. Also, that he hates all women.

That he is a coward subject to night sweats brought on
by fear of the draft. That he is a physically weak patriot who has hurled himself ineffectually, and again and again, upon the bayonets of the medical examiners.

That he is a low, mean little miser hoarding his hundreds of thousands like a celluloid Uriah Heep. That his unknown charities are prodigal and unbounded.

That all he knows is a set of capers which has tricked the fancy of the world. That he wants to play Hamlets, and such like.

Whether I succeed in bringing Charles Spencer Chaplin before your eyes or not, here are at least a few realities.

Charles’ dislike of crowds has been the subject of more commentary nonsense since he went out on the Liberty Bond tour than any other phase of his character. The emetic drivel of amateur female reporters has really added to the ironic suggestions of case-hardened he-scribes that this is all a pose.

It is not.

Charles has only one refuge left, in the way of a city, where the curious do not molest him. That is that delightfully composite pueblo of Iowa, celluloid and globe-trotting millionaires known as Los Angeles. In Los Angeles screen stars of extraordinary calibre are as common soil as the Kaiser in Potsdam, and you scarcely turn to look at one even if you step on its foot.

In New York, London and Paris Charles Chaplin would be mobbed. In Los Angeles he can go to the Alexandria’s Indian Grill without drawing any more eyes, than—say—George Gould in Sherry’s.

And it was in the Alexandria that I found him, one evening, and he brought up, quite casually, this subject of public attention and sidewalk notoriety.

“Look here!” said he.

“I’d be foolish to say that I do not enjoy being a public favorite. Any human being wishes people to like him. But the staring—the whispers—the pointing—the comments I’m not supposed to hear and can’t help but hear—being followed—these things are another side of it all.

“I remember the trip I made to San Francisco after my early successes in Mack Sennett’s comedies. My name wasn’t on the screen, but I’ll never forget the thrill I got when, on Market street, I heard one man say to another: ‘There’s the funny fellow that you see in pictures with Mabel Normand.’ I had arrived! This was fame! I didn’t get over it for a whole day, and I stood around waiting to have some one else pull a recognition. I didn’t get it.

“I want to be myself, that’s all. Why can’t people dissociate an actor from his work, and take the work as it is, and the man for what he is, as they do a business man?
I like people. But I like them only when they're perfectly natural, and when they let me be perfectly natural. As I grow older, I try to keep closer and closer to the ground, for most endeavors are so futile; so little of what any of us do

really counts for anything. I like to go among people and get intimately acquainted with their loves, their hates, their politics, their religion, what they like to eat, and how they have their good times. So, when in a great bunch of human beings I see on every face only one emotion, curiosity, I want to get away as fast as I can."

On another occasion we were speaking of his various roles, and I find that his favorite bit, in all his pictures, is that episode of the tawdry little bouquet of flowers, in "The Bank." Here Purviance, if you remember, plays a beauteous stenographer, while Charles enacts a janitor of the same front name as the cashier, of whom she is really enamored. Charles mistakes her sentiments entirely, and his joy is unrefined until he finds his nosegay angrily dumped in the wastebasket, while her sneer tells him a sadder truth than mere refusal: that he doesn't, and never will belong. In the ensuing bit of almost motionless pantomime, Chaplin struck a note of tragedy which in its depth and universality was really Shakespearean.

The serious hits in all of his plays are the episodes he likes most. He worked harder upon the restaurant scene in "The Immigrant"—with its elusive fifty-cent piece, its ferocious waiter and the cordial diner who finally out-fumbled him for the check—than upon anything he has ever put across.

Chaplin as a producer on his own puts himself straight into nervous debility at the end of each picture. Here is his account of it.

"I am almost at the end of all possible effects. Everything has been done, in almost every way that it can be done. For instance; I started a new piece with a scene coming through a door. What's funny about that? I've got to get on

the set, and I must get a laugh as I come on. I can't wait until the middle of a reel for a laugh. It is absolutely necessary for me to start in high and keep going every moment. The people expect it. If I don't give it to them, my dearest friends are going to be first to say I'm slipping. All the old funny tricks of entrance are out, because they no longer contain any element of

(Continued on page 117)
Educational Films

A department of service in the application of the motion picture to one of its greatest fields of usefulness

CLANG! Clang!
There goes an ambulance—sliding through the evening shadows along a tenement side-street. Children, playing before bedtime, fall back from the gutters to permit its passage—children who shout—
"Come on, fellers—free movies!"

The kids are right. Movies! Educational movies, projected from the roof of the ambulance, thrown fourteen feet onto an impromptu screen.

This is in Cleveland, where the health department has a more constructive way of administering to its citizens, other than by merely rushing them to the emergency wards when mangled or stricken. Cleveland is enlivening its local "Better Babies" campaign by motion pictures, reaching into the furthermost corners of poorer districts. At appointed evening hours, reels are shown, demonstrating the proper care of infants. Scores of mothers stand around these ambulances as the pictures flicker on the screen, reared up against tenement walls. Lectures are delivered in conjunction with the pictures, announcement of which is made sometime during the day when a place of showing has been decided upon.

Each of Cleveland’s ambulances possesses full motion picture equipment. The unique plan is in charge of J. D. Halliday, of the Health Department.

Municipal cognizance of the educational power of the motion picture is not confined to Cleveland, however. Comes to mind a little midwestern city that has itself established a theatre; more than that, the theatre is in one of the best rooms in Wisconsin’s state capitol building. The town is Madison, and the man who evolved the idea is M. F. Blumenfeld, superintendent of Public Properties.

"I designed the picture show idea originally," explains Mr. Blumenfeld, "as a place for furthering the patriotic spirit. We showed a number of patriotic reels, such as 'Paul Revere’s Ride,' 'How England Prepared,' 'The Birth of the Flag,' and 'Civilian Preparedness.' Now we are adding comedies and other educational features."

And read of more Wisconsin bustle—
The University of Wisconsin has 600 reels of live educational films. They have helped the rural schools throughout the state get their projectors and now fully 50 per cent of the schools use the hundreds of college reels.

The Rev. Leonard E. Blackmer succeeded in increasing his attendance at the La Crosse, Wis., St. Paul’s Universalist church, 500 per cent as a result of religious movies in conjunction with Bible class lessons.

Which brings to mind the fact that in Las Vegas, Tex., the Bible Film company is now working on Sunday school lessons and stories from the Bible. The desert lands...
Educational Films

Essanay Film Company has begun the production of six short films on domestic science.

Eleanor Lee Wright, an expert in foodstuffs, will illustrate best ways to conserve. The subtitles will tell how to employ various cuts of meats to the best advantage and make palatable dishes. Also the combination of wheat with various other grains will be illustrated, showing the many kinds of attractive breadstuffs that can be made from the combinations and from cereals other than wheat.

The life and works of Thomas A. Edison—the boy and the man—is now being filmed for the General Electric Company. These reels are to be distributed through the schools.

"Life Among the Lobsters" is one of the reels being produced by Walter Brind, of New York, formerly practical pisciculturist of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, London. Mr. Brind is taking, in all, nine reels of aquatic life under water, showing the minor forms of sea life. These films are to be sold to schools.

The growing fraternity between France and America is pictured in a series of photo-plays now being produced in France under the supervision of Leonc Perret, director of the Pathé studios in France. The picture is to be officialized by the French government. The officializing committee includes such eminent personages as M. E. Ratisbone, chief of the French photographic division, M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul, M. Guy, head of the department of French propaganda in the United States, and M. Lucien Muratore, the singer.

Ask This Department

1. For information regarding motion pictures for all places other than theaters.
2. To find you the films suited to the purposes and programs of any institution or organization.
3. Where and how to get them.
4. For information regarding projectors and equipment for showing pictures. (Send stamped envelope).
5. How to secure a motion picture machine free for your school, church, or club.

Address: Educational Department Photoplay Magazine, Chicago
PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Real news and interesting comment about motion pictures and motion picture people.

By CAL YORK

DOROTHY DALTON is the godmother of Company D, 115th Engineers. She is shown above presenting one of "her boys" with a sample of the ten thousand cigarettes she gave to the Engineers. All bridges which these engineers will erect in France will be known as the Dorothy Dalton bridges.

DECLARING motion pictures are essential in the present crisis for the education and amusement of the people, several United States Government officials, including Secretary McAdoo, George Creel, H. A. Garfield, and Herbert Hoover, have written letters in which they discuss the situation in connection with war-time non-essentials. Creel says: "I believe in the motion picture just as I believe in the press; the motion picture industry as a whole has put itself squarely behind the Government and at the disposal of the Government, and I cannot speak too highly of the importance and effectiveness of its service." McAdoo writes: "I should look upon it as a misfortune if moving pictures or other clean forms of amusement in America should be abolished." Hoover and Garfield express practically the same opinionsthat the photoplay plays too important a part in the education of the public ever to be regarded as a non-essential.

PAULINE CURLEY. Harold Lockwood's little blonde opposite in several pictures, has left Metro for Artcraft where she will appear as leading lady for Douglas Fairbanks. Bessie Eyton, formerly of Selig, will take Miss Curley's place in the Lockwood company.

LUCIEN MURATORE, the great French tenor, appears with his wife, Lina Cavalieri, in her new Paramount picture, in which Cavalieri plays the role of a prima donna with tempestuous love-affairs. Several of the scenes introduce her singing "Carmen," and in this episode Muratore appears in the role of "Don Jose." The scenes of the opera are photographed at the Century Theatre, and the "extras" were all professional players.

FIVE other photoplays are to follow Marion Davies in "Cecilia of the Pink Roses," in accordance with her contract with Select.

LOUISE HUFF received what was probably the first box of candy ever delivered by airplane mail service. It was sent from New York to Philadelphia by United States Air Mail Service, and from Philadelphia to Overbrook, Pa., by special delivery, reaching Miss Huff just a few hours after it had been packed in an uptown candy store.

CONRAD NAGLE, one of the best known young leading men on the legitimate stage, has fallen for pictures at last. He will do "Laurie" in the William A. Brady production of "Little Women." Nagle, at the age of twenty-one, scored a remarkable success as "The Man Who Came Back," and is engaged for an important role in a next-season stage play.

MAURICE FALLET, who upon an honorable discharge from the French army after being gassed at Verdun, came to this country and appeared in World Pictures, has felt the call of war again and enlisted with the Canadian army. Not only was Mr. Fallet gassed at Verdun, but he was wounded in other battles and received the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire. He played with Kitty Gordon on the screen, and is but seventeen years old.

TAYLOR HOLMES has signed a three-years' contract with Triangle. Mr. Holmes was to begin work at the Culver City studios at the termination of his present vaudeville contract (which has likely occurred by now). Lawrence Windom, director of Holmes' Essanay productions, will go to Triangle also. This is the most interesting announcement to come from Triangle since the reorganization of this company. There are a number of other negotiations under way; G. E. Aitken, as president, has new plans of which the Taylor Holmes contract is the first to be carried out.

Mary Miles Minter is a real kid off the screen. She isn't really running away with this outfit, of course; she just coaxed the driver to let her have a ride. Yes — it's out on a farm — a farm, says Mary, devoted to war-time production.
Plays and Players

RUMOR has it that Eugene O'Brien, upon the completion of two more pictures with Norma Talmadge, is to have his very own company.

POLLY MORAN claims Ben Turpin did such fast riding in his new picture that the wind straightened his eyes. Now they're wondering what can be the matter with Polly's eyes if she says Ben's are straight.

DORIS KENyon is now a business woman as well as an actress. She has been elected treasurer of the organization for which she makes pictures and hereafter all the checks signed by the president will be countersigned by her.

THE official announcement that the British Board of Trade had issued an order prohibiting the importation to the United Kingdom of American films excepting by special permission, has created no little excitement in the industry. As a result the government officials were visited by representatives of the large film concerns to see what could be done in the matter. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, stated to the manufacturers that the administration favored the sending of American films at once with the proper English authorities, in an endeavor to do everything possible to secure space on outgoing vessels for the shipment of films. Creel added that the necessity was realized of sending film to all the allied countries for the spreading broadcast of the United States' position in the war.

HERBERT RAWLINSON, erstwhile Bluebird star, has signed a contract with Goldwyn and will make his first appearance as Mabel Normand's leading man.

FRED NIBLO, husband of Enid Bennett, made his first appearance on the screen supporting his wife in her new picture. They said it was perfectly funny to watch them make the film—Miss Bennett insisted on Mr. Niblo sharing every close-up.

AL JENNINGS, ex-bandit and former evangelist, is making a picture written around his own life. His brother Frank is in it too. It will be a real western, with enough hold-ups, girl-snatching and rescuing, and moralizing to please everybody. W. S. Van Dyke, formerly of Essanay, is directing the picture.

NEAL BURNS, Universal actor, is now at Camp Lewis in Washington, having enlisted two months prior to receiving his call for service.

LIEUT. EARLE METCALFE, formerly of Lubin, who went abroad as a member of the 105th, was wounded in the right leg recently on his first trip over the top. The injury is not serious.

DNA GORDHICH returns to the screen in "The Gadabout" (Mutual) after an absence spent in rest on her Long Island estate.

NIGEL BARRIE cheated the "Film Flying Corps" and joined the real one—he is an Air Pilot in the Royal Air Force at Camp Borden, Canada. Barrie was Marguerite Clark's leading man in the "Bab" series, the last of which was to have been "Bab's Aviation Corps," in which "Bab" marries "Carter Brooks" (Nigel Barrie), an aviator. But it was never produced, because Miss Clark had to complete the fairy-tale, "Seven Swans," before Christmas, and then Barrie left the company to go in for the big thing. Barrie tried to enlist in the United States air service, and when he was rejected he joined the Royal Flying Corps, and is soon to receive his full commission.

AT an important base hospital location in France is a theatre famous as being a replica on a small scale of the Paris opera house. It has been taken over by the American Red Cross, under a lease for the period of the war, to be used as a moving picture theatre for the entertainment of convalescents and the hospital personnel. The films are for the most part of French production and the captions are all in French. Even in American plays the subtitles have been translated. The Paris theatres charge about twenty-five to thirty-five cents for seats, generally two prices. And at that price it is said one hesitates to buy, as the show stops when the signal for an approaching air raid is given, and air raids are frequent in Paris.
Mary asked if they had not met before. The stranger smiled and said, "I think not, my dear; but perhaps you have seen me in pictures. I am Fannie Ward." And Mary registered consternation while Miss Ward laughed.

S. L. Rothafpfel, manager of the Rialto and Rivoli theatres in New York, is going to France to take motion pictures of the marine fighting there. Mr. Rothafpfel is now a captain in the Marine Corps and has been placed in charge of making films to be used for recruiting purposes.

San Francisco has long been seeking a place in the motion picture producing field. Now Carl Anderson, formerly president of Paralta, has interested S. F. capital in a new company, his plan including a new releasing and distributing organization.

Warner Oland, the high-brow villain of Pathé serials, is now to be seen opposite Kitty Gordon for World.

Cleo Madison, after a year of intermittent vaudeville, comes back to the shadow stage in the sequel to "Tarzan of the Apes."

Irene Castle has volunteered to go to France to entertain our soldiers who are serving in the trenches. E. H. Sothern heads the list of theatrical leaders who have arranged for behind-the-lines theatres in France. When Mrs. Castle heard of the plan she eagerly offered her services and insisted upon paying the expenses of herself and assistants. There remain but a few Castle pictures to be released by Pathe.

Walker Whiteside is going to try it again. He will make another screen appearance as a Japanese secret service agent in a coming seven-reel picture with the war for a background.

The Motion Picture Women's Relief Society has been organized, to be affiliated with the Stage Women's Relief in carrying on work similar to that of the Red Cross.

Burton Holmes has left for France with a staff of photographers to visualize for American picture audiences the social, economic, and industrial conditions among the noncombatants of the Allied nations.

A son was born this month to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Russell. Mrs. Russell was known on the screen as Vola Vale.

The picture version of "Kismet," which Herbert Brenon was to have produced with Otis Skinner in his original role, has been called off. The supporting company engaged has been dissolved. Skinner is said to have received $5,000 in advance royalty. Brenon is now in England, directing a photoplay for the British government.

Leah Baird is now a serial star—in sixteen episodes.

HeLEN HOLMES and J. P. McGowau have separated and both acknowledge a divorce suit is pending. McGowau is now directing a serial for Universal while Miss Holmes is in Sacramento working on a feature picture. They will not give further particulars.
HARRY HILLIARD is May Allison's new leading man. He was, you may or may not remember, Theda Bara's "Romeo" in "Romeo and Juliet."

HELEN JEROME EDDY, our "Helpful Helen," is now obliging at Universal City, as leading woman for Monroe Salisbury. Miss Eddy's last Lasky appearance was in Cecil de Mille's "Old Wives for New."

HARRY NORTHUP, who has the heavy role in Blanche Sweet's first new film, "The Hushed Hour," blames D. W. Griffith for his motion picture crimes. "He gave me my first bad part, eight years ago," says Northup; "and surprising as it seems, I had not seen Mr. Griffith since that time. Then I met him upon his return from Europe and reminded him of our first meeting. I've been playing villains ever since, and he's responsible. He certainly has a lot to answer for."

DORIS KENYON has been made honorary sergeant of 122nd Company, 70th Engineers, U. S. Coast Defenses, for actual work done for the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross.

ANNA Q. NILSSON is now a star in her own right. Metro has decided that her work in support of Bert Lytell has merited such promotion. Franklyn Farnum, formerly of Bluebird, will be Miss Nilsson's leading man. Guy Coombs, Anna's husband, has also been signed by Metro, to play opposite Viola Dana.

WALLACE MACDONALD of Triangle has left for New York, on route to Halifax, N. S., where he will enlist as a private in the Tenth Siege Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Fort Cambridge, N. S. He expects to be Over There some time in October.

LOUIS BULL MONTANA, actor, boxer, wrestler, has left for Camp Lewis where he will become a member of the National Army. Douglas Fairbanks, with whom Bull has played, presented him with a wrist-watch prior to his departure.

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG, the artist, whose "Girls You Know" series was well received, will provide comedies for Famous Players-Lasky in the future. The theme of this series will be "Sweethearts and Wives," written by Mr. Flagg.

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE of the Council of National Defense invited Mabel Normand to appear in person at the Washington theatre where her picture, "Joan of Plattsburg," was shown in aid of the cause. Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, requested that Miss Normand be brought to her box, where she told the actress how much she had always liked her work. "And now, since I have seen you," said the First Lady, "I love the real Mabel Normand even more."

FREDDIE GOODWINS is now leading man for Mildred Harris. Goodwins, by the way, is not in the service as reported, although he tried three times to get in. He has his certificate of temporary rejection to prove it, and says that it is evidence of the sole reason why the statement of his enlistment was inaccurate at all. Goodwins played in "Amarilly of Clothesline Alley" and "Mr. Fix-It," and was formerly a member of the Charlie Chaplin company.

It's a cruel blow, but the Edwin Booth of the screen, when he's not working in California, is busy in his garden picking radishes. The Walther family owns a ranch near Phoenix, at Scottsdale, Arizona, and here are shown Henry and his brother John gathering the fruits of the soil. But at that Henry doesn't look out of character.

(Continued on page 101)
The Five Funniest Things

A director who can produce a laugh-getter need not think he will escape the income tax. And here is revealed the secret of successful screen comedy.

Unknown to the world at large and faithfully guarded by motion picture comedy directors, is a list of five things guaranteed to make people laugh. Comedy directors have built themselves conservatories and joined yacht clubs by reason of their knowledge of this list, for in motion pictures there is nothing so commercially profitable as laughter. A director who can manage a laugh, or an actor who can inspire cachinatory approval, need not concern himself about the sugar situation. He can go ahead and make plans for his seashore drive.

The funniest thing in the world is for one person to hit another with a pie. Crude as this may sound it has made more people laugh than any other situation in motion pictures. It was first discovered twelve years ago and has been a constant expedient ever since without, so far as can be discovered, any diminution of appreciation. It has made millions laugh and tonight will make a hundred thousand more voice their appreciation in laryngeal outbursts. It is the one situation that can always be depended on. Other comic situations may fail, may lapse by the way, but the picture of a person placing a pie fairly and squarely on the unsuspecting face of another never fails to arouse an audience's risibilities. But the situation has to be led up to craftily. You can not open a scene with one person seizing a pie and hurling it into the face of an unsuspecting party and expect the audience to rise to the occasion; the scene has to be prepared for. There must be a plausible explanation of why one person should find it para-
in the World

By Homer Croy

mount to hurl a pie into another's face. He must have been set on by the other—preferably by somebody larger than himself—and then suddenly the worm turns and sends the pie with unerring accuracy into the face of the astonished aggressor. To this an audience never fails to respond.

The second funniest thing in the world is for a waiter to fall down stairs with a tray of dishes. Over and over the situation has been worked and yet it never grows old. Sometimes he is craning his neck to see a pretty girl and lands at the newel post; sometimes it is because he has been out the night before and is too sleepy...

Scene that can always be counted on to make an audience laugh is for a man to assume woman's clothes.

Another of the five funniest things in the world is for a waiter to fall down with a tray of dishes.
to have the necessary care; sometimes he is being pursued by his wife and in his eagerness to get away makes a misstep that ends calamitously. The pretenses and improvisations for the contretemps are legion, but the scene never fails to get a response. Sometimes a reverse twist is given by having the waiter stumble and the diners scurry to escape the threatening crockery, but with the dishes never quite falling. The reverse of the situation is just as humorous as the scene's accepted version.

In experimenting with the sense of humor it was discovered that there was something irresistibly amusing in seeing some one fall into water. Particularly amusing it was found by comedy directors to see a dignified, silk-hatted individual going along and then to have him meet with an unfortuitous catastrophe such as stopping on a bridge to lean against the banister to admire the graceful swans and then to have the banister give quickly and unexpectedly away. Knowing well that a fall of six or eight feet into water would not hurt him, audiences gave themselves up to the full enjoyment of the situation.

Every day of the year this scene in different guises is given to theatre audiences and it never fails to arouse a pleasant sense of anticipation. Sometimes it may be that a bathroom is so flooded that the comedy occupant finds it necessary to make of the tub a temporary rowboat with a long handled brush pressed into service as an oar. Sometimes Mary Pickford uses it in comedy more refined when she gathers up mud and hurls it at some person who has aroused her disapproval. Whether played as burlesque or as high comedy, a water scene rarely ever fails to arouse appreciation.

Audiences are always amused by two things: by something unexpected and by something anticipated. A waiter takes a piece of pie and, standing behind a swinging door, waits to reek revenge on the other waiter when the door opens and instead of the other waiter in comes the manager of the restaurant. The manager gets the pie. The scene never fails to arouse the desired laughter; it succeeds by reason of its element of surprise. On the other hand the element of anticipation is just as strong and is made use of almost wholly in situations employing explosives. A set is erected with a number of bottles labeled "nitro-glycerine" or "dynamite" and an actor comes in to make up and begins to smoke. Throwing his match aside it sets fire to a fuse. The fuse begins to splutter while he smokes on unmindful. On such an occasion an audience never fails to give vent to its sense of the incongruous. If it should stop to reason that real explosives were not being used and that in reality the labeled bottles were empty, it would see the evident pretenses of the scene; but it never does. It always feels sure that in another moment the powder will blow the innocent person four ways from the post office and as a result pounds its palms in approval.

The fifth scene that can always be counted on to make an audience laugh is for a man to assume a woman's clothes. If the man happens to be stout all the better and if he should happen to so manipulate his skirts as to show a flash of underwear still better. But strange as it may seem the placing of a woman in man's apparel is not funny. Many directors staked their pictures and their reputations on this reverse to find that an audience will not laugh at a woman in overalls. If she is the possessor of a pretty face they will think her cute, but never funny. Nor must she stay too long in overalls. If she does her, appeal is gone and the scene is lost. Just a flash and then back to more conventional attire.

On these five, fortunes have been made and lost. Directors who are hired to produce laughs have tried to put out films in which none of the scenes appeared—and when their efforts were shown in the picture company's private projection room the directors have been handed their contracts and their hats with a prayer on part of the managers that the men would be employed by their competitors. The scenes have been blacklisted and yet when the directors have tried every other situation wherein a laugh might be aroused they have come thankfully back to the funny five.

Oh, Learned Judge!

SPEAKING of beauty and brains combined, have you heard of this beauteous young person, Frances Marion, who rattles the typewriter to the tune of $10,000 a year while still finding time to droll herself up in Paris plumage that stirs most of the femininity of picturedom to frenzies of envy? Earning $10,000 a year would make a trump of almost any woman. But not Frances Marion! Her clothes, as Mary Pickford, for whom Miss Marion writes scenarios, expressed it, "are simply, gorgeously—speed!"

Just the other day Miss Marion was summoned to appear before a stern court to explain the why and wherefores incident to her bowling her big roadster along at a mere forty-seven miles an hour.

When she stepped up and faced him, the judge tried valiantly to mix sternness and reproof with a gaze that was inclined to be admiring.

"Young lady," he asked, "why was it necessary for you to go rigging through traffic on Hollywood Boulevard at this unholy rate?"

"Judge," answered Miss Marion with deep seriousness, "I was late for an appointment to try on a perfectly exquisite new evening gown, and—there were four flivvers and a truck and a Chinese peddler's wagon ahead of me. I just simply had to get around them. Your Honor."

The judge tried to hem and haw away a smile that began to flicker around his lips. The smile grew into a grin.

"You may go this time," he said. "Er—h'm—er—I drive a car myself, and I am afraid I understand."
A Blue-Ribbon Baby

Referring, of course, to the Roy Stewart of some years back.

By
Adela Rogers St. Johns

WHEN a man can look you calmly in the eye and tell you that the happiest moment of his life was when he saw the cactus looming up out of the desert on his return home after his first journey in far countries, you can make up your mind that man is a dyed-in-the-world Westerner. None but a Westerner loves cactus.

"I'd been taking my first look at the northern country," remarked Roy Stewart, the Triangle western star, dusting his high boots with the brim of the wide hat he had removed, "and I reckon I hadn't seen any cactus in quite a spell. When I looked out of that Pullman car window and saw a great, big, ugly old fellow reaching out his prickly arms to me, my heart swelled right up inside me, 'cause I knew I was home.'

There is no camouflage about Roy Stewart's westernism. He doesn't don his character with his chaps and spurs. He doesn't have to fake atmosphere, manner, ability or knowledge.

Roy Stewart is the first western star of the moving pictures who is really of the West.

So when you see Stewart riding bronchoes, rounding up cattle, looking over five cards or getting familiar with a six-shooter, you may settle back in your seat with the comfortable assurance that he is on his native heath, doing the things he's been doing ever since he won the first western baby show down in San Diego a few—well, some—years ago, and that at last you're gazing at a real western hero.

"I've never been interviewed before," Stewart stated in that cool, impersonal way of his, "except once. That was when they had me in jail down in Mexico.

"Oh, it didn't just happen," he went on hurriedly. "They did it on purpose, all right. Just didn't know what else to do with me, I reckon. You see, ma'am" (a war correspondent who spent a week with the royal family at Windsor once told me that the Prince of Wales always addresses Her Majesty as "ma'am." After hearing Roy Stewart use the term I can imagine it very appropriate)—"I owned the El Tully ranch and a nice little bunch of cattle down in Mexico under Diaz. But when the show opened up down there and Madero came in, they did a lot of things to me. I got out with all members intact, but I didn't have even a Mexican dollar sticking to me. That's when I decided to go into moving pictures."
"When did you first learn to shoot and ride?" I asked.
He looked at me in bewilderment. "Gee, I don't know," he confided. Then returning to my question, "I suppose I rode about the same time I walked. I don't seem to remember ever learning, but I always could ride. About the first thing I remember riding, though, was a goat. Yes, ma'am, a goat. That was down in San Diego. We kids used to have goat races round the little wooden court house and dad and the other men would come to the windows and bet on us.

"My father, you know, was the second white man in San Diego. He was the first sheriff of Hangtown, too. It took a pretty good man to be sheriff of that burg, in those days, because Hangtown sort of prided herself on making Bowdler look like a Sunday school picnic. It took a real, live, he-man to be sheriff, you know.

"Dad was a pioneer—the real thing. He came to California in '50, on shoe leather, with 'Bonanza' Johnson, after fighting Indians all the way out from Kansas City. He helped to make California history, Father taught me to shoot. He could shoot some himself, father could. They tell me that he was about a sixteen of a second faster with his gun than any other man in Hangtown. Reckon that's why they made him sheriff."

Riding a goat produces thorough acclimation to any other vehicle. Therefore Roy Stewart—who first rode on a goat—has "Sunshine," his favorite mount, thoroughly cowed.

"He taught me to shoot, and he told me why. 'If you ever want to tell a guy to go to hell, live so you can do it,' he said. 'But he may not like it so you'd better learn to shoot a little, too.'"

I interrupted him to ask a question and he favored me with a cool stare. "Oh, I went to the University of California. An education's a good thing, no matter what a man means to do.

"Yes, I learned a lot on that ranch. For one thing I learned that I wasn't the best poker player in the world. That's a good thing to learn, right off. O'Neill took my clothes away from me one day—and that's no mere figure of speech, either. I had to earn 'em back hoeing corn. We're going up there to do my next picture, "The Fighting Gringo,"—the one I wrote myself, you know.

"The pioneer blood is in me, too. I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for moving pictures. I love to be outdoors."

He's a very modest person, this Roy Stewart. Yet, somehow, I gathered the impression of a self-respecting appreciation of himself—a sort of "when you call me that, smile" expression that spoke hands off to many things.

I mentioned the Baby Show. (Some one had told on him.) The whole, supple, graceful six-feet-two of him drooped with embarrassment.

"Who told you about that?" he demanded wrathfully. "Oh, yes I won the gold cup, but I always figured it was because I had an Indian nurse maid and the contrast was so great it fooled the judges."

But then our talk was over.

From across the sunny hill of the beautiful Triangle ranch, Cliff Smith, his director, called to Roy.
And as he walked away, I noticed that the hand free of his bridle reins was busy rolling a pisano cigarette. Just as though I would have objected!

After all, east or west, a gentleman is always a man.

Sunshine, you keep out of there. That horse does love sugar," he confided. Then returning to my question, "I suppose I rode about the same time I walked. I don't seem to remember ever learning, but I always could ride. About the first thing I remember riding, though, was a goat. Yes, ma'am, a goat. That was down in San Diego. We kids used to have goat races round the little wooden court house and dad and the other men would come to the windows and bet on us.

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He's a very modest person, this Roy Stewart. Yet, somehow, I gathered the impression of a self-respecting appreciation of himself—a sort of "when you call me that, smile" expression that spoke hands off to many things.

I mentioned the Baby Show. (Some one had told on him.) The whole, supple, graceful six-feet-two of him drooped with embarrassment.

"Who told you about that?" he demanded wrathfully. "Oh, yes I won the gold cup, but I always figured it was because I had an Indian nurse maid and the contrast was so great it fooled the judges."

But then our talk was over.

From across the sunny hill of the beautiful Triangle ranch, Cliff Smith, his director, called to Roy.
And as he walked away, I noticed that the hand free of his bridle reins was busy rolling a pisano cigarette. Just as though I would have objected!

After all, east or west, a gentleman is always a man.
May Allison is Back!

She cherished primadonna aspirations but the war caused their postponement — and her return to the screen

By Marjorie Manners

This was May Allison's statement of her aims. When reminded of the occurrence the other day, Miss Allison said:

"It never entered my head that I might be considered conceited. I didn't feel that way at all. I merely had a great ignorance of all the difficulties that beset the road to stardom — and a superb faith. I felt also that if I could not be a star in five years — an age to me then — I had better give up.

"Recently, I received the dearest note from a girl who stood in the wings with me that evening. She is married now, lives in Freeport, Long Island, and has a couple of babies.

"She asked me if I remembered that first evening, and said she couldn't resist writing to remind me if it and to congratulate me."

May Allison is now an individual picture star, in the Metro firmament, and I think that note pleased her more than anything she has received since the an-

DRESSED in the garb of Vanity, a tall, slender girl of coltish age, with hair the color of molten gold, stood behind the scenes at the opening performance of Henry Savage's production of "Everywoman."

As the scene shifters scurried about and the other members of the cast nervously conned their lines, or listened assiduously to catch the verdict of the tense audience out in front as to whether "Everywoman" was to be a first night hit or failure, this girl stood merely at attention.

With a superb unconscionousness of the implication of egotism, she remarked calmly, but in the tone of one stating an incontestable fact —

"I shall be a star in five years or I shall leave the stage."
nouncement of her "come back" as a picture star.

Miss Allison has three sisters and two brothers who are all married and have kiddies, and none of them ever had the slightest wish for public life, but from the time she was "knee high to a duck," May, or "Sunny," was lured by the footlights—desired to be a great singer. The Allisons lived on a huge plantation in the Southern part of Georgia, miles away from the nearest house. May had never seen a show, didn't even know what a theatre was really like, but she used to skip away to the southern part of the plantation where there was a forest of age-old trees, and there she used to throw back her sunny-topped head, expand her little chest, and sing her heart out.

She grew tall so suddenly that she was what you might call skinny. At that time of her existence, May's legs were her special grievance. Her brother soon found out how he could tease her and used to delight in calling her "Spindles" and other equally appropriate names. Once May had the courage to retort, "I've got a nice ankle anyway, so there"—only to be stampeded by his reply, "Humph, yes—but who wants a leg that's all ankle?"

Somehow the family never realized what a strong will "Sunny" had until after the father's death and the sisters and brothers were all safely settled in homes of their own. Then she demanded that her mother cash in all their resources and take her to New York to seek an engagement on the stage. At that time, she still cherished visions of a primadonna future—a vision which has never left her lovely little head.

Nevertheless, after a few trips to the various theatrical agencies, she was perfectly willing to accept the part of Vanity in "Everywoman."

The following season, Miss Allison joined Ina Claire in "The Quaker Girl" and became her understudy. Then she played the ingénue in "Miss Caprice," in which DeWolf Hopper was starred.

When there came a bad season for the stage after she had briefly starred in "Apartment 12-K" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, Miss Allison took a part in the screen production of "David Harum," made by Famous Players. Next she appeared with Edith Wynne Mathewson, in "The Governor's Lady" and became a full-fledged screen star with American-Mutual in "The House of a Thousand Candles." She then met Harold Lockwood and you all know about her co-starring with him for Metro.

But there was still that primadonna vision in the back of Miss Allison's head, and when she had amassed a pretty little fortune, she announced to her valiant little mother, who is her constant companion, "I am going to leave the screen and go back to New York and have my voice trained in earnest!"

And so for very nearly eight months, "Sunny" was away from the land of shadows. She and her mother took a cozy little apartment in New York and she studied vocal under Oscar Sanger at a mere detail of $25 per 30 minutes—and just about the time that her ambition was about to be realized in a London musical production, the war had to spoil everything.

But not for us—

For May Allison has come back to the silver sheet. And her return is but an instance of her character—a manner of ever aiming for the topmost rung and, if anything clogs her footsteps, of kicking it aside, or finding another path.
Mrs. Mills' Many Husbands

Diversified as they are, they have one quality in common: they are all Frank

By Dorothy Scott

familiarity with ingenues who want to be sirens, juveniles who long to play heavy villains, and typical vampires who insist upon being cast as sweet young things.

To my surprise, he replied that he did. He has no yearning to play the dashing cavalier or the bachelor man-about-town. Perhaps it is because he plays his characters first as human beings without regard for any condition of servitude. He likes any role, he told me, that can be expressed with dignity and restraint. If a scene cannot be put over without exaggeration he believes that it is not worth working in at all.

"I have learned to face every variety of domestic catastrophe without wriggling my eyebrows," he assured me.

He has held to these theories ever since he was a stagestruck little boy in Kalamazoo, Michigan. From the very first, he wanted to go on the stage. His earliest recollections are of an elaborate "show" which he staged in a barn with bent pins for tickets. He was forced to close by a father with an unreasonable prejudice against the proximity of the candle foot-lights to the hay. From childhood's barnyard "stage" he soared to usherdom, and from usherdom to the "super" status. Thence, his flight up was rapid and in a surprisingly short time he found himself engaged for Belasco and Frohman productions in the old Lyceum Stock Company in New York. He married Miss Helen Macbeth, who was then in the romantic position of "the girl from home," and a non-professional who blossomed out into a talented actress.

After a season in London, Mr. Mills returned to New York and found a great change in the public's attitude toward moving pictures. They failed to interest him personally, however, until the enthusiasm of James Young persuaded him to have screen tests made.

"I have learned to face every variety of domestic catastrophe without wriggling my eyebrows," declares Mr. Mills, shown at left with Norma Talmadge in a scene from "De Luxe Annie."

Below—Mrs. Mills.

"HUSBAND" is a generic term which includes all sorts and conditions of men. There is the fireside husband, the wild and roving husband, the husband who is a "good provider," the husband temperamental, the husband phlegmatic, and assorted lots of just ordinary husbands who may be relied upon to remain true to type.

Frank Mills has played them all.

We were discussing his screen experiences over the teacups in his up-town apartment in New York. Mrs. Mills had stayed just long enough to say "Cream or lemon?" and then had departed, obviously amused at the turn the conversation had taken.

"It never occurred to me before that I had developed into a professional screen husband," said Mr. Mills. "But, now that I think of it, I can't remember playing anything else on the screen. Apparently the casting director places me in the domestic angle of the eternal triangle instinctively and as a matter of course."

"Do you like that sort of character?" I asked, with the certainty that he would not. That certainly comes from
Without Benefit of Custard

Juanita Hansen has proven that a beautiful face is not always to be thrown at.

Juanita has done her bit in comedy. She has done it gracefully and graciously. But she has graduated. She is now a star.

NEVER again will the Castillion-Norse features of Juanita Hansen, erstwhile baby doll and exhibit of exotic screen atmosphere, stop a custard pie. It might—if she stumbles onto the comedy set by mistake; but not on the director's orders.

For Juanita is through with sandbag comedy. It might have been influenced by the elimination of pastry flour; we doubt it. The truth is more likely hovering around the theory that the Destiny supposed to jerk more or less of our fate-strings discovered one of them had become tangled—one belonging to Juanita. Not that she wasn't interesting in the pastry, but because she is more so in the more austere.

Juanita has done her bit in the gay comedy. She has done it graciously and gracefully. But she has graduated. The screen chorus is behind her. She is now a star.

It all came about in a rather odd way, too. One of the most serious minded men in the motion picture business who cannot be induced to laugh at Charlie Chaplin or thrill at a serial, saw Juanita on the screen in the projection room at Universal City. The production was a Lyons-Moran burlesque in which Miss Hansen took the role of a highly colored Carmen with the accent on the men.

"That tough girl can act like a house afire and she looks like a million dollars," said he. "Sign her up. I'll make a dramatic star out of her."

Miss Hansen had just come to Universal City. No one there knew much about her but she was signed up, tried out, and finally put into "The Brass Bullet," which started to shoot August 5th. With every episode interest in Juanita grew, until in the fifth Mr. Laemmle wired to the Coast to look out for several big dramatic stories in which to feature her as a star after the serial was finished. She will be added to the list of special stars and her releases will be known as Juanita Hansen Special Attractions.

Seldom has it happened that an actress' name is so indicative of character and ancestry as is that of Juanita Hansen. For this newest of Universal stars is a Spanish Viking. She can trace her forbears to the haughty senioritas of old Castile, and the fiery old Norse pirates with the same authority that her mirror reflects these strains of blood in her striking features. A futurist would describe this rare combination as "burning ice." But while Juanita is all this when she wants to be she is as yet untouched by that most fatal and unaccountable of theatrical diseases known as Staritis. When a number of lovely ladies of Universal City rushed forth to grab a cup in the annual bathing suit carnival at Los Angeles there was no dissenting voice in the awarding of the cup to her. Her unique creation with its crowning talisman of a brass bullet fastened to the cap contributed.

Miss Hansen won the cup in the annual bathing suit carnival in Los Angeles; the vote was unanimous. We do not wonder why.
The Family Name Is Blythe

Perhaps Betty’s name had something to do with her success—but it was mostly ambition and work.

I CAME to New York with one hundred dollars in my purse, a heart full of ambition and fire in my eye. It didn’t take me long to find out that only one of the three things were of any real help. The money and fiery eyes could have been left at home for all the real assistance they were to me.

Thus Betty Blythe tersely explains her rapid rise as a screen star. With all deference to her modesty, we must remind her that it takes more than a “heart full of ambition” to spring into success as she has. One needs an abundance of courage, perseverance and above everything common sense enough to realize that you do not need it all. Added to this, an unusual screen personality and versatile talent and her success is accounted for in more detail. Even this is only half; to understand it fully, you must see Miss Blythe yourself.

When she landed in New York from the convent, she was so awed by the crowds that she would not leave her hotel for three days. As soon as she gathered courage enough to look for a job, she found one at once as “Slan-
der” in George Hobart’s morality drama “Experience.”

It was her work in this play that brought her to the attention of the Vitagraph Company. She was cast as a sweet young thing in “A Game With Fate” and a heartless cruel butterfly in “Tangled Lives” and, while the roles were not leads, she made them so distinctive that she was instantly recognized as a “find.”

But it was in “Over the Top” that Betty Blythe really became universally known to film fans. Her work as “Madame Arnot” in this production stood out so vividly that she was at once established as a star.

All this, however, she considers only the beginning. The longer she stays in the work, the more she feels that there is to learn. This insatiable desire for knowledge with the determination to stop at nothing short of perfection, is the most promising characteristic about this most promising of the newer stars. Not to forget the “heart full of ambition.”
have gotten his just due since this life. This man can play almost any part; but he would be better in two types of characters, like a lawyer and a refined crook. He is lovable, good and naturally good when he has his own way, and is very patient and persevering to accomplish his ends. He has excellent judgment on everything but socialism and religion. He should never argue about either. He will be a good husband and a very happy in marriage. He should stay in the country of his birth, as there is danger of being held in bondage if he would even step over the border of Mexico or Canada. He should use caution when on water, especially the Great Lakes. This man has a strong constitution, but must not take intoxicating drink or it will melt the body, like fire to ice. In 1921 he will take many journeys, one of which will bring him quite a fortune, but the best good financial luck will come to him in 1927 and will last until 1950. He should never invest money in hotels or summer resorts but should always be on salary.

\[\text{FROM THE AUDIENCE}\]

**THE EDITOR, \textit{Photoplay} Magazine, Chicago, U.S.A.**

**DEAR SIRS: Some months ago I was bold enough to send you a few lines for your “Why do they do it?” page but up to the present have not seen them in print. Perhaps the effort was not worthy of publication or perhaps coming from such an insignificant place as Brisbane it was at once relegated to the W. P. B.**

Well, Mr. Editor, I want to tell you that Brisbane is not such a village as some people imagine (even in Australia). The population of the city is 17,300 and the city proper has half a dozen continuously popular picture shows. (We call them “pictures” over here, not “movies.”) In the suburbs most of the shows are in the open air and they are legion. In Brisbane you can sit and look at pictures for nine months in the year with only the stars for a roof.

Don’t think from that, that Brisbane is a “Hades” of a place. We are not within the tropics although perhaps we may have a few warm days during the summer. The climate taken all round may be described as delightful. In Brisbane we have the finest theatre in the commonwealth (the Tivoli) . . . .

“Bill” Hart is a great favorite here and you can always depend on a full house day and night when he appears. As a matter of fact I don’t think there is ever empty houses no matter who is starring. The people in this place I’ll gamble are as enthusiastic over pictures as in any other place you can mention.

I look forward with pleasure to its coming each month. Of course I’ve read the others but after consideration I’ve decided to stick to “Photoplay.” Apologizing if I have taken too much time, I am, yours faithfully.

DICK BUTLER,
SUSSEX ST., STH. BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.
A Real Vacation!

AFTER all, there is much in the life of a motion picture actress that isn't real. There are mock love affairs, mock weddings and even mock vacations. And perhaps that was why Bessie Love derived so much real pleasure out of her outing this summer. Hers was a REAL vacation. We'd hate to imagine what would have happened to any studio folk had they stumbled into camp. It was at Catalina Island where Bessie and her mother and father vacationed. And at five o'clock each morning Bessie was up—posing while Dad snapped pictures evidencing her prowess with the rod.

Bessie shunned directors and mosquitoes on her camping trip, but just the same she couldn't get away from 'em. When she opened a paper the first thing she saw was "Director so-and-so busy planning scenes for Bessie Love's new picture while the star enjoys her vacation, etc."

Bessie caught this fish all by herself. It isn't a "property" fish. Her studio had nothing to do with it, for who ever heard of a director permitting fish to hog the camera?
to reform the son of her boss and marry him. Mabel manages to carry the plot with her irresistible comedy, but whenever she leaves it, it drags interminably.

THE HEART OF A GIRL—World

"The Heart of a Girl" is the first World picture to feature Barbara Castleton and Irving Cummings. It tells a story of love and politics in which a girl first wrecks and then rescues her lover's campaign in Congress. The plot has just enough material to show the promise in these new co-stars, who look and act exactly like a couple on a magazine cover.

YOU CAN'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING—Triangle

"You Can't Believe Everything" is a breezy summer idyll with the entire cast appearing in bathing suits most of the time. Miss girl compromise herself through the rescue of her lover from drowning; they are married however, and the veranda gossip is still. Gloria Swanson as the heroine manages to look attractive even when dippin' with water, as she is almost constantly. The bathing-suit scenes are amusing and innocent enough except for a "Neptune's banquet" in which the party gets very rough.

TO HELL WITH THE KAISER—Metro

It is impossible to say anything too bad about William of Berlin. So when the climax of the Metro picture, "To Hell With the Kaiser," shows that arch fiend in the nether regions, where His Satanic Majesty abides in his favor, there is no libel. The story leading to this desirable conclusion is, not strikingly original, except that it shows William getting his tips direct from the devil, garbed in his well-known habiliments. It is a story of brutalities and atrocities, all too true. Olive Tell is the lovely heroine, who helps put the Kaiser where he will eventually go in truth, if hell be there.

OPPORTUNITY—Metro

Viola Dana is at her best in comedy. "Opportunity" is hers. She masquerades as a boy, encounters difficulties, and marries the principal one at the end. Her wide-eyed wonder at her adventures is delightful. Hale Hamilton, lately seen with May Allison, again proves that Richard Rowland knew what he was about when he drafted this large, genial person into films.

SANDY—Paramount

"Sandy," with Louise Huff and Jack Pickford, has caught all the spirit of adventurou youth that made the book so popular. Most of us remember the freckled-faced Scotch lad who began his career as a stowaway and later marries the girl who befriended him. The story is delightfully developed by George Melford in a series of lovely pictures. It is one of the best of the Pickford-Huff romances.

The Shadow Stage

(Concluded from page 60)

SHARK MONROE—Arctraft

In the first reel of "Shadow Stage," William Hart appears as a skipper sailing a very rough ocean in a series of extremely beautiful sea scenes. After this the setting changes to his well known habitat in the far North. It is an excellent far North picture about a good man who kidnaps a young girl to protect her. But Hart fits so perfectly into the "Sea Wolf" atmosphere that it seemed a pity to take him off the ship.

TINSEL—World

In "Tinsel," Kitty Gordon is a mother with a past and Muriel Ostriche is her roguish daughter. Her attempts to teach her child the difference between a roue and a good man are so thorough that she is obliged to rescue the girl from the roue. Kitty Gordon looked particularly stunning in a series of "which-is-mother-and-which-daughter" poses.

In A Nutshell

"Shackled" (Paralta)—Louise Glaum as a magdalen, beautifully gownned. W. L. Pearson, loving her grimly in spite of All. Intense domestic melodrama, well developed but a bit too hectic for the high school age.

"Smashing Through" (Universal)—Herbert Rawlinson smashses through five reels of desert scenery. Is assisted by express trains, motor cycles and immovable wild brooches.

"Find the Woman" (Vitagraph)—O. Henry's "Cherchez la Femme" amplified into screen form. Alice Joyce wistful and lovely, in the role of the persecuted primadonna. She turns bitches to applause, winning the audience over and the rather negative hero, All this against the sultry, languorous background of a New Orleans summer.

"Kidder & Ko" (Pathé)—Bryant Washburn having fun with amnesia; he feigns loss of memory and wins a fortune and a girl; humorous variation of an off-used theme.

"We Should Worry" (Fox)—Jane and Katherine Lee as mischievous youngsters who prevent their pretty aunt from marrying the villain of the play, and thwart a buglary; pretty silly stuff.

"The Only Road" (Metro)—Viola Dana as a Lovelorn heroine, saved from villainous plots by Casson Ferguson, in adventures which bring out all her pretty wistfulness and quaint comedy talent.

"The Model's Confession" (Universal)—Mary MacLaren, beautiful and dramatic, in a foul story which culminates with a father making love to his own daughter, while ignorant of her identity; National Board of Review please write.

"The Claw" (Select)—Clara Kimball Young decorating a story in which Jack Holt is redeemed and killed in rescuing Milton Sills from South African savages; picturesque and clean.

"Which Woman" (Bluebird)—Priscilla Deane embellishing a snappy crook story of a jewel robbery and a vanishing bride; Ella Hall as a rather awkward heroine.

"A Little Sister of Everybody" (Pathe)—Bessie Love among labor agitators, marrying the young mill owner and making everybody happy; clean and mildly thrilling.

"The Voice of Destiny" (Pathe)—A man is murdered and the identity of the thief revealed by Baby Marie Osborne playing a diaphanous record; a stupid yarn, badly acted.

"The House of Gold" (Metro)—A story in which not one character acts like a human being except Hugh Thompson as the handsome hero; too complex to tell in the brief space to which it is entitled; Emmy Wehnnel starred.

"Nine-Tenths of the Law" (Independent)—Mitchell Lewis repeating his well-known fighting French trigger impersonation by means of his curiously formed lower lip; the child is saved and the bad men killed.

"Her Body in Bond" (Universal)—Mae Murray showing how long she can hold out against a seducer.

"The Devil's Banquet" (Universal)—Harry Carey riding, shooting, fighting, and trudging across the desert; hot stuff.

"The Girl in His House" (Vitagraph)—Unscrupulous father of pretty girl swindles house from hero; happy ending in house that caused the trouble; typical summer-fiction plot, typically acted by Earle Williams and Grace Darmond.

"Closin In" (Triangle)—William Desmond as a noble athlete suffering for another's crime; vindicated thrillingly in the last reel; enlivened by several mining-camp fights in which the hero proves that he is as muscular as he is noble.

"The Mortgaged Wife" (Universal)—Again the fable of the passionate employer who saves his embezzling clerk from jail on the grounds of the clerk's wife, disbanding his household; only in the end he marries Dorothy Phillips, thereby showing a great deal more intelligence than the author of the story in toto, (not meaning that the tale is clowns, though of course.

"The Fly God" (Triangle)—Roy Stewart in a "Red Saunders" story, where a fly decides a jury's verdict; typically "western."

"The Painted Lily" (Triangle)—Alma Rubens acting as a gambler's decoy in a mechanical melodrama; just another man at the end.

"Tangled Lives" (Triangle)—"Tangled" is hardly the word—"scrambled" would be more to the point; a melodrama of suicide and unfortunate wives; Harry Morey towering above circumstances.

"Our Dollar Husband" (Paralta)—J. Warr Kennerkigan as a slave of liquor, sold to a girl under an old southern law, reforming, and marrying his purchaser.

"The City of Tears" (Bluebird)—Carmel Myers offering to sell herself for the liberty of the man she loves, but not being required to. Good ideas, but doesn't suggest a melodrama, decorated with the promiscuous Myers personality.

"Tempered Steel" (McClure)—Petrova in another melodrama in which she thinks she killed a man and didn't; where's the producer who knows how to exploit the Petrova talent?
How to give your nails a perfect manicure—

**Without ruinous cutting of the cuticle**

It has long been known that cutting ruins the cuticle. Everywhere doctors and skin specialists tell us: “do not cut the cuticle”! “cutting is ruinous”.

Some of us do not realize that the more we cut and clip, the more we have to—for every time we use scissors we are creating the very roughness and unevenness we are striving to overcome.

It was to do away with cutting that Cutex was formulated. Cutex is absolutely harmless. With it you yourself can keep your cuticle smooth and firm, your nails shapely and attractive.

**Begin to have beautiful nails today**

File the nails to the desired length and shape. Then wrap a little cotton around the end of the orange stick (both come with Cutex), dip into the bottle and work around the base of the nails, gently pushing back the cuticle. Carefully rinse the fingers with clear water, pushing the cuticle back when drying the hands.

A little Cutex Nail White applied underneath the nails removes stains. Finish with Cutex Nail Polish.

Don't put it off. See how quickly even an abused nail can be made really lovely. If the skin around the base of your nail dries easily at certain seasons of the year, as that of many women does, apply a little Cutex Cuticle Comfort. This cream will help to keep your cuticle always soft and pliant. Cutex, the cuticle remover, comes in 30c, 60c and $1.25 bottles. Cutex Nail White is 30c. Cutex Nail Polish in any form is only 30c. Cutex Cuticle Comfort is 30c. If you do not find what you want in your favorite store, we shall be glad to supply you direct.

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Mail the coupon today with 15c for this complete Individual Manicure Set. It will give you several "manicures"
Plays and Players
(Continued from page 89)

According to his daily schedule for work and play, "Fatty" Arbuckle should be anything but fat. For the following is a complete outline of a day spent with Fatty: 7 a.m., Fatty rises; 7:15, a dip in the surf; 7:30, breakfast; 8, leaves for studio; 8:01, arrives; 8:02, rolls the makins; 8:05, reads his mail; 8:15, works out with his trainers; 8:45, starts to make up; 9:30, confers with his comedy staff; 10, on the set; 10:01, rehearses; 10:30 to 1 p.m., shoots scenes; 1 p.m., lunches; 1:30, back to work until 4:30; 4:30, takes make-up off; 5, starts out in racer; 6:30, dinner; 8, goes to the theatre, for a motor boat ride, to a rival motion picture, or—to bed!

Nell Boone, who is Mrs. Niles Welch, appears with Jack Barrymore in his first picture since his return.

Leonce Perret, who directed "The Million Dollar Dollys," now has his own producing company, and his first release is a patriotic picture in which E. K. Lincoln and Dolores Cassinielli, formerly of Essanay, enact the leading roles.

Tom Moore has been elevated to stardom after serving an apprenticeship as leading man to Goldwyn’s trio of feminine stars, Mabel Normand, Madge Kennedy, and Mae Marsh. Moore’s first is "Just for Tonight."

Frances Marion has just signed a new contract to write scenarios for Artcraft and Paramount for another year. Miss Marion has written many of Mary Pickford’s most successful screen-plays.

Elliot Dexter has a new contract with the Paramount organization whereby he will continue as leading man in their West Coast companies.

Harold Lloyd is a strong War Savings Stamp man. He strolled into a grill and after dinner called for his bill. He paid his check, gathered up the change from the waiter’s little hold-up tray and laid a twenty-five cent thrift stamp thereon. The waiter seemed stunned for a moment, then he smiled and pocketed the stamp. "I understand, sir," he said, "it is a very good idea, sir. Thank you, sir."

The War Department has decided that Charles Chaplin is more valuable as a fun-maker right here at home than he would be in the trenches over there, so they have placed the comedian in the fifth classification. It is believed that he will render the United States greater service by continuing his work as a screen star, paying an income tax of $250,000, and doing such work as he has been doing for the Liberty Loan. Chaplin’s income, it is said, would pay for the expenses of a whole company of soldiers for a year at the front.

Bryant Washburn is now with Paramount. He was with Pathe until that organization attempted to make him play opposite Baby Marie Osborne as the kid star’s leading man. He will make eight pictures a year for three years.

Blanche Sweet will appear in the screen version of Rupert Hughes’ sensational novel of the great war, "The Unpardonable Sin." Miss Sweet has signed a long-term contract with Harry Garson. (Concluded on page 110)

Do You Woo the Scenario Editor?
By Cal York

I defy you to point out to me a man, woman or child who hasn’t written a scenario, doesn’t intend to, or doesn’t think he or she could if they ever tried. Everybody’s doing it; and it’s fair to say that frequently the unknown comes forward with the real live idea. I met Mrs. Kate Corbaley on the street in Los Angeles not long ago. You remember her, of course: her “Real Folks” won the first prize in Photoplay Magazine’s scenario contest, and she has been delivering salable stories ever since. One studio-manager bought five of her scenarios in a lump.

She was carrying a large packet of letters, her morning mail. "Since I won Photoplay’s first prize, I’ve come to be one of the most popular persons in the world," she laughed. "I have received hundreds of letters, and from every civilized country on earth, asking me how to write scenarios and how to sell them. I don’t know whether all this popularity is a tribute to me or to Photoplay’s circulation. One letter came from Calcutta, India, another from New Zealand, and another from Buenos Aires; and I’ve had a dozen or so from England. And on top of it all I’ve just spent two hours standing on one foot and then the other at my front door listening to detailed plots delivered by the son of our plumber! Can you imagine it?"

Mrs. Corbaley is not the only one with such tribulations. When H. O. Davis, general manager of Triangle, had fully made up his mind that he had discovered the best barber in Los Angeles, that gentleman began pouring plots into the defenseless Davis ear whilst he unconsciously poked lather down the Davis vocal orifice. Mr. Davis straightway bought a safety razor.

C. Gardner Sullivan was forced to discharge a negro chauffeur because the colored passen paid more attention to plots than to the carburetor and traffic regulations. Josie Sedgwick eschews her oldtime favorite hair-washing parlor since the lady in charge has found that Josie’s a motion picture actress and has begun to bombard her with melodrama of her own invention with every lemon application.

Last but not least, Mary O’Connor, assistant to Frank E. Woods, who is head of Lasky’s production department, sauntered out on the back porch of her Hollywood bungalow for her morning’s morning and found that her milkman had left two bottles, one filled with the usual extract of kine and the other partly filled—with a scenario!
If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, let Resinol Soap help to clear it.

Perhaps your complexion is unattractive simply because it is not cleansed thoroughly and regularly with the proper kind of soap.

For most skins, the soap should be free from harsh, drying alkali, and should contain just enough soothing, healing medication to relieve clogged pores, reduce the tendency to pimples, redness and oiliness, and to bring out the natural beauty of the complexion.

Resinol Soap is just that kind, an unusually pure and cleansing toilet soap, to which has been added the gentle Resinol medication.

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear, cold water, to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will probably be astonished to see how quickly your complexion becomes clearer, fresher and more velvety.

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Men with tender faces find Resinol Shaving Stick most agreeable.

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Order several cans of Carnation Milk from your grocer today and use it in your cooking, in coffee, for drinking—give it a fair test for every milk purpose in your home, and we believe you will make it your only milk supply.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Y0U do not have to be a subscriber to Photoplay Magazine to get questions answered in this Department. It is only requested that you avoid questions which would call for undue long answers, such as synopses of plays, or cuts of more than one page. Do not ask questions having to do with religion, scenario writing or studio employment. Studio addresses will not be given in this Department, because a complete list of them is printed elsewhere in the magazine each month. Write on only one side of the paper. Sign your full name and address; only initials will be published if requested. If you desire a personal reply, enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Write to Questions and Answers, Photoplay Magazine, Chicago.

OLGA, N. Y.—We can’t get over that old-fashioned idea that players act just as well whether they’re married or not and the public knows it. You’re surely right. Her Kolker is married and glad Eugene O’Brien isn’t. But dearie, what difference does it make? “I like it so much better when they’re not married,” sex you; “as then they seem to belong to us much more than if some women had a claim on them.” Pussonally I think you’re foolish, Olga. Most of us have got to take the plunge sooner or later and Eugene is young and an awfully good swimmer—oh, write him yourself.

MYRTLE, GUELPH, ONT.—Now listen, Myrtle—we’ll tell you about Dick Barthelmess if you’ll tell us how to pronounce that—Guelph. We have always, always wanted to know how to pronounce that—Guelph. Well then—Richard may be reached at 126 W. 47th St., New York. And Richard is considered one of the very most promising juveniles, and he has played opposite Margarette Clark and Madge Kennedy; and he volunteered his services for a government picture; and he was born in N. Y. C twenty-three years ago. Indeed we never would have guessed your admiration for young Richard if you had not told us.

GLADYS F., ST. JOHN, N. B.—If Bill Far- num would send you “lock of his glorious hair,” he isn’t the same Bill we used to know. Neither does he value his crop as we value ours. William is a brother of Dustin Far num; Marshall, another brother, has been dead some time. William is still with Fox; Dusty now has his very own company. And whady’ think? Dusty has been adopted by a regiment, and he is now its god-daddy.

ANITA JR., PHILA, PA.—So you think we are funny. Sometimes people smile to hide their tears. Well—and you want to know about Pearl White? It’s her real name; we have her word for it. And she was born in Missouri; played “Little Eva” at an early date in her (Pearl’s) history; first appeared in wild west pictures; starred in all the Pauline and Elaine and Pearl serials put on by Pathe. Address Sessee Hayaka ware Haworth Pictures Corp., Los Angeles. Charles Ray, Ince studios. Write Paramount about Jack Pickford pictures. Quite sure Mary Miles Minter will send you her picture—just tell her we said so. Follow-
ing is the cast of “Unclaimed Goods.” Betsy Burke, Vivian Martin; Danny Done gan, Harrison Ford; “Cocopah Kid,” Cass star’s; “Gentleman Jack,” George McDaniel; Idaho Ing, Carolyn Phillips; Sheriff Burke, Dick La Reno; Uncle Murphy, George Kunkel. Write again, Anita, Jr.

H. J. H., WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—I would never advise any one to be a motion picture actor, much less leave a happy home in the American States everywhere else and come over here to get a job. Don’t do it. An American producer—or any producer for that matter, never engaged a player on the strength of an advertisement because any old photographer can make a lost hope look like a possibility. You may be either—I don’t know. Did you read “I Want to Be a Movie Star” in the August Photoplay? Good stuff; it may help you.

“SHOR'TY,” MILWAUKEE.—On yellow paper, with purple ink, you write: “I think Billie West is rotten. I only saw him once but if I can’t see the real thing it’s out-side for me.” And then, Shorty, after exer cising Charlie’s most persistent admirer, you want to know if you’d make a hit imitating him too. Address Chaplin care Chap lin Studios, L. A.

CLARE, MCKANNA, DELUTH, MINN.—Address Charles Chaplin, care L. A. Athletic Club, Mary Pickford, Artcrket studios, Hollywood. Send your vales to them direct; surely they will appreciate it. All of us appreciate true appreciation. I know Miss Pick ford does.

F. D. M., TORONTO.—The Chaplin-Lauro der comedy has been released and the pro cesses will go to charity. We do not know what it is called. You say they changed George Walsh’s “Pride of New York” to “On to Berlin” in Canada. Probably thought the latter title would be more attractive in the Dominion.

“BILLIE,” PORTLAND, ME.—Owen Moore and Elliott Dexter took a house at the beach for the summer. Moore has not played in pictures now for some time. He has not been in hiding exactly, Billie; but we don’t know when he’ll appear again on the screen. Dexter signed a contract to play for Para mount for another year. Alma Tell, sister of Olive, has never been in the movies. “You remember when” the fair Alma was playing in stock in your city? Olive’s latest is a fight, “Hell with the Kaiser” is the zippy title. Glad you enjoyed “The Eagle’s Eye” in fiction form in PHOTOPHILY MAGAZINE. “Please call me ‘Billie.’ Mr. An swer Man!” Very well, Billie; we endeavor to please.

LUCILE, TUCSON, ARIZ.—Norman Kerry played Gordon in “Amorilx of Clothing Allee.” His real name was Norman Kaiser before the war. He is not married yet. He lives in Los Angeles; address him care L. A. Athletic Club. We couldn’t print your initials, Lucile; and you know why. Nev’ mind, Lucile; mebbe when we know you better.

SARA NORM, NORFOLK, VA.—It may be your first, but we hope it won’t be your last. You want to know about the players in the “Hidden Hand” serial? Mahlon Hamilton won’t tell his age. Doris Kenyon was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1897. They are not appearing together on the screen at present; Hamilton last supported Elsie Ferguson in “The Danger Mark,” while Miss Kenyon has her own company. Her latest is “The Inn of the Blue Moon.” Doris isn’t married. Indeed you didn’t ask too much. Most women figure it out this way: they know a man can’t refuse them anything because if he did they might cry—and every man knows that the reason a woman gets what she wants when she cries is because she looks so ugly a man will do anything to escape the sight.

ROSE, L. A.—Dorothy Dalton was divorced from Lew Cody some time ago. Miss Dalton may be reached care The Thos. H. Ince studios. Speaking of nuts and pecans—what about Harold Whoosis, the famous actor and filmstar?

O. B., VANBULLA, OHIO.—Mary Fuller is not playing at present. One of her latest successes was opposite Lou Tellegen for Lasky in “The Long Trail.” Theda Bara is acting right along—oh my, yes! You’ll say so when you’ve seen her in “Cleopata” and “Salome.” Oh, but that is a very old one about her becoming bara and bara every day. Certain people we know do argue that Cleo and Sisome were things to write home about; others—But it is more than likely
you'll like "Salome." You'd like to know how Barbara is fixed for cash? Is this sudden anxiety over her finances occasioned by witnessing her meagrely caparisoned " Cleo"? Of course if you're inclined to worry about it, why not invest your excess funds in bonds or War Savings Stamps? Theda's appreciate that much more, we know. Money is such a bore!

Molly Wraith, Vic., Aus.—Charles Chaplin is not going to war. The War Department said the comedian is more valuable as a money-maker here at home, as his income would pay the expenses of a company of soldiers at the front for over twenty years. House Peters is playing in Blanche Sweet's new picture; Page Peters died two years ago, but the two were not related. Mary Fuller is not playing at present; John Bowers is pictorially active at the World Film Studios; and Helen Greene—where are you, Helen? We haven't any new dope on Helen Greene. With Famous Players last. We're afraid you have us wrong, Molly. We never said we were 76, drink buttermilk, or get eight dollars a week. No, Molly; and we aren't 70—our age doesn't matter, just so we aren't so young that we answer questions foolishly nor so old that we answer them bitterly. It doesn't matter what we drink just so we don't drink too much of it; and we won't get eight dollars a week—but we aren't worrying, so why should you? There! We almost forgot to make our weekly payment on our bond. More anon, which means after while.

WALTER E. "TOODAD." PICTORIA, AUS.—Vera, Walter, that your suggestion cannot be carried out. We think you'll find all the news, pictures, and personalities you can digest if you read Photoplay every month. We're sure we'll see you any time, Walter—we're glad to answer you personally if you'll enclose a stamped addressed envelope. But that's why they are interesting, don't you know; we know so little about them.

SALLY, SOMERVILLE. Are we sure Mr. Lockwood has a young son? We are not thinking of Wallace Reid's young son, are we? Mr. Lockwood's young son came as a great surprise to you? Well, well! Mr. Lockwood's young son is nine years old or thereabouts. Quite, quite sure, Sally. Is it a bit hard for you to believe it? We never try to argue with a woman. You're inconsistent, Sally, but then if you weren't you wouldn't be interesting.

IMELDA MEADOWS, LOWER HUTT, N.Z.—Well, Imelda! You ask us first to excuse thickness in writing and then you beg pardon for change of thickness in writing due to having lost the first pen you were using in change of positions. Never mind, Imelda—no, Imelda. Ah yes—imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but then flattery is in very poor taste. Violet pronounces it Mersereau—accent on the last syllable, with "vau" pronounced as "ow." Miss Mersereau is still at Universal, having resumed work at their Eastern studio. You think you have filled us up with questions? Imelda, you don't know us. Here are the addresses you want: Olive Thomas, Triangle, Culver City, Cal.; Pearl White, Pathe, Jersey City, N. J.; Enid Bennett, Thos. H. Ince Studios; June Caprice, Fox, New York; Creighton Hale, Pathé, and June Elvidge, World Studios; Lee, N. J. Hazel Dawn was the lady you admired so much in "One of Our Girls." Maclise in "Cabiria." Thank you for wishing us the best of good business this year. In closing we would wish you a very merry Christmas and a happy, happy New Year—also would remark this is the longest letter we have written since our second wife eloped with an Italian barber.

Questions and Answers (Continued)

Half-Second Satires

I WENT
Into a Photodrome.
Near Me Sat
A Dramatic-critic.
He was Reading
A Book
Of his Own.
On "The Drama:
From the Then
To the Now."
Once in a While,
As he Turned a Page,
He Looked Up at the Screen.
He Finished
His Own Book.
And Glanced
At his Wrist-Watch.
"The Movies!" he sneered,
"Bah!"
And Passed Out.

I Went
Into a Photodrome.
They were Showing
Cleo Clux,
In her Latest Vamp.
Near Me Sat
A Little Girl—
A Pretty Girl,
With Wide-open Eyes.
As she Watched the Screen,
Where the Vamp Unreeled,
She Leaned Forward.
Breathless.
And she Passed Out
With a Slant to her Eyes,
And Drooping Shoulders.

I Went
Into a Photodrome.
Near Me Sat
Half-a-Hundred:
"The Movies
Cannot Last."
He Said.

In Another Six Months,
All our Film Magnates
Will Be Back
In the Button Business;
All our Prominent Stars,
Behind the Ribbon-counter
And the Bank-window.
Fake Films
Failed
Just the Other Day;
Utopia
Has Gone Under;
And Pretty Soon
People will Forget
There ever Was
A Picture-show.
Why if
You Only Knew
The Way
They're Shelling Salaries!—
The Town
Is Going Strong; but
The Poor Pictures—
And he Passed Out.
Without Notice
The Other Half-Hundred
Who were
Watching the Screen.

A. S., DETROIT, MICH.—Questions are never discreet; answers sometimes are. Robert Donordon is the young man's name; he scored a hit in "Mrs. Miniver," was a scene from Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel. Read the story about him in this issue of Photoplay. Ah yes—Reed Hart is very cute, but he going to grow up to be a great big man some day. Earle Foxe is back on the stage now.

L. W. HARRISON, TROY, N. Y.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt is now in vaudeville. Her last picture was "Mothers of France," which was filmed Over There. Did you know that Sarah was a picture star ten years ago! She played "Queen Elizabeth" before French cameras, and Lou Tellegen, husband of Geraldine Farrar, was her leading man. Richard Barthelmess opposite Margaret Clark in "The Valentine Girl." "The Million Dollar Mystery" was filmed in and around New Rochelle, N. Y. Florence La Badie, who died last year; James Cruze, now with Lasky, and Margaret Snow, of "The Eagle's Eye," were the principal players.

C. A., U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION, NEWPORT, L. I.—You wish to know how to write scenarios? Were it not for the gravity of the situation, we should think you only a fool; but since you seem to be in earnest—would say—if you have an idea, put it in synopsis form and send it to the company whose needs seem best fitted to use it. Every company has continuity writers whose work is to put the synopses into scenario form. It is the idea they want. Good luck to you.

S. J., ONTARIO, CAN.—We haven't the maiden name of Mrs. Harold Lockwood. Louise Huff is married to Edgar Lockwood and has a little daughter, Mary Louise. Your question about that comedienne is deferred for the present. Ethel Clayton's husband, Joseph Kaufman, died of pneumonia Feb. 1, after an illness of ten days. Carol Holoway and William Duncan are noncommittal as to their matrimonial status. Vera Snow is married, and is now in "Paradise Garden." Remember Miss Sisson when she was J. Warren Kerrigan's leading woman? She retired from the screen last year, but came back to play in that picture. Now she's gone again and we don't know when she'll be back.

M. B., S. WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Is George Beban an Italian by birth or merely by nationality? Neither. George was born in San Francisco, therefore he is American both by birth and nationality. You like to see an actor work? Ah, Millie, you ask too much! And you think Ernie Shields deserves better chances than he has at present! He's in the Army now. He is a married man, Millie; Mrs. Shields is Betty Schade, well known in Universal pictures. And if Ernie has a secret sorrow we don't know about it. If we were a Sammy we wouldn't have time to think about secret sorrows even if we had one—which Ernie hasn't.

O. P. R., SHANGHAI, CHINA.—Pearl White, Billie Burke, Mary Pickford, and Norma Talmadge do not double, or appear on the screens in China, but it is extremely unlikely that they will ever appear personally, as they all have long contracts and China is a long long way from home. Pearl White is not married. Earle Foxe is not related to Norma Talmadge. Did you know Mr. Foxe is back on the speaking stage now? Glad to hear from you at any time.

(Continued on next page)
Questions and Answers (Continued)

E. G. Frazer, Minn.—Alice Joyce and Harry Morey are married—but not to each other. William Duncan and Carol Halloway are not married—to each other. Earle Williams is not a d never has been married; and Earle has been heard to say he never will be. Yes; Bill Hart is engaged to a non-professional with whom he became acquainted through correspondence. Address Duncan and Halloway care Western Vitagraph. Ben Wilson is married; he has a young son. William Duncan doesn’t give his age. Bill Hart is forty-four. Earle Williams was born in 1880. Alma Hanlon appears in pictures off and on. Bigelow Cooper was not in “Where are my Children?” You’re thinking of Tyrone Power.

Lila, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Herbert Rawlinson is at present writing playing opposite Mabel Normand for Goldwyn; he may be reached care that company at their Fort Lee studios. By the time this reaches you, Herbert may be out west again; he says the cast cramped his style. Actors are the luckiest persons in the world. If they are clever at all they may choose their own parts, whether comedy or tragedy; while the rest of us poor mortals can only play what we can get—often extras. We are not sarcastic—that is, we do not mean to be. So it does not really matter, does it?

A. K., San Francisco.—Here’s all the dope we have about “Bull” Montana: Bull is an actor and wrestler; he acted as physical trainer for Doug Fairbanks; and now he is off to war. In the Navy the fighter will be assigned to training men at the western submarine base. Bull once aspired to the light heavyweight wrestling championship of America. Douglas Fairbanks has a nephew who is his business manager. Wallace Reid is an only chee-ild.

C. A. R., Birmingham, Ala.—No record of Marvell Safford. Guess she’s out of the game at present. Jack Pickford was married to Olive Thomas in the early fall.

A. C., Greenville, S. C.—J. Warren Kerrigan was laid up with a broken leg for about eight months. He has returned to the screen now and you may be able to see him in “Toby” in a short time. Now just among us girls it is said that his engagement to Olive Thomas is about to be announced. But just among us girls, y’understand. Address Mr. Kerrigan at the Paralta studio.

R. B., Lansing, Mich.—You didn’t enclose a stamp. That’s the reason of the answer here. You haven’t seen Carter De Haven in pictures of late because he has been appearing on the legitimate stage and hasn’t been doing any screen work. You back up and pull down your vest and walk into a studio and look around detектив like and when asked what you are looking for say “work.” Don’t become discouraged if they give you a mop and scrub pail and tell you to “go to it.” This is often just such a beginning that leads to just such an ending as ours.

C. J. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Well now we’ll tell you it’s just like this. Sometimes actors and actresses have the screen for a period of a year or two. During their absence undoubtedly their place in the hearts of the fans has been usurped by someone else. That probably accounts for the unpopularity of your favorite after his return to the screen. Anita Stewart has returned to Vitagraph.

(Continued on page 118)

Or 7 Pounds of Round Steak Yet Costs Only 30 to 32 Cents

The large package of Quaker Oats yields 6221 calories in units of nutrition.

Official figures give eggs 70 calories each, and round steak 890 calories per pound.

That package of Quaker Oats—costing 30 to 32 cents—compares in food units as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Quaker Oats (Round Steak)</th>
<th>Veal Cutlets</th>
<th>Fresh Halibut</th>
<th>Broiled Chicken</th>
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<tr>
<td>7 lbs.</td>
<td>9 lbs.</td>
<td>11 lbs.</td>
<td>12 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These indispensable foods, for the same nutrition, cost from 7 to 10 times as much as Quaker Oats, according to prices at the present writing.

That is why food authorities urge the wider use of oats. Not merely for breakfast, but in bread and muffins, in cookies, in soups.

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Propaganda
(Concluded from page 45)

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Every advertisement in PHOTOMY PLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.

Herbert Brenon made a stepchild to the war films in a screen play featuring Rasputin and the downfall of the Romanoff dynasty. This and his English birth brought forth an invitation from the English government for him to make an historic film record for the British archives. Mr. Brenon is now in England working on this mission.

There have been many official war films, some of them actually photographed at battles which have now gone down in history as some of the most disastrous of the whole world's war. Among those which have occupied the screen during the past year are: "The Retreat of the Germans at the Battle of Arras," "The Italian Battlefronts," "The Battle of the Ancre," and "Heroic France and the German Curse in Russia." The last named is more of a pictorial discussion of the Russian situation than a moving picture of any specific battle scene.

All of these war time pictures have been received with enthusiasm with the exception of a few which had been better left unfilmed. These are hectic dramas using the war as a reason for their existing, and made with no high patriotic purpose, but with a thinly veiled camouflage to make money. They have offended both the individual patriot and the government.

The very fact that some of the producers have taken advantage of war time has induced the government to put every patriotic picture released under strict surveillance, with a trained corps of men to pass upon their fitness to serve as propaganda. Some of these, while harmless enough, are so badly done, that even the heavy Teutonic nature must have found them amusing. But the good done by the screen has far outweighed any evil effects of these ridiculous war films. The government has congratulated the moving picture industry on the help it has given the nation at this time, and he and the other men now at the helm in Washington have gone on record as saying these pictorial propagandas are among the most valuable war-time assets United States owns.

Plays and Players
(Concluded from page 104)

At last the unusual in a press agent's story. Mae Marsh appeared in Trafic Court recently as witness for Lela Jones, a scenario writer, charged with exceeding the speed limit. The Without star pleaded that the car was unruly—but a fine was imposed just the same.

They say that Alexander Clarke, son of the actor, is now private secretary to Francis X. Bushman. Although the name Bushman comes some what familiar, we can't remember having heard of "the actor, Alexander Clarke."

Caruso, it is reported, is to be a Paramount star at $100,000 a picture, with "I Pagliacci" as his first production. Caruso has neither denied nor confirmed, which means that the details of the contract have not been completed.

When Herbert Brenon had nearly completed the film which he went to England to make for the British government, he changed the name from Hall Caine, the entire negative was burned. Alien enemies were suspected, and the celluloid tragedy will result in Germans in England being subjected to much closer surveillance than ever. Mr. Brenon, by this time, has the picture well on the way to a second completion.

Gloria Hope has lost a vacation but she doesn't care. She has started work in Griffith's latest feature, which will be released by Artcraft. Ever since she went into the films a little over a year ago, it has been her ambition to work with Griffith and she is enjoying the experience far more than the holiday which she had intended to take.

A Paramount star at $100,000 a picture, with "I Pagliacci" as his first production. Caruso has neither denied nor confirmed, which means that the details of the contract have not been completed.
### STUDIO DIRECTORY

For the convenience of our readers who may desire the addresses of film companies we give the principal ones below. The first is the business office; (s) indicates a studio; in some cases both are given at one address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Film Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>6227 Broadway, Chicago; Santa Barbara, Cal. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artcraft Pictures Corp.</td>
<td>485 Fifth Ave., New York City; 516 W. 54th St., New York City (s); Fort Lee, N. J. (s); Hollywood, Cal. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balboa Amusement Producing Co.</td>
<td>Long Beach, Cal. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekman, H.</td>
<td>500 Fifth Ave. Bldg., New York City; Hudson Heights, N. J. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie Film Corp.</td>
<td>Sunset Blvd. and Gower St., Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esplanade Film Mfg. Co.</td>
<td>1333 Argyle St., Chicago, (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Players Film Co.</td>
<td>485 Fifth Ave., New York City; 128 W. 56th St., New York City (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox Film Corp.</td>
<td>130 W. 46th St., New York City; 1401 Western Ave., Los Angeles (s); Fort Lee, N. J. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldwyn Film Corp.</td>
<td>16 E. 42nd St., New York City; Pl. Lee, N. J. (s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horner Studio</td>
<td>Main and Washington, Los Angeles.</td>
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<td>Kleine, George</td>
<td>166 N. State St., Chicago.</td>
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<td>485 Fifth Ave., New York City; 0254 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Cal. (s).</td>
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<td>Metro Pictures Corp.</td>
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**Norma Talmadge**

says it's the smooth, snug fit that appeals to her so strongly in

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**FASHIONED HOSE**

That's because they are knit-to-shape without seams—just as you would shape a handknit garment.

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It requires special, patented machines to knit Burson Hose—accept no substitutes.

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**SOLD AT NEARLY ALL STORES**

**Write for free illustrated booklet**

Burston Knitting Co.
89 Park St.
Rockford, Ill.
The Service Star
(Concluded from page 30)

"You know the worst now," Mrs. Marshall said, "but there is still another side that you have not heard. You will, you must listen."

So with Marilyn standing before her, a pale and inscrutable figure of justice, the mother told her story.

"I have always had a deadly fear of firearms," she told the girl. "But shortly before John was born, an incident occurred which gave that fear serious consequences. I woke from a sound sleep to find myself looking into the muzzle of a burglar's pistol. Two weeks later, John was born and we soon discovered that the fear that he had inherited from me amounted almost to a mania. As a little boy, the sight of a toy pistol would send him into a frenzy. When the war came—and draft was declared—I couldn't have my boy branded with cowardice through no fault of his own—so I paid another to take his place."

As she finished, the look of contempt faded from Marilyn's face and in its place appeared a grave pit. For one so strong—and so weak. But for all that, she knew that pity was not great enough to put in the place of the old love. She kissed the broken-hearted woman gently on the forehead and softly left the room.

As she ran up the stairs to her own little living room, she heard a slight noise behind the tapestries and turned to face Blinky. He held out his hand with a lac-onic, "come through."

"You're too late," she answered, fearlessly. "There is nothing more to conceal. Tell all you know, and I wish you joy of it."

Blinky's incredulous scowl changed to fury as he realized that she was speaking the truth. As Marilyn tried to pass by him into the hall, he seized her by the arm and flung her back into the room. She staggered against a table and fell with a crash to the floor.

When the dazed girl raised herself to her knees, she saw John standing in the doorway facing Blinky who was advancing slowly toward him with a pistol in his hand. John's face was distorted by his first sight of the weapon, but when he glanced at the cringing figure of Marilyn, all trace of fear changed to blind anger. He sprang at the crook, tearing the pistol from him just after he had fired.

In the struggle that followed, Marilyn's only impression was of the writhing combatants on the floor and then of the dark figure of Blinky shooting past her and out of the window as if pursued by a demon. Her next conscious picture was of John, standing unsteadily in the drawing room supported by his mother and laughing hilariously over a deep wound in his arm.

"I've been shot," he announced, glee-cfully. "I've been shot and never knew it. So that's everything a gun can mean, after all!"

The next morning, as Marilyn brought the breakfast tray in to her convalescent hero, she caught her hand and pulled her down to the chair beside him.

"It's all over," he told her eagerly.

"The doctor said I'll never be afraid of a gun again. Next week I enlist under the name of the man who has brought so much honor to mine. But before I go—I would help so much if I knew you belonged to me. Do you think you could, Marilyn, after everything?"

Marilyn looked up and met his pleading eyes. In her mind's eye she could see him—within a few days—reporting proudly for service. Then she slipped to her knees before the bed in an adorable gesture of self-surrender.

"For all my fears," she said whimsically, "my dream came true. I'll be a real war-bride this time, with no pretending."

** * *

Two women stood before the broad win-
dows of Hillcrest, watching the long line of khaki-clad boys as they swung gayly down the avenue. As the last company vanished in the distance and the music of the last band grew fainter, the younger woman drew closer to the older with a movement of utter confidence and symp-
athy. Above them both hung the invincible symbol of their joint devotion—a single service star.

"She Never Worked For Griffith"
(Concluded from page 70)

"What are you going to do next?" I asked.

"Well you see, it's like this," she re-
plied, with a twinkle. "Mr. Zukor has been coaxing me to accept a contract to star with Paramount pictures, and Metro is anxious to have me come back there, and some very big capitalists want to or-
ganize my own company for me, so I don't know just which to accept."

"In other words, you know the Broad-
way patter, even if you don't use it in your business," I said.

"You can't get away from it if you have ears to hear," she answered. "It's old stuff now, but a lot of the girls don't seem to know it yet. Perhaps you didn't know, though, that I did have one of those things once—a company of my own. We had awfully nice offices."

"How were your pictures?"

"I didn't say we made pictures—I said we had nice offices. We didn't get as far as making pictures."

I can't think of anyone but Marguerite Snow who would not have added, "But of course you mustn't say anything about that in print."

A remarkable girl, and that's the truth.

AFTER DIVORCING his sixth wife, Nat Goodwin will ap-
pear in "Married Again." on the screen. Write your own com-
ment.

HARRY HOUDINI, the handcuff king, is under a contract to appear in a movie serial of mystery. What's a contract to an eel like Harry?
Do You Believe In Fairies

(Concluded from page 48)

neglected, but with this groundwork, education is worth more than mere learning to be had from books.

Among her other admirers was no less a personage than David Belasco. This acquaintance was formed in Rochester. Mr. Belasco was there, trying out a new show. Cuddles was there appearing, as usual, in a Gus Edwards revue. Somebody had a brainstorm, and just because someone had mislaid the particular papers which proved that Lila Lee was authorized by the school board of Hoboken or somewhere, to appear on the stage, the child labor law officials refused to permit her to appear. Children half her age, and not half so strong, probably were working in Rochester sweatshops at the time, but to interfere with them was not spectacular.

So Cuddles was making considerable fuss around the hotel where Mr. Belasco happened to be staying. They were introduced, and Cuddles poured out her woeful tale.

"I wouldn't cry about it," said the famous David, "I will make you a star in 1919."

It isn't 1919 yet, but Mr. Belasco will not be able to make good his promise, as the Lasky contract will interfere.

Another individual, not unknown to fame, who looked upon this damsel and found her delightful, was Harrison Fisher. In a moment of enthusiasm he declared, it is said, that she was the most beautiful child in the world.

That is the way things happen to this little Lila Lee, the girl whose name is a melody, and whose smile is a caress, and whose life is romance. Romance it is to be right to the end of the chapter, too, for guess what is the name of the first picture she is going to make for Mr. Lasky—"The Cruise of the Make-Believe." And if Lila Lee's whole life doesn't sometimes seem to her to be just that, then she is even more wonderful than her best friends already understand.

 Aren't You Glad?

THAT we can have musical comedy in the movies—without the music?

That we can have sex stuff in the movies—if we have to have sex stuff in the movies—without the heroine's twelveside speech on why she is so and why she yearning for self-expression in the manner peculiar to sex stuff heroines, cannot make the hero understand that she is so because she is so?

That we can have domestic drama in the movies—without the curly-haired child who has a cat and a dog and sometimes a canary and who sings, and sings?

That we can have deep tragedy in the movies—without the half-muffled shriek of the leading-woman as she finds him lying there, "Dead, dead, dead!"

That we can have grand opera in the movies—if we have to have grand opera in the movies—without the—oh, well, aren't you GLAD?

BRING OUT THAT HIDDEN CHARM, BEAUTY, AND EXPRESSION

Nothing will add so much to one's attractiveness as long, thick, silky eyelashes and well-formed eyebrows that are really natural. They give the eyes a fascinating charm that is envied by all.

If your eyebrows and lashes are short, thin and uneven, you can greatly assist nature in increasing the length and thickness by simply applying a little

Lash-Brow-Ine

nightly. It will nourish and stimulate them in a natural manner. After a short time you will be delightfully surprised at the noticeable improvement shown in your facial expression. LASH-BROW-INe is a pure, delicately scented cream, guaranteed absolutely harmless. It has been tested and approved by noted chemists and beauty specialists throughout the country. Thousands of women have been delighted with the results obtained by its use. Why not you?

Two Sizes, 50c and $1

Send price and we will mail LASH-BROW-INe together with our Maybell Beauty Book, "The Woman Beautiful," prepaid under plain cover. Remit by coin, currency, U. S. stamps or money order. Satisfaction assured or price refunded. Avoid disappointment with inferior imitations.

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Splendidly written short stories, some of which you will see acted at your moving picture theater.

The truth, and nothing but the truth, about motion pictures, the stars, and the industry.

You have read this issue of Photoplay so there is no necessity for telling you that it is one of the most surpberly illustrated, the best written and the most attractively printed magazine published today—and alone in its field of motion pictures.

Slip a dollar bill in an envelope addressed to

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE
Dept. 7-O, 350 North Clark St., CHICAGO

and receive the October issue and five issues thereafter.

The Eagle's Eye

(Concluded from page 56)

leaped upon him from the rear and clutching his hands tight about the detective's throat sought to choke the life from him. Grant gagged, his eyes bulged. The world began to grow dark. He heaved— he stumbled—then suddenly felt the hands loosen their grip as there came the cracking sound of a blow. Two arms closed about him. Harrison Grant opened his eyes—to look into those of Dixie Mason. —to slowly revive under the magic influence of this wonderful girl. He rose slowly to his feet.

"I got him," was Dixie's simple announcement. "Hit him on the head with the butt of my gun."

"Good little Dixie!" Grant pressed her hand, then with his old-time eagerness, hurried to the fight again. But it was all over. Outside there sounded the clanging of a patrol wagon. Imperial Germany's last great plot against America had failed.

Months later, Harrison Grant and Dixie Mason stood on the balcony of the Criminal Club looking down into the street below. Here, there, everywhere, newsboys were shouting the news of the declaration of war. From far away came the sound of a military band. Then, marching down the street, their files straight and clean, their arms shining brightly in the sun, their strong, sturdy forms showing the sleek-musclel strength that only American fighters possess, marched the crack Seventh Regiment of New York on its spring parade. Harrison Grant watched, his eyes gleaming happily.

"Dixie," he said at last. "I never saw anything to give me so much happiness—and yet so much sorrow."

"And why the sorrow?" She looked up at him quickly.

"Sorrow—because, now that we have finished our work for the safety of America at home, we must part. I received this morning my commission as a captain in the Army intelligence. My work will be abroad!"

"And mine will be abroad, also," said Dixie quietly.

"Abroad? You—"

"In the Red Cross." Harrison Grant laughed happily. They had stepped into the club rooms now, the heavy curtains at the window falling behind them. Grant took the hands of the girl he loved into his—and held them tight.

"Do you know," and there was a strange little halting in his voice—"I believe I could make a record for myself if I only knew that—"

"What, Harry?"

"That—well, that there was a Mrs. Harrison Grant watching my progress and—"

"Well?" Dixie was smiling. Harrison Grant slowly drew her toward him. "Well?" she asked again.

Grant stammered.

"And—and—oh, you know what I mean!" And, his words failing, he looked quickly over his shoulder, saw that no one was watching, drew the little secret service girl tight into his embrace—and kissed her.

THE END.
reached the bottom of the back staircase as Bill, a raging animal, burst into his empty room.

Nervously Ed waited at the station. The train was due; why didn’t Mary hurry? She had gone down to a final goodbye to her father, the magistrate at the neighboring county seat had made them man and wife.

Bill stood in Ed’s room, wondering which way to go. The whistle of an incoming train drew his attention; that was it: the station! He was down the stairs again and running. Ed saw him coming and waited, trembling, for the train had whistled at the crossing.

In five minutes a big, angry blacksmith can inflict considerable punishment upon a smaller man. When Bill, taking Ed by the collar, threw him on the train, his suitcase after him, Mag Jones, proprietor of the Delmonico Saloon in Chico, Arizona, wouldn’t have known her recreant husband if she had met him face to face.

Bill, his rage somewhat assuaged, turned back to resume his quest of the minister, and met him with open arms.

Mary looked at him in horror. “Why did you do that?” she cried. “He’s my husband!”

Bill’s jaw dropped; he was stunned. This put an entirely different face on the matter. “I’m sorry,” he said humbly. “I didn’t know.”

Angry Mary turned on him. “You are a meddlesome boodle and I hate you!”

Sadly Bill turned away. On the ground lay a letter. He picked it up; it was addressed to Ed. It must have dropped out of his pocket in the struggle. Silently he handed it to Mary. “Is—is your father home,” he inquired.

Tears came to her eyes. “No, and I’ve got to go without bidding him goodbye.”

Mary turned the letter over. It was addressed to Mr. Ed. Jones, Chico, Arizona. And on the upper left-hand corner was the address of a firm in Milwaukee, Wis. Hesitatingly she removed the inside sheet, and her eyes, wide and startled, took in the contents—

“Mr. Ed. Jones, Chico, Ariz. Dear Sir:— We are shipping you the case of Old Time whiskey by express, as ordered. The balance of the order will come by freight as usual. Yours very truly, Scholberg & Company.”

Mary sat down in the station to think. So Ed had deceived her! He was a dealer in whiskey, not in bibles. Finally she came to a decision. She was his wife. She had no choice but to follow him. She could not face certain disgrace. She would board the next freight.

Seated in the booth of the freight, Mary’s thought turned achingly backward. What a mess she had made of everything! But she would write to her father as soon as she found Ed. In the note she had left him she had told him of her marriage; he would know that she was safe. She might have been more disturbed if she had seen the Reverend Lane pale under the accusations of a delegation from the Ladies’ Aid Society, demanding the money which had been in Mary’s trust; if she had heard his frantic reiteration of his belief that there was some mistake. And her heart might have received a new wrench had she seen Bill Hartwell come to the rescue of her father with a hundred dollars of his own savings which he had informed the irate Ladies’ Aiders, Mary had intrusted to him at the last minute.

But Mary couldn’t know these things; nor could she know that Bill found death had before been his, when he at last, with the minister, entered his humble home. Four old Tom’s raging thirst was quenched forever. He lay quiet and still, a quart whiskey bottle lying empty on the floor.

In a little mid-Western town there was great rejoicing. Ed Jones had come back to his own—meaning his wife, Mag, and the Delmonico saloon.

Back in Matherville, two lonely hearts were growing more troubled day by day. There had been no word from Mary, and, worn with anxiety, deprived of her daughter’s cheery smile and her tender care, the Reverend Lane had become but a morose shadow of himself. As Bill Hartwell, plucking his lonesome pipe of an evening, thought of him and the agony of his waiting, he came to a decision. He would go to the town that he remembered as the address on the face of the letter which Ed had dropped.

A week later Bill dropped off the train at a junction point and was informed that as his train had been late, the stage had just left for Chico. A man, leading a handsome horse, walked up to him and queried: “Did I hear ye say ye wanted to get to Chico?”

At Bill’s nod, he continued, “You’re in luck, stranger. I promised to send this hoss back by the noon stage, but I missed her, too. You can ride him to Chico. Turn him over to Ma—” he stopped. He would play a joke on the tenderfoot.

“Turn him over to the sheriff.”

Steve Marvin was an expert horse thief, as well as a joker. He had stolen the horse a few days before, and had given him to Mag Jones in payment for a gambling debt, the night before. He had even given the unsuspecting Mag a paper to show that the horse was hers, but had asked permission to ride him to the train.

The outraged owner of the horse, whose name was Benton, the wealthy owner of a cattle ranch, had taken a couple of his cow punchers and was already on the trail of the thief. Bill never got to the sheriff’s office. In three hours he found himself on the main street of Chico, facing the business ends of several revolvers, backed by a crowd of determined men.

“Come on boys,” cried one. “Let’s get the job over before the sheriff gets back to town. Put him on the hoss he stole.”

Then there was pandemonium, as the blacksmith, fighting for his life, laid about him with arms like flails. Men toppled over like nine pins, but others closed in. The commotion reached the ears of the loungers at the Delmonico saloon, and of its proprietors. Ed ran to the scene of the fracas, Mag, with the new waitress whom she had bared recently, stopped out on the porch of the saloon.

Struggling desperately, but overpowered, Bill recognized through the dust and dirt,
Old Hartwell's Cub
(Concluded)

in the meantime he would make an effort to get the hundred dollars for her. To this Mary was forced to consent.

Now, all thought save that of Bill's rescue left her. She remembered his strength and gentleness with a remorseful thrill; she knew that it must have been in search of her that he had placed his life in jeopardy.

Desperately she rode, but the men kept well to the rear. If it had not been for Benton's delaying efforts to force a confession of guilt from Bill, she would have been too late, after all.

As it was she dashed up to them, the paper clutched high in her hand, just as Benton, angered by Bill's fourth refusal of confession, had raised his whip to strike. Bill sat on a horse, a rope knotted around his neck, the other end of which swung over the branch of a tree above him. When the whip descended upon the horse's glossy flank, Bill would die.

"Stop!" screamed Mary. "He is not the thief! Stop! I say!"

Benton lowered his whip. "Here is what Steve Marvin gave Mag last night," gasped the girl, thrusting forward the paper. "Mag saw the horse; she says it's the same. Oh, Bill!"

The men dropped the rope and crowed around Benton, who, with a puzzled frown, was spelling out the words. Bill, with the rope still dangling from his shoulders, had clasped Mary in his arms. In broken, breathless sentences, she was explaining.

"Well, this looks regular," said Benton, at last. "Boys, guess we've made a mistake. Young lady, you was just in time."

Neither Mary nor Bill seemed to hear him. Mary's slender fingers were tugging at the knots. "Here, we'll undo that," and Benton stepped forward. Then, quizically, to Mary, "You've saved his life, Miss. A'cordin' to custom you ought to marry him."

Bill paid attention, then.

"Is there a preacher handy?" he asked earnestly. "Because we want to get married before the next train home."

The Four Doors
(Concluded from page 60)

that did not belong to her and so did Norma Talmadge in "Martha's Vindication."

Coming down to making an audience think a director usually has his stories divided into two general classes. They may present the divorce problem or that of the eternal triangle or any one of the other big social questions an individual may be confronted with in his own life. Such stories run along continually. Their effectiveness as thought-producers depend on the art of the director, for their presentation has rung all the changes from cheap sensationalism to the pitch of profundity.

The other type of story is that which submits a problem which is of paramount interest at a particular time. The world war has produced many of these such as "Hearts of the World" and Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany." Their value lies in their timeliness primarily. People rush to see them because they deal with a subject which is uppermost in the public mind. Such was "Lest We Forget," and "Over the Top."

The exception proves the rule again. A great director of course knows no limitations, either in inspiring thought or any of the other emotions. Griffith, who holds all of the master keys to the emotions of the screen, could bring a problem which was of no moment in time and made it the theme of the greatest picture in the world, "The Birth of a Nation." The slavery question had been a closed book for years. There was no reason for reviving it.

Griffith, of course, holds some passages of the hearts of the public which have never been duplicated. But many directors possess others which always fit the lock in opening the gates of laughter and tears, thought and fear.

And, just as the men of early days rewarded the player of the magic reeds in wires, honey and oxen, those of modern times have repaid these wizards of the screen in the neatly engraved currency of the times.
Charles, Not Charlie

(Concluded from page 83)

surprise. I laid awake nights thinking out how to come through that door. I jumped out of bed at two and three in the morning, jotting down ideas. I took long walks at midnight, thinking, thinking. I shunned my friends because they broke my concentration. And did I finally get it? I did not! After three weeks, and ten actual takes, I cut out the whole episode because the problem simply couldn’t be solved.

I know this, too: Charles threw away five weeks of work on “A Dog’s Life” because none of it satisfied him.

He wants to produce serious photoplays—sometime. He wants to put himself into other, and real, characters—sometimes. He says so. He says he is in no hurry about either undertaking.

Chaplin is not an educated man, in the collegiate sense, nor is he illiterate. He talks with the clear, well-breathed speech of an Englishman, and his new Hollywood studio, perhaps the daintiest, most artistic filmery yet built, reflects the innate taste and refinement of a man slowly rising to self-won culture after early vicissitudes and almost no schooling.

He wears the unostentatious attire of good breeding, always. He is not a fashion plate, but sport shirts, puttees and queer hats are unknown to him.

If he has love affairs they do not muss up the morality of the community nor permeate his workshop. He is a great favorite among men in Los Angeles, and most of his men friends are sincerely wondering whether he really has “a girl.” He is not married. I don’t think he will ever marry.

The most fun he had this year was on location, in Central California, during one of the winter months. He was for three days barricaded with an elderly couple of kindly disposition, an adoration for motion pictures, and no knowledge that their visitor—whom they called “Sonny” and to whom they gave solemn advice about saving his small wages—was Charles Chaplin. He still corresponds with the old man.

He is a very good business man. His money is well invested. His charities are carefully chosen, but they are tender and absolutely under cover. An actor died suddenly in Los Angeles last winter, leaving—fortunately—no debts, cash in the bank to pay all immediate expenses, and property enough to take care of his family until his children reached maturity.

Or so it seemed. I am one of three people who knew that the poor fellow had squandered all he made, had $2.67 in cash, no insurance, and owed half the tradesmen in town. Charles Chaplin righted all this, and not even the widow knows!

Chaplin’s one bitterness is that covert, sneering accusation that he is a draft-dodger. As a matter of fact, he stands ready for any service, but has never been called and is of such physical frailty that he would probably be rejected by the first board that looked him over. His purchases of British and American war bonds are considered bits of important money even by governments now trained to think only in billions.

Chaplin and I were quite pals until, one evening, I told him that I was returning East, and so convenient a time, would like to have a little talk for publication.

I haven’t seen him since. He seemed to avoid me after that.

The Photoplay League of America

(Concluded from page 75)

son, in print and in conversation, give the united, organized, powerful boost to every picture that is clean, intelligent, progressive and all-American, and it will eternally chase the other kind with a big stick, a trench bomb and the editorial bayonet.

While the great tide of motion picture commercialism has been sweeping over the United States these half dozen years the “Better Film” workers, toiling independently in many cities and towns, have realized that the film is here to stay, and have begun a course of substitution—constructive work.

The Photoplay League of America is, at last, the national organization of these staunch and far-seeing pioneers. Its demand in pictures is a triangle—cleanliness, artistic intelligence, Americanism. Local chapters of the League are being organized today, from Coast to Coast. And these chapters, united, are the real voice, the true voice of these American United States going down to the great city of New York and demanding clean truth and patriotism and more inspiration and less factory product.

There is a spirit behind this big movement which makes it as portentous a thing artistically as America’s unanimous concert for free democracy is politically. Get in the band-wagon for clean pictures, intelligent pictures, pro-American pictures—or stay out with the gross and grasping and distasteful and distasteful to the Pleasure Principle, and you will be left out.

This is no personal boost, no commercial scheme, no covertly endorsed propaganda for any manufacturer. It is a crusade for your own future happiness, for the mental health of your children, for the glorious artistic Tomorrows of the greatest country on earth.

Next month we will give you news of the League’s rapid progress, tell you of the great personalities behind it, list its officers, disclose its immediate plans.

BILL HART recently shipped 6,000 sacks of tobacco to the 15th California Regiment. At the customs house he asked about great piles of tobacco lying in an obscure corner. “A local firm received the immense order from Russia,” was the explanation, “but on the day of shipment Russian affairs became muddled. Now they’re holding the order, as there are so many governments that the whole shipment would only give one sack to each government.”

When you write to advertisers please mention PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE.
Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 109)

M. M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—We’re always saying things about Mary Miles Minter that her admirers should like. You watch PHOTOPLAY.

A. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—William Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, is the husband of Vivian Martin. Louise Huff was born to Mr. Louise Huff is Edgar Jones, the director. Tom Forman enlisted. You’re all wrong about Mary Pickford. She’s married and has never been divorced. There have been many new developments in “The Round Trip” by Blanche Sweet.” Mae Marsh is single. So is Mary Miles Minter. Bobby Harron was born in 1894. Charlie Ray a woman hater? For why?

S. F., ONTONAGON, MICH.—Eugene O’Brien can be reached at the Royalton, New York City. What shape is ontonagon?

SIMON, DENTON, TEXAS.—“Just a Woman” is a very new picture in which Charlotte Walker is the featured player. It should receive wide state promptly. Ask your local theater manager about it. Ruby De Remer is on the legitimate stage.

ETHELYN, OAKWOOD, Mo.—Mary Pickford’s eyes have hazed. We’ll speak to Mr. Pompeian about the mistake of having her eyes blue in the advertisement for his cream. Kathryn Williams is Mrs. Charles Eyton in “Mission Bells” written by Bayard Fall and Naomi Childers are single. The wives of the people you mention are non-professionals.

R. E., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—Try your luck at securing the photo of Jack Holt. Communications reach him at the Lasky studios, Hollywood, Cal.

DOLLY DUMPIES, WEST FORT WILLIAM, CANADA.—Address Mac Marsh at Goldwyn; Jackie Saunders, Balboa; Anita Stewart, Vitagraph; May Allison, Metro (west); and Viola Duna, Metro (east); Shirley Mason, Lasky (east); Madge Evans, World; Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Artcraft. Better send them each a quarter so that they will be sure and send you the photos. Address Marie Osborne at the Pathe studio, Los Angeles; Mary McAlister, last known addressEssanay, Chicago. Bobby Connelly, Metro (east). Marzey Wilson doesn’t tell her age, but she’s not very old.

WILBUR, AMARILLO, TEXAS.—It’s naufly nice of you to want to know all about us, but, old top, there ain’t no help for it. To us, rather. Yes, we love fudge. Your intuition is remarkable.

SIGNOR, SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—Harry Beaumont is perfect pictures for the Selig Polyscope Co. The Bushman divorce hasn’t been granted as this is written. John Bow- ers played opposite Mary Pickford in “The Eternal Grind.”

A. P. D. I., MERIDIAN, MISS.—The Paralta Corp. was organized in 1917. Frederick Chapin is the author of “The Turn of the Card.” He has written for the Vivian Martin pictures, but some in which she has appeared are: “A Modern Thelma,” “Her Father’s Son,” “The Right Direction,” “The West Model,” “Forgotten Paths,” “Little Miss Optimist,” “A Kiss for Susie,” etc.

J. W. SUPERIOR, WIS.—Patience Sparrow the picture, is adapted from a well known novel. Mighty glad you like our and ours so much.

MARIET, CARROLL, IOWA.—You will have to send direct to the stars for their photographs. We deal only in answers.

H. K., KOKOMO, IND.—Just as soon as there is a vacancy in a studio wanting a leading lady with no experience we’ll let you know. But don’t watch every post too carefully for that contract.

S. R., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Absolutely no connection between us and any film company. Again Miss Ireland, a position would be of no avail here. Try some studio if you’ve made up your mind that you are destined to be the very largest and brightest planet in the bevy of flickering stars.

GERALDINE C., HASTINGS, MICH.—So far as we know Olive Thomas has no relatives in your city. Mary Miles Minter was about thirteen when she played in “Barbara Fritchie.” We can’t help you about those photos but suggest that you write again to the Goldwyn studios in Fort Lee, N. J. We think he’ll be able to try the others again, too. We’re sorry, little girl, that your first letter didn’t reach us, and last letter was returned. Was it worth the trouble? Address Vivian Martin, Lasky studios, Hollywood. Fannie Ward, Pathe; Louise Huff, World Film.

E. I., OAKLAND, CAL.—Eileen Percy played with Doug in “Down to Earth.” Eileen is now with Bluebird, and may be addressed at the Universal City, Cal. Yip, and that’s just what we’re going to say—don’t believe all you hear. Don’t and you won’t have to ask us such questions. The actors don’t use green paint—it’s just the lights that make it look that way. If everybody wrote as clearly as you, the Answer Man wouldn’t have to work nights. Sure, write again.

E. E., CANADA.—Your letter was somehow mislaid, which does not, however, excuse the loss of time in answering it. We can only say we’re sorry, and hope you spent your money in some other part of the country. That picture was, we believe, “shot” in New York and Florida; the scenes which pleased you so much don’t Tess in the world. We’re sorry; and hope you will write to us again. Our best wishes to you.

AURORA BOREALIS, LACHINE, P. 1.—Greet- ings, Aurora. Gettin’ used to this hour earlier business? Pedro de Cordoba was Esta- blished in the Lasky “Cat” and Mr. Kelly and Harry Money in “The Law Decides.” Lionel Barrymore not in that production. Lillian Walker, Don Cameron and Jewel Hunt in “Kitty Mackay” and Lillian Walker, Don Cameron, Thomas Mills and Eudice Jenson in “Sally in a Hurry.”

POFCE, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Well, of course, you never can tell, but we don’t believe Charlie Chaplin would deliberately “pinch” your bucks worth of stamps. Yes, ‘tis true that he built a new studio and that it could hold a lot of money, and a dollar is a lot of money, but before claiming ownership on account of said dollar you better write Charlie and ask about the picture you sent for.

E. J., HAFORD, CAL.—Jack Pickford and Olive Thomas were married in the fall of 1916. If you wish to answer your letter. She’s with American company at Santa Barbara, Cal. No. We haven’t any freckles and haven’t a remedy for remove- ing same. Edgar Jones is married to Louise Huff. Jack Pickford is twenty-one and Olive Thomas Pickford, twenty.

Every advertisement in PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.

Don’t Let Constipation Burn You Up
No matter what the heat, if you are not constituted all right, it’s the condition of your stomach more than the temperature of the room which results produced by the heat. An upset stomach can be comfortable or healthy while this is happening, but don’t let it burn. That natural, merely dirty, conditions of the system—awful enough in itself, but it’s a very painful story. Of course you are tired as a result of it, and, no matter how much you do, you can’t do anything to do it. You’re in your health. Did you ever think for a moment that you were looking for the things needed? Let your health experts tell you what is needed and do it, and it will be taken care of for you. There is not much of a need for anything by the way.

Strongfort Will Save You
Strongfort is the only real help offered in the world for those suffering from hypochondria, colic, flatulence and consequent indigestion. It is the real healing force inside. Great medicinal properties, derived from a mixture of herbs expertly grown in the best conditions, which makes the difference for those suffering from these ailments all over the world. For everyone who has any of these ailments, Strongfort is the answer.

You Must Read My Book
“American Science—Physiology and Psychology of Foods, Their Values in Health and Disease.” Fully endorsed. Indeed, for its three chapters on the subject of food alone, worth the price. Written by one of the leading authorities on the subject, the book contains much information on the subject of food and health. The book is available at all bookstores.

LIONEL STRONGFORT, Physical and Health Specialist
607 Park Building
Newark, N. J.
Questions and Answers (Continued)

MARY JANE, MADISON, Wis.—Hail! Har- 
old Lockwood has a wife who is a non-pro- 
essional. Theda Bara is five feet, six inches 
tall, or as high as you measure it. George 
Walsh is the husband of Seena Owen.

A CORNSTALK, WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Why- 
fore the silence? Tom Forman was divorced 
a year ago and Arthur Ashley and his wife are 
separated. John Junior appeared in Essa- 
nay pictures for quite some time. George 
LeGuere doesn’t give his age. Remember, we 
do not tell the religious beliefs of the 
players.

P. B., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—We send your 
letter on to Dorothy Dalton at the Ince 
studios, Hollywood, Cal. Paramount is 
merely an exchange through which a num- 
er of companies release their pictures. The 
Artcraft, Famous Players, Lasky, Morasco, 
Select, are all Paramount companies.

Polly Ann, NEW YORK CITY.—Nell Craig 
was born on the 13th of June, 1893. She is 
no longer living in Chicago, but at the Astor 
Hotel in New York City. Louise Huff was born 
on the 14th of November, 1885. Fran- 
celia Billington on the 1st of February, 1896, 
and Ora Carew, April 13, 1885. The 
others you mention do not give their birth 
dates.

Miss Carey, PORTLAND, Ore.—Mary Pick- 
ford is the highest salaried motion picture 
actress in the world. Charlie Chaplin re- 
ceives more than any other male star. Bev- 
ery Bayne is not married. She’s twenty- 
three. Constance Talmadge is twenty; 
Norma twenty-three. You’re quite right, 
they are not twins. Elsie Ferguson is mar- 
rred to Joseph Clark, Jr. Bill Hart has been 
in pictures since the first day of May, 1914. 
Charles Chaplin since January, 1914.

Virginia S., DETROIT, Mich.—Wallace 
Reid is twenty-eight. Kitty Gordon was 
born in 1881. She is married to the Hon. 
H. H. Beresford. Marguerite Clark is 
thirty-two and is unmarried.

DOR, HOLYOKE, Mass.—Sombudda didn’t 
know. The picture you inquire of is Vivian 
Martin, not Mary Pickford. George Stuart 
Christie played with Emmy Wehlen in “Sowers and Reapers.” Harry Benham op- 
posite Alma Hanlon in “When You and I 
Were Young.”

Olive Thomas, AMERDEE, SONORA, Cal.— 
Olive Thomas has blue eyes and brown hair. 
She’s the wife of Jack Pickford, is five feet, 
three inches tall, and we are sure she would 
be very glad to hear from you.

M. J. Greene, INDIANAPOLIS.—The Fair- 
banks Twins are sixteen or seventeen; now 
in the Follies. They used to play for 
Thanbouer. Elsie Janis is Over There now, 
entertaining the soldiers. There is little 
possibility of her making more pictures for 
some time to come. Hazel Dawn is to be 
featured next season in a new talkie. Ina 
Claire is “Playing with a Past” in New York; 
and Irene Castle has followed Elsie Janis 
abroad to dance in the behind-the-scenes 
theatre. Mrs. Castle’s pictures are still be- 
ing released by Paramount. “The Mysterious 
Client” is one of them. Margaret Mower 
has never appeared on the screen so far as 
we know. There will be no more “Bab” 
stories until Nigel Barrie, who played “Car- 
ter Brooks,” and who is now with the 
Royal Air Force, comes home from war. 
You will see an item in Plays and Players 
about him. Louise Huff has signed a con- 
tract to appear in World Pictures. Anita 
Stewart is acting again for Vitagraph. 
Marilynn Miller and Rosie Quinn have 
never been screened. Marion Davies is mak- 
ing photoplays for Select and has left the 
stage for a year at least. Violet Zell, the 
dancer, is not the wife of Fred Stone. Mrs. 
Stone is Aileen Curtis. The Stones have 
several children. The family has gone west, 
where Stone is making pictures for Para- 
mount. Marguerite Clark has an apartment 
in Manhattan and a country place on Long 
Island. The latest Clark interview was 
“Grand Crossing Impressions” in the July 
issue. Where? W-Write again, M. J. (Con- 
(Continued on page 120)

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Boston, Mass.

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Winners in July Puzzle Contest

Second Prize, $5.00—Miss Mary Mix, Benning Green, Mo. 
Third Prize, $1.00—1st. Lt. George L. Maxwell Jr., U. S. Marine Corps, 
Quantico, Va., 11th Regiment, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Marine Barracks.
Fourth Prize, $2.00—Edith L. Ritter, 1419 Columbia Road, N. W., Washing- 
ton, D. C. 
Winners of the $1.00 Prizes—Miss Katherine Gibbons, 113 St. Clair Ave., 
N. E., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Wirt Johnson Carrington, 203 Solar St., Bristol, 
Va.; Miss Ethel Kloene, 966 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City; Harriet 
Morris, 111 Chauncey Street, Boston, Mass.; Miss Cora B. Earnest, 26 Magda- 
la Ave., San Angelo, Texas; Miss Ruth Klein, 834 6th Ave., New York, 
Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Ethel Camp, Belmar, New Jersey, R. F. D. No. 1, 
Box No. 10; J. H. McMullen, 616 Franklin Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa; 
Thomas F. Burns, 1506 Davis Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Miss Anna 
Wohlforth, 47 Nichols Street, Seymour, Conn.

Correct Answers

1.—Zoe Ray 
2.—Bebe Daniels 
3.—Doris Pawn 
4.—Anita Sewell 
5.—Anna Little 
6.—Wheeler Oakman 
7.—King Bagget 
8.—Eileen Percy 
9.—Violet Heming

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PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE—ADVERTISING SECTION

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IRENE F., 14; THE BRONX—No; we can't tell you about oneself; "Know thyself" is the first lesson in life; but we have never learned it. Nazimova was born in Russia; she is in the early thirties. She has dark hair, blue eyes and light hair, not red. Write to them for pictures—Miss Ferguson care Airact; Nazimova care Metro., N. Y. Geraldine Farrar, we believe, always sends pictures on request. Milton Sills doesn't tell us the age. The he-stars are as bad as the actresses on ages, if not worse. It is wise to avoid writing to gentlemen—it always looks so calculating. Nazimova at this writing is doing "LOCCIDENT," from the Belgian masterpiece; but the name will not be announced for public consumption. Her second Metro was called "Toys of Fate." Elsie Ferguson has not confided to us her figures on her weekly checks; perhaps if you write to her... 

M. B., MACGLOCHLE, Tex.—John Bowr- doesn't give his age, but we should say maybe sixty. The most remarkable thing then is his non-professional. His first wife was Beulah Poynter. He is not going to war so far as we know. He is six feet tall, dark-haired, and has played opposite Vivian Martin in "A Fair Barbarian," and Gail Kane in "The Upper Crust" for Mutual. He will be seen in "The Divorce Court," and Mary Alister is not with any company at the present time. PHOTOPLAY will announce her new affiliation. She is eight years old. Following M. B. we have: Myron MacDouall; Mytul, Tula Belle; Daddy Tyl, Edwin E. Reed; Mummy Tyl, Emma Lowry; Gaffer Tyl, Wm. J. Gross; Granny Tyl, Susan McElhiney; Elkas; Berlingt's daughter, Katherine Bianchi; Fanny Beryline, Lillian Cook; Light, Gertrude McCoy; Night, Lyn Donel- ish; Dick Chisholm, at the Central Cor- nel Fire, S. E. Popuvitch; Water, Mary Ken- nedy; Milk, Eleanor Masters; Sugar, Chas. Craig; Bread; Sam Blum.

E. K., ST. PAUL, MINN.—There is nothing at all mysterious about us, except perhaps that we admit it. But thirty-five is a very attractive age; we intend to remain thirty-five forever. We are trying to have attained it. We are always afraid to let anything go for fear someone else may pick it up. Elsie Ferguson's hair is light. It must be quite dreadful to fight over the color of an actress' hair. Susse Hayakawa now has his own company. We have not printed your alias for obvious reasons. The J. M. Blair Company did not fall over when he read the list you wanted; merely stilled a sigh and thought and thought. We think for ourselves always; if we didn't nobody would talk to us. The DeWitt C. Taylor, is not too. But did you know that the poem of his ended with something about "or we die"? It's awfully sad.

M. HENDERSON.—Yours is the kind of a letter we like. Somebody said once that you are least yourself when you talk in your own person; with a mask you tell the truth. Maybe that's why the Answer Man ventures an opinion occasionally. Our private stenographer does not grim when we dictate.

MR. K., WATERTOWN, Wis.—If Mar- guerite Clark is thirty-three, as the looks she would be about twenty. Miss Clark is really thirty-three. Write to her care Famous Players, N. Y. Yes, I think I know her well, but not —it's easy to put into practice. Marguerite Clark never worries. No situation or circumstance is too difficult for her to smooth it over with a smile. And Marguerite, at thirty-three, looks twenty. Think it over.

H. W., MURPHYSBORO., I11.—Kenneth Harlan played opposite Dorothy Dalston in "The Flame of the Yukon." Mr. Harlan is unmarried. Montague Love hasn't a wife. Send your letter to him in care of the World Film Corp., Fort Lee, N. J. Jack Holt is with the western Lansky company. That was Elliott Dexter with Mary Pickford in "A Romance of the Redwoods." Subscription price of PHOTOPLAY in the U. S. is two dol- lars a year.

McDONALD'S ADMIRER, MORRING, SOUT- H DAK.—Francis McDonald is married, but he is quite a considerable person. Practically all of the film stars are married, you know. Mr. McDonald has been in pic- tures for a little over two years.

M. E. B., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Haven't the name of the last picture in which Harry Gwynn appeared. Art sorrowful about his enlisting.

BILLY BLUE GUM, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—If you are a bad penny we're welcoming you just the same. Thanks a great deal for the idea. We are here and we've never seen one before. We Americans are just as strong for you Australians as you are for us, so it's a fifty-fifty proposi- tion.

PEARL'S PAL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Oh girl, you are fickle! Mollie King's hair has re- mained the same color—redhead—ever since we've known her. That color for hair often photographs dark, so that undoubtedly accounts for your thinking that she had changed the color of her top piece since the days of "The Squaw Man." (We are only sure of that). John Barrymore was born in Kankakee, I11., or Kankakee, G., as it is stated in a little volume published by the city. George Cukor is an Irishman. He is very tall, with a distinguished air. He is often on the road. "Look." He is very tall, with a distinguished air. He is often on the road. "Look." The picture you wrote of has been cut quite a bit, and as far as we understand, has been burned.

R. M., SOUTH GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—The entire story of "Intolerance" is a long one: The Woman Who Rocks the Cradle, Lillian Gish; Miss Mary Jenkins, Vera Lewis; Jenkins, Sam De Grasse; The Girl of the Modern Century, Mary Pressman; The Girl from Mars, Lillian Gish; The Girl in White, Mary MacDonald; Turner; The Boy of the Modern Story, Rob- ert Hutton; Mary Magdalene, Olga Grey; Catherine de Medici, Josephine Crowell; Alladine, Mita Sama; The Three Kings, Frank Bennett; Henry of Navarre, W. E. Lawrence; Dac an Amion, Max- field Stanley; Admiral Colshipy, Joseph Henbury; Brown Eyes, Marjorie Wilson; The Daughter of Brown Eyes, Spottwoods Aitken; The Lover of Brown Eyes, Eugene Palette; The Foreign Mercenary Soldier, A. D. Sears; The High Priest of Bel, Tully Marshall; The Mountain Girl, Constance Talmadge; The Rhapsode, Elmer Clifton; Prince Belshazzar, Alfred Paget; Naboni- dus, Carl Stockdale; Attures, Seena Owen; A Friendless One, Miriam Cooper; The Midsummer Night's Dream; Josephine Crowell; The Cana, Besse Love; The Policeman, Tom Wilson; The Governor, Ralph Lewis; Cyrus, George Siegmund; The Mighty Man of Gascony, Lawrence Lincoln; Second Priest, George Beranger; Bridge of Cana, George Walsh.

Babe, BRADDOCK, N. D.—Geraldine Farr- rar is thirty-five. Norma Talmadge, twenty-three; Anita Stewart is married to Rudolph Cameron. Norma Talmadge's eyes are a strange color—we can't tell. We haven't seen Miles Minter in "Charity Castle." The pictures you speak of are tinted. Aw gwan, sure we forgive you. "A Bit of Jade" was released a number of months ago. We live in Chicago.
Questions and Answers

(ALICE C., St. Louis, Mo.—Henry Goell was with Pathe. He is 29 years old. Mahlon Hamilton won't tell whether he's married or not or how old he is. Some of the players you mention answer letters; others don't. Try them and see. But I would never attempt to tell you who they read. Your education depends on what you shouldn't read.

MARY THRONGAN ADAMS.—Mary Thurman is 24 years old. She is five feet three inches tall and tips the scales at one hundred and twenty-three. She has chestnut hair and gray eyes. She is a wonderful girl. We have never met Miss Thurman, but while there is life and the Santa Fe is high we hope to meet Miss Thurman.

GRACE, WAPAKONETA, OHIO.—Address Harold Lockwood, care Metro, Hollywood; Wallie Reid care Lasky, Hollywood; Charles Ray care Inc; Bryant Washburn care Paramount. Cullen Landis played Tomy in Balboa serial, "Who is Number One?" Landis is now Billie Rhode's leading man. Glad you like us; write again.

A. J. BRAER, CHICAGO.—The players you mention are all American, with the single exception of Antonio Moreno, who is a native Spaniard, but who is somewhat Americanized now. Some players and their pictures free upon request; others ask twenty-five cents to cover cost of mailing, etc. Seems to me you folks should know that this has been said of you and over again. Mary Pickford, Pearl White, the Gish sisters, Douglas Fairbanks, and Bill Hart are a few who ask no charge for photos. Yes, August—it is usually hot in Chicago.

EVA G. AUS.—If you are anxious to have your questions answered, we have just been aching to answer them. The fact that you have refrained from writing out of compulsion for our age, and thinking if you were patient you might find the answers in the magazine touched me to the heart. They say the only difference between journalism and literature is that journalism is unreadable, and literature is unread. But I never could understand what you wouldn't have. I could. William Collier, Sr., is on the speaking stage in "Nothing but the Truth." Next season Collier will play in "Nothing but Lies." I should say the first play was the more interesting. Willie, Jr., whom you liked in "The Bugle Call," an old Inc feature, has not been on the screen since he made that memorable talkie, The Collier kid and Anna Lehr did great work in it, didn't they? Miss Lehr's latest is "Men," with Charlotta Walker; and a new picture picture, with House Peters. Lack of space forbids the entire cast of "Intolerance," but here are the leading characters: Babylonian period: The Mountain Girl, Constance Talman; The Walls, Claire Windsor; The Queen of Susa, La La Todd; Belshazzar, Alfred Paget; Princess Beloved, Seena Owen; Cyrus, George Siegmann; French period: Brown Eyes, Margery Wilson; Her Palace, Eugenie Pallette; Cleopatra Frank Bennett; Catherine de Medicis, Josephine Crowell; Father of Brown Eyes, Spottiswoode Aitken; Biblical: Mary Magdalene, Olga Gray; Mother Lisa, Lillian Landon; The Bride of Cana, Bessie Love; Modern Episode: The Girl, Mae Marsh; The Boy, Bobby Harron; A Friend, H. B. Warner; Miriam Cleveland, Miss Sadie Harris; Jack of the Slums, Walter Long; Jenkins, Sam de Grasse; His sister, Vera Lewis; The Kindly Policeman, Tom Wilson; The Woman who Rocks the Cradle, Lillian Gish.

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The steady use of Ingram's Milkweed Cream has helped thousands of women to gain new charm or to regain beauty fast fading because of neglect. It cleanses the tiny pores, softens the delicate texture of the skin, and guards you from the bad effects of wind, and sun, and the dust-laden air. It has an exclusive therapeutic quality that tones up the skin and keeps the complexion in a healthy condition. Get a jar today at your druggist's.

Buy It in Either 50c or $1.00 Size

Ingram's Souvenir Face Powder

A complexion powder especially distinguished by the fact that it stays on. Furthermore: a powder of unexcelled delicacy of texture and refinement of perfume. Four tints—White, Pink, Flesh and Brunette—50c.

Ingram's Rouge

“Just to show a proper glow” use a touch of Ingram's Rouge on the cheeks. A safe preparation for delicately heightening the natural color. The coloring matter not absorbed by the skin. Delicately perfumed. Solid cake. Three shades—Light, Medium and Dark—50c.

Frederick F. Ingram Co.
Established 1885
102 Tenth Street
Detroit, U.S.A.

Universal City, Calif.
Jan. 12, 1918
F. F. Ingram Co.:

I use Ingram's Milkweed Cream always twice and sometimes, during particularly arduous work, three times a day. It keeps my skin in a healthful condition all the time. I am sure I would be quite lost without it.

Juanita Hansen

Mail Coupon

Frederick F. Ingram Co.,
102 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

I enclose a dime in return for which please send me your Guest Room Package containing Ingram's Face Powder and Rouge in novel purse packets and Milkweed Cream, Zedenta Tooth Powder, and Ingram's Perfume in Guest Room sizes.
The History Back of Modern Beauty

WHEN the royal women of ancient Egypt learned the value of Palm and Olive oils they made a discovery to which modern users owe Palmolive.

For this famous soap contains the same rare oils, the luxury of famous queens 3000 years ago.

Its bland, fragrant lather is the final perfection of the blend which is old as history.

Palmolive Shampoo also contains the same Palm and Olive oils, keeping the hair soft and glossy with their mild yet thorough cleansing qualities.

Palmolive is sold everywhere by leading dealers—wartime price, two cakes for 25c. It is supplied in guest-cake size at those hotels most famous for de luxe service.

Send 25 cents in stamps for Travellette case, containing miniature packages of eight popular Palmolive specialties attracively packed.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY
Milwaukee, U.S.A.
The Palmolive Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ontario
This space is always reserved for Photoplay's most important announcements. This month the greatest of all messages to our readers is: **Buy Liberty Bonds**

*The Safest Investment in the World*
The MARKS OF BETTER MOTION PICTURES

You will never count that hour wasted or a disappointment when you see a Paramount or Artcraft Picture. Bringing to your city the greatest dramatic talent of screen and stage—Paramount and Artcraft pictures give you the photo-play at the apex of its development.

They are the better pictures of the motion picture art—supreme in their stars, great in their stories, and perfect in their mounting and direction. And they are marked Paramount or Artcraft to identify them to you as your kind of picture.

Paramount and Artcraft pictures are shown in thousands of the better class theatres all over the country. Because these theatres know that your patronage is quickly won, and permanently maintained, by showing pictures of quality and character.

There is a theatre in your neighborhood showing Paramount and Artcraft pictures. See them.

Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures

Three Ways to Know how to be sure of seeing Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures

one—by seeing these trade-marks or names in the advertisements of your local theatre.
two—by seeing these trade-marks or names on the front of the theatre or in the lobby.
three—by seeing these trade-marks or names flashed on the screen inside the theatre.
Easy to Get

If you will merely mail the coupon to us, an Oliver will be shipped immediately to you for FREE TRIAL.

You need not send a cent.

Keep the Oliver for five days. Use it as if it were your own. Note how easy it is to type.

Note that it is a brand new Oliver, never used. It is not second-hand, not rebuilt. It is our latest and best model, the Oliver No. 9. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this splendid model.

And you get it for half the former price. And on easy terms, if you wish.

This is the identical model used by the foremost concerns, such as The U. S. Steel Corporation, The Pennsylvania Railroad, The Diamond Match Company, The National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., Boston Elevated Railways, Columbia Graphophone Company; Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and a score of others of equal rank.

We no longer have an expensive sales force traveling all over the country. Think what a saving in these times! You do not pay for high-priced executives, nor salaried salesmen, nor costly branches in all the chief cities.

You now save the $51 it used to cost to sell you an Oliver. $49 is a from-the-factory-to-you price.

The machine has not been changed in the slightest. You get the exact $100 Oliver for $49 solely because of our new plan of selling direct.

A free-trial Oliver does not obligate you to buy. If you do not want to keep it, send it back. We even refund the transportation charges.

At all times during the trial, you are the sole judge. No one need influence you.

Keep the Oliver at this great saving and these easy terms—or return it. You decide.

Mail the coupon now. It is your great opportunity to own a typewriter.

Easy to Learn

Anyone can learn to operate the Oliver. It is simple. One picks it up easily.

One may learn the "natural" method or the "touch system."

We have published an instruction book for those who wish to learn the touch system, as taught in the better business colleges.

This we furnish free to Oliver buyers who ask for it when ordering.

It is called "The Van Sant System of Touch Typewriting." It is prepared by Prof. A. C. Van Sant, known for years as the father of improved touch typewriting.

Ordinarily, it would cost you $40 or more, plus the difficulty of attendance, to take this course at a business college.

You can learn it at home through our charts and instructions. By practice you may rival the speediest operators.

So whether you 'earn by yourself' the 'natural' way, which is fast enough for the average individual, or the "touch system," which is the fastest of all, be assured that you will find typing easy.

Thousands of people like yourself have learned. Thousands of school children are learning.

The Oliver is particularly easy to operate because of its fundamental excellencies.

The Oliver was first to introduce "visible" writing. And ever since the Oliver has been a leader in improvements.

The touch is light, the action largely automatic. The workmanship is of the best.

A free-trial Oliver will prove how simple it is to learn. Get it and see. Mail the coupon.

Easy to Own

At $49 everyone can afford an Oliver.

To big concerns using many machines the saving is enormous. And to the individual, the Oliver is the only hundred-dollar typewriter for $49.

There is no need to pay more. More cannot buy a finer machine. In addition to the no-money-down, no-half-price advantages, we offer the Oliver at $5 per month.

How extravagant to buy a second-hand, rebuilt typewriter or even to rent when you can own a brand new Oliver so easily!

And you can use it while you are paying.

What offer could be more liberal? We feel that we have gone the limit in self-selling.

We hope to continue this offer, for it has brought satisfaction to thousands of purchasers.

Possibly the price will have to be raised. We hope not. But to obtain an Oliver at the existing price of $49, do not wait.

We urge you to take advantage of this offer now. Your good judgment shows you that it is remarkable. Act today.

Mail the coupon for EITHER the free-trial Oliver or further information. If you use many typewriters in your business, mention it in sending the coupon.

Canadian Price $62.65

The Oliver Typewriter Co.
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Chicago, Ill. (705)

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1477 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Mail me a new Oliver Nige (five days' free inspection). I will keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $2 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is __________.

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

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(Blank for Chinese and Japanese advertisements.)
DOWN at Washington stands the Nation's capitol. It is more than a pile of stone. It is a monument to an idea: "The people are the Government." Under no other idea is there so great an opportunity to work out individual prosperity and individual happiness.

Back of the American idea suddenly has arisen the black menace of the opposing Prussian idea. Under it the people are not the Government. Under it the people live and prosper, or sacrifice and die, by grace of "Me und Gott."

Militarism is the mailed fist which supports the divine-right Government. It is typified in Hindenburg.

What a contrast is offered to Hindenburg's militarism by Pershing's military! Freedom's military is the people embattled. Autocracy's militarism is the people driven.

Our boys in France and Italy are the expression in military form of the people's own stern will. When Pershing speaks of them to President Wilson, he says, "Sir, our armies." The German soldiers are the servants of militarism. Of them Hindenburg says to the Kaiser, "Majesty, your armies."

The billions of dollars we are gathering here at home for military purposes have no taint of militarism on a single coin.

Germany began her war with no plans for elaborate taxation of her people; the Junkers expected to saddle the cost of the war upon quickly conquered nations. Not so does a free people make war! From the start we have gone down into our own pockets for every cent we expend; we have never thought of taking; we have thought only of spending our blood and our treasure to protect our ideal of free national life.

The menace of Hindenburg makes no American tremble. But it makes us grit our teeth and either fight or give! What the Government (which is the people) wants to borrow, we, the people, as individuals will lend.

The menace of Hindenburg shall cease to exist in the world even as a shadow; and we shall return to our individual pursuits under the protection of our national ideal successfully defended; and, please God, other nations, as the result of this struggle, shall join us and our already free Allies in the enjoyment of our blood-bought and blood-held freedom.
Next Month

Eltinge’s Castle in Spain

Julian Eltinge has just completed a home for himself in Los Angeles that has already become one of the show places of a city of beautiful homes. He designed it himself, and has filled it with wonderful furnishings, tapestries and antiques, picked up in his travels all over the world. PHOTOPLAY will take you on a little visit to Julian Eltinge’s new place in the November issue.

Face to Face

Next month you will meet face to face, so to speak, Eugene O’Brien, Shirley Mason, Ella Hall, Alice Lake, Katherine MacDonald, Bebe Daniels, Fred Stone, Sylvia Bremer, Ben Turpin, Norman Kerry, Barney Sherry, Florence Desmond, Ernest Truax, Priscilla Dean, The Dolly Sisters, and Josephine Crowell. You will also be introduced to Ricord Gradwell, the man behind the World Film Corporation. He doesn’t permit his publicity agents to talk about him. That in itself makes him a unique figure.

Personalities

The November issue will be replete with articles and exclusive photographs of your screen favorites. Several of them will be written as only Julian Johnson can write them. PHOTOPLAY has always avoided the ordinary, mushy, superlative “chat” sort of material, written as though the author had sat spellbound, open-mouthed, and awe-stricken while the great one poured forth words of platitudinous wisdom. This sort of a so-called interview is unfair to the personality whom the writer is attempting to depict, and an insult to the intelligence of the reader. PHOTOPLAY’s theory of personality stories is that the subject is one whom the reader would like to meet, and its writers make an effort to transmit their real personality into words and pictures. Superlatives never carry a message.
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Next Month

Julian Johnson
In the November Photoplay Julian Johnson presents his third annual review of the year’s accomplishments in acting, directing, and photoplay writing. As in the past, it will be a frank catalogue of progression or retrogression, measured by results.

Triangle Pictures
You’re wrong! This has nothing to do with Culver City. This triangle is red—the red of sacrifice and service—and the pictures filter into the eyes of tired men who are saving the world for us.

The League Results
Last month we announced the big new movement for clean pictures, The Photoplay League of America. This month we are describing its organization, its methods, its intent. Next month—some results. Watch for the first fruits of this purely constructive reform.

An All-Star Fiction Number
That is just what November Photoplay will be, for it has skimmed the cream of the month’s narratives. Can you beat this trip—

The Grand March
The biggest art-movement in history will take place as the days grow short and cold: the grand march of the film business to California. Fuel conserva-tion is back of it, and the already huge Photoplay colonies around Los Angeles will be enlarged until that pueblo becomes a veritable modern Athens. An interesting account of problems, methods, personalities and probable results in this mighty trek.
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Buy It in Either 50c or $1.00 Size

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"Just to show a proper glow" use a touch of Ingram's Rouge on the cheeks. A safe preparation for delicately heightening the natural color. The coloring matter is not absorbed by the skin. Delicately perfumed. Solid cake. Three shades—Light, Medium and Dark,—50c.

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ELSIE FERGUSON, equally successful before camera and footlights, is another human proof of the once-disputed fact that the finest subtilities of spoken lines can be put into complete photographic translation by a woman with brains.
PAUL HELLEU, dry-point etcher, called Rubye de Remer "the most beautiful woman since Venus." Discounting gallantry, we still behold a lovely creature. She went from "The Follies" to the leading role in the pictured "Auction Block."
ENRICO CARUSO's spirit of fun, imprisoned in opera, is as big as his voice. The camera will find this, for his first scenario was built that way.

JOHN BARRYMORE, beneath his up-to-date humor, has the spiritual as well as physical fibre of the great classic actors. There are few like him.

ONE frequently uses pages calling a man a fair actor. To call a man a great actor takes three words. Raymond Hatton is a great actor.

K. LINCOLN is a talented photoplayer—but did you know that he is wealthy? The small noise he makes about his possessions is remarkable.
ANNE LUTHER, often called a Western girl, was born in New Jersey, went West early, and recently came East. She is as rich in genuine Titian hair as Croesus was in gold. "Her Moment" is her latest photoplay.
EDITH JOHNSON is a dark-eyed blonde, and they say they're as dangerous as a submarine artlessly wearing a barrel over its periscope. She worked at Vassar, and has received degrees from Lubin, Selig, Bison and Bluebird.
FAY TINCHER is a rare comedienne. She has ornamented a few good photo-
plays, and saved scores of mediocrities. Her Dulcinea, in De Wolf Hopper's
ill-starred "Don Quixote," put the very spirit of Cervantes into a poor scenario.
THIS, as the nearest-sighted among you has probably guessed, is a sunlight replica of Constance Talmadge. Most everything has been said that can be said about the Talmadge team. Now go ahead—write your own caption.
THE Fourth Liberty Loan is due.

To subscribe to that Loan is not only the duty of every earning man and woman in the United States, but the plainest form of common-sense, for the individual who refuses to protect his possessions or his home deserves to have neither home nor possessions.

Only a few weeks ago the Government of the United States saved the Motion Picture—for you. By classing it as an essential industry the Government preserved for the country a stupendous factor of recreation and instruction, though that preservation diverted from its own enormous needs thousands of strong men and millions of dollars. It is true that the act was an official tribute to the social power of the newest and most human art, but the fact remains that Washington was absolute in its right to do either thing. It chose to preserve, to cherish, to encourage the Motion Picture through the greatest crisis in man-and-money power that we shall ever experience, and history alone will shed a true light on the impartial wisdom of that choice.

You are, of course, going to fulfill your natural obligation to yourself, your country and your family in the Fourth Liberty Loan, but when you have done that, go one step further:

Bond your appreciation!

Buy at least one extra bond to express your thanks to the Government for a personal service to you—a service apart from its salvation of your freedom, your women's honor and your children's future.

This month the Motion Picture industry will make the biggest patriotic endeavor of its career. Every first-magnate star will contribute a film of his or her own, based on a contributed scenario by an author of established reputation. Every producer has volunteered for any necessary service. Every exhibitor has pledged his theatre.

This is not a "Victory" loan nor a "Peace" loan. This is a "Fight!" loan, and that Government which is fighting furiously for you with its right hand, is, with its left, holding inviolate your great constructive diversion of peace times. Remembering this—

Bond your appreciation!
Start a Photoplay League in Your Town

Organize a branch of the Photoplay League of America. Take the matter up with your friends who are devotees of the motion picture, and if other organizations in your city have Better Film Committees, co-operate with them. Send to the Editor of this Department for a sample Constitution and By-Laws, and after you are organized you will receive an engraved charter which will give you official standing. The news of your league and hundreds of others will be found monthly in Photoplay. Reviews of the best plays will be given. Address Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, 185 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Advisory Patrons
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The Photo of Am
By Myra

Last month Photoplay Magazine made the first announcement of the formation of the Photoplay League of America—a co-operative, practical association of the patrons of the country's photoplay theatres, on behalf of cleaner, better pictures.

A month ago the Photoplay League of America was a happy thought—a big, fortunate idea.

Today it is an actual, existing force in screen affairs with more than three hundred branches making its benign influence felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is growing at an unheard of rate—comparable only to the advance of the motion picture itself.

This league is the national clearing house for any and all the better film movements, cinema and photoplay clubs, or organizations. It is a big, broad inclusive organization pregnant with the spirit of the age—democracy.

While the league welcomes the reports of any and all better film movements, it is composed directly of our local branches, chapters or clubs in individual communities. These are given advice, suggestions, and information by the national organization which also furnishes them with a constitution, by-laws, a charter, a plan of study, and outline of work.

After carefully reviewing the field of magazines, and examining their methods of procedure and contents, the league decided that Photoplay Magazine was the publication for its purposes. After consultation with the publisher, whom they found heartily in sympathy with their purposes, Photoplay was made the official organ of the Photoplay League of America.

For years this publication has been the leader in the fight for better pictures, and its publisher has directed all the influence and power of its pages toward the practical uplifting of the screen.

The present officers of the league are: James R. Quirk, publisher of Photoplay Magazine, of Chicago, President; Mrs. Harriet H. Barry, of Monrovia, California, Chairman of the Better Film Committee of the National Federation of College Women, Vice President; Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, of New York City, Chairman of the Better Film Committee of the National Council of Women, Executive Secretary. The list of honorary and advisory patrons is given elsewhere in these pages.

A glance over these names demonstrates the fact that some of the greatest leaders of thought in America are now concerned with the motion picture as a great and popular moulder of thought.

These names prove that the great leaders of thought in America are cognizant of the tremendous influence of the screen. They realize the motion picture now ranks with the newspaper as a moulder of thought, and just as it holds great potentialities for good, in direct ratio it can be harmful if neglected or harassed with unconstructive criticism. A great river, if neglected, may rise at flood times and leave destruction...
and waste in its path. But by the application of public interest and skillful engineering it can make the wheels of industry move, can transport great cargoes, and make deserts bloom.

The mission of the camera is almost identical with that of the printing press. The Motion Picture is the Fifth Estate. These men and women are representative leaders in all the big constructive movements and activities of the American People. The fact that they associate their names with the organization gives it a stability, and a standing with the greatest movements of the day. The league is not a figment of the imagination, but it is a recognition with a definite purpose which it has set out to accomplish with typical vigorous American methods, and the results thus far obtained are highly gratifying.

It is purely ethical. There are no dues. Its policy is constructive and up-building, at any and all times, rather than destructive and critical. The mathematical adage that where "there is elimination there must be substitution" in order to keep up the value of a given quantity proves true in all better film work. In other words, the best way to decrease the showing of the undesirable films is by increasing the attendance to and the output of the desirable ones.

It has long since been self-evident that the ultimate answer to the better film problem is patronage. The exhibitor does not exist who would not gladly show continually the best films made if they brought him in an equal or larger amount of box office receipts. The League does not intend to advertise objectionable films by wasting time or space on them.

Some two years ago, in literature issued by the National Federation of College Women, they made the following announcement: "We recognize that the Motion Picture screen is the greatest factor in the world today in the education of the masses, and as such it demands our attention and influence." This recognition on the part of an organization of thinking women of the United States was a forward step for the industry especially as it was followed by the statement that the Committee was to be headed "by a woman of power, influence and great executive ability." She would not read at their next biennial an insipid account of "findings" but would give an account of real established facts and perhaps accomplishments. How this organization decided to proceed will be told in these columns for the benefit of others in another issue but suffice to say that their contribution to the League's information bureau has been most gratefully received. The many and various divisions of the better film workers in the General Federation of Women's Clubs who have made surveys and have done practical work in bulletin have also been very encouraging.

The correspondence of the first Committee of the National Council of Women adds largely also, while the fund of information on the good methods coming from the Community Motion Picture Bureau and the
Better Film Committee of the National Board of Review, have also given most excellent and varied lights on the subject, and so the League presents itself to you a force to be welcomed and thoroughly respected. It wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is no iconoclastic movement but a practical forward-looking organization, all American, thoroughly patriotic, loyal, sincere, uplifting, enthusiastic, conscientious, and we hope inspiring.

If your exhibitor at present is not disposed to show some certain new picture in which you are interested, you will find that he will be more than glad to do so when he is confronted by an organized body of enthusiasts. Make your plans to attend the show in a group or body, and afterwards discuss its merits and deficiencies. Study the art of the actors and you will soon find that your interest is growing, your knowledge is broadening, your pleasure increasing, your influence extending to such a degree that once a month will seem too seldom to meet and your plans will include a weekly or fortnightly meeting.

Through Photoplay Magazine, the League is able to reach over 1,000,000 readers and will be able to send its monthly message to its own members without the expense of postage on individual bulletins. Personal letters of inquiry addressed to the Executive Secretary, who is also Editor of this Department, will be promptly answered if an addressed, stamped envelope is inclosed. She will be glad to help you in any way possible in your efforts to organize and conduct a Branch League. Be the first to get this movement started in your city, and report your experiences for the benefit of others.

Uncle Sam Wants Screen Stories

Uncle Sam is very anxious to obtain motion picture stories. They must be written around themes that will be helpful to the United States and her Allies in various forms of war work.

Suitable subjects would be such as would have the effect of speeding up labor in shipyards, munition plants and other forms of Government work, stories that would be of material assistance in Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps and other drives and stories that could be utilized to advantage in the foreign work of the Division of Films—especially good stories that fit present day conditions in Russia, Italy, Mexico and Central and South America.

Not only will these pictures be shown in the United States but also in every Allied country and every neutral country.

Bare plots in brief synopsis form are all that is required. Submit all stories to James Vincent, Secretary, Advisory Board, Division of Films, Times Building, New York City.

Roses for Charlie

One high light of Madame Olga Petrova's cross country tour on behalf of the War Savings Stamp drive was the visit paid to the Chaplin Studios in Hollywood, where she watched Charlie make a scene for his second comedy "Shoulder Arms."

The tireless energy of the little comedian opened the eyes of Madame Petrova. "Mr. Chaplin is not only the greatest artist of the screen, but he is one of the greatest artists of the dramatic world," said Madame, "and it was he who converted me from a feeling of hostility toward the films, to a realization of their great possibilities. A Chaplin comedy that I saw by chance aroused my enthusiasm for motion pictures." And Madame Petrova approached him and placed a rose on his coat.

A few years ago, Madame Petrova was a performer under the management of Fred Karno, the well known English producer, who also was the one who first featured Charlie Chaplin, in the classic "Night in an English Music Hall."
Many a railroad president has driven the last spike, but Caruso pulled a new twist on an old thing by driving the last nail in his first set at the Famous Players Studio on 36th Street, in New York City. Caruso at left, Jesse Lasky at right.

"Cousin Carus" In The Land Of Lights

The thing which Geraldine Farrar began has been finished by Enrico Caruso. The young American prima-donna was the first operatic star of premier magnitude to really appreciate the motion picture as a profoundly valuable medium not only for re-creating, but perpetuating expression; Caruso, the greatest operatic star of modern times, has now enthusiastically tumbled into the optic fold, and the conquest is complete.

When these lines reach Photoplay's readers Caruso will—if he keeps his schedule—have practically finished his first Zukor-Lasky play. He commenced work in the afternoon of Wednesday, July 17th. The first picture is a comedy-drama of New York called "Cousin Carus."

Jesse Lasky is responsible for "Cousin Carus"—title, idea and all save its mechanical working-out. Lasky realized, with a shrewd showman's instinct, that if people go to see Caruso on the screen they will go to see Caruso. To millions of people Caruso has been a voice and a name, but never a personality. Bringing the actual personality of Caruso before the American public was the task to which Lasky devoted himself. A French-speaking company will support Caruso, and Edward Jose will be his director.

Above—Caruso's sketch of his sunshine padrone, made with a pencil on the back of an envelope without the subject's knowledge, while Mr. Lasky was showing him about the studio. 
"If You Have No Farm, Borrow One" Says Edward Earle

One cannot be proper nowadays unless he can acquire some rural acreage, says Edward Earle.

I have been a little bit unfortunate in my acquirement of property. I have an automobile and a flat in New York and some Liberty Bonds—but I have no farm. I might just as well have nothing to wear; that is to say, this season. Everyone has a farm. All the actors I know have been photographed at work raising vegetables and things to help Mr. Hoover. All the actresses I know raise onions and wear trouserettes. To be shot by a photographer among the radishes and lettuce is their idea of a happy finish. The still more ambitious show how they're raising fowls and dairy cattle. I know a

Mr. Earle counts out (borrowed) eggs to his (borrowed) hired man.

Mr. Earle, feeding (borrowed) corn to his (borrowed) hens.

—I insert above: Notice the little (borrowed) dog and the (borrowed) egg? The little dog is a terrible egg thief. You can see a wicked yolk-lust in his eyes right now.

A woman who last year lifted nothing heavier than a cigarette—and this year she's making pounds of butter a week. Or at least she was photographed that way.

But there's a way around every difficulty, and I've walked around mine if I couldn't walk through and over it.

I've borrowed a farm.

It belongs to a friend of mine near Farmingdale, Long Island. Since I was borrowing, I thought I might as well borrow a whiz—and I did. It has hundreds of acres. Chickens and Belgian hares are its specialty. It has a huge series-incubator that accommodates 75,000 eggs at a time. Some hen! Its rabbits are worth $500 apiece.

I wish to announce that I am now ready to be photographed as (A) farmer; (B) chicken raiser; (C) Belgian hare expert; (D) dairyman; (E) dog fancier; (F) assortments and combinations of foregoing. Special attention paid to lot and job orders.

My (borrowed) incubator is in full blast now. I've had an awful thought about that incubator: what a terrible weapon it would be for a man to trundle to a bad show—or any show where he didn't like the actors!
Friends Everywhere

Marguerite Clayton did not find New York heartless as pictured. The bus conductor called her sis, even.

By Dorothy Scott

WHEN I was in California,” confided Marguerite Clayton, “do you know, I was almost afraid to leave for New York. Out there, they told me that Eastern people were heartless and cold to strangers and that the climate was awful and that anyway it was no place for a girl alone. Now here I am, perfectly safe and happy and in the very heart of New York and in an artist’s studio at that.”

Here she was, indeed. Nothing could be more typical of the heart of New York than the Beaux Arts apartments and the studio belongs to Haskell Coffin and looks exactly like an illustration from a Robert Chambers novel. Miss Clayton was perched on a high stool with a torn straw hat on her head and her hair over her shoulders posing for the cover of the October number of Photoplay. There was a gay little blaze in the huge fire-place, a bowl of field-flowers on the table and a canary singing somewhere in another room. In the midst of all this, sat Mr. Coffin, sketching sedately and trying not to look like Miss Clayton’s idea of an artist-villain. It would be impossible to imagine anything more correct and friendly and less like a scene from “The Terrors of New York.”

Miss Clayton looks as if she had just stepped off a magazine cover even when she is not posing for one. You almost expected to see “April Number. 20 Cents” printed somewhere above her head. She is all pink and white and sky-blue and yellow—exactly the combination of colors to gladden a newsstand. And her expression radiates cheerfulness especially when she is talking about New York.
"My first idea of the City was all wrong," she went on. "You know the sort of thing you read in novels and sometimes see on the screen. They always call the City ‘the vortex’ or ‘Babylon’, and picture people like me lost in its whirl. When I got off the pullman at the Pennsylvania station for the first time, my teeth were chattering and I felt like the heroine in Reel One who is barely saved from an awful fate in Reel Five. Fortunately, a girl friend was there to meet me and when I told her I was frightened, she laughed. We took a bus up-town and the conductor found a seat for us and called me ‘sir’ and told me to watch my step. And the minute I saw Fifth Avenue, all smiling and friendly in the sunshine, I knew that I was going to love New York always."

As soon as you know a person well enough," she said, "they will tell you about the time they were broke in New York. Someone has always helped them and then when they arrive they remember that time and help the next one. It’s like the line in the ‘Twelve Pound Look’ where ‘you think ‘poor soul’ of them and they think ‘poor soul’ of you and that keeps you human.’ But you don’t stay a poor soul long," Miss Clayton added gravely. "If you really want to, sooner or later you are bound to succeed. That is what I felt in the air from the top of that bus."

Her own success has more than justified that feeling. Most of her training came from the West which accounts for her fresh viewpoint. She was born in Salt Lake City where she began her work on the stage almost before she can remember.

"I used to sing in the big Tabernacle there," she told me, "when I was so little that I didn’t know enough to be scared. Then I went into musical comedy and one day I saw an ad in a Los Angeles paper asking for moving picture actresses. I didn’t tell anyone about it, but I went over to the studio (it was really a barn in those days) and applied for the job. Mr. Anderson accepted me in spite of my lack of experience and that began my work in the Broncho Billy pictures. It was entirely new work and lots of fun. For a while I thought I would never get tired of being rescued from Indians and things. But, while I am glad of the experience, I wouldn’t go back to Western stuff for the world."

There is a picturesque contrast between the chaps and sombrio of the Broncho Billy days and the little manicure girl in the Artcraft production of “Hit-the-Trail-Holliday,” with George M. Cohan. Miss Clayton adores such contrasts. She is determined not to be identified with one type of character, that will prevent her from playing any other type that has ever been invented.

On the way back to the office I moralized to myself like the Duchess in “Alice in Wonderland.” It was a neat sermon to the effect that we get out of a specific place exactly what we take there and that the City is really a mirror which reflects the face you bring to it. The sincere worker who intends to do her very best and to help others besides will find exactly what Miss Clayton found. As soon as you meet her you understand why she thinks New York such a friendly place.
The New American Face

Captain Robert Warwick calls attention to a new romantic type, being evolved by the War

WAR,” said Captain Robert Warwick, recently visiting New York after a visit to the theatre of war, “is making a new type of human face—or rather remaking the features of men, building upon the old foundations a new superstructure of character.

“I think we do not talk enough about the good which comes out of war. Of course, at best, war is a blight which none of us would seek and yet there are advantages which spring from it. Not the least of these is the moulding of young manhood.

“Unquestionably, when the war is over the men who come back will be better men. They will take a new interest in all the calls of citizenship, they will understand as never before the blessings of a democratic form of government. They will make better husbands and better fathers for what they have been called to go through on the battlefield. The domestic side of their natures are being developed and home will mean everything to them when they come back.

“There is in New York a photographer who has always specialized in making portraits of men. Being a man of considerable wealth, he was in a position to select his own subjects, and he often refused to photograph men whose faces did not interest him. Particularly was this true with younger men.

‘The young American,’ he said once, ‘especially of the better class, or at least of the wealthier class, is not an interesting subject for the artist. His features are fine enough, regular, strong, and all that sort of conventional thing, but they lack character. They betray the entire absence of any policy toward life. They suggest a lack of governing motive.’

‘Then came the war. Many young men in uniform wanted to have portraits to leave with their families before sailing for France. It is, perhaps, understood, that none but the wealthiest could afford to patronize the photographer of whom I speak. At first he simply refused without discussing the matter. Then, he says, he began to notice a change in the faces of these young tango stars.

‘The young man in uniform, said he, ‘is no longer the stage hero of musical comedy. The American drafted soldier is more of a man than either the soldier we have known, or the man we have known. He is thinking. He knows the world is afame, and that he is going into that fire. We are evolving a new type of American face, and behind that face a new type of American brain.’

“One unique incident at this studio concerned a young officer who was accompanied by an adoring mother and sister, very gushing. They told the artist that they wanted a photograph that would make ‘Dear Richard’ look just as handsome as possible. The photographer had consented to the sitting previously, and there was no way out. So when he finished the negatives, in one of them he retouched out all the lines of character, and produced a proof as beautiful as a picture in the latest catalogue of hand-me-down clothes.

‘Oh, that’s darling!’ Mamma and Sis exclaimed. ‘That’s the one we want.’

“The artist calmly ripped the proof into a dozen bits. ‘I don’t make that kind of picture.’”

Captain Bob is back in France now. His knowledge of French has made him a valuable aide at the American headquarters.
Behind the Guns

Uncle Sam's second great instructive film, "America's Answer", reveals a fighting unit of amazing proportions

PHOTOS BY DIVISION OF FILMS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

BEHIND the front line trenches—what? A vast army of construction and reconstruction—thousands of men, and even women, from all professions, applying their knowledge to the service of the fighting divisions. Whether a new bridge is needed, or a button to be sewed on, the great army of non-combatants is ever at hand to serve. The pictures on these pages are from the second government film, "America's Answer."

Not so very long ago an appeal went out from our War Department for telephone operators with a speaking knowledge of French. The girls you see in the circle are six of those who responded—now in actual service in France.

The American salvage department in France is an unrealized phase of our war machinery. Shown at the upper left is a heap of thousands upon thousands of worn-out shoes—discarded by Sammies in France. As they utilize everything but the squeak in Chicago pork packing plants, so everything but the holes is turned to account in these shoes. Bottoms are removed and new bottoms sewed to old uppers, and when the uppers have gone they are run through a cutting machine, and the remnant leather is made into laces and things, while every nail and wooden peg is extracted from the soles to be used over again. And so with worn-out clothing. Above is shown a section of one of the vast sorting rooms in France where eager French women help in the work of reviving soldiers' shirts and undergarments.
The interesting thing about this railway freight depot is that the floor-level concrete-and-dirt loading way is hundreds of yards long and was built in a short time by American engineers at a rail head.

A tremendous amount of actual construction is necessary in handling even the lightest field artillery in France. The embrasure and the bush-camouflaged wall seen here are a fragment of literally scores of miles of such construction by American Engineers.

We think of this as an age of gasoline—but a large department of leather experts went overseas to look after the valuable harness leather of the hundreds of thousands of our horses and mules.
An Estate in Sunny Calif—
No! No!

NEW YORK actors live in apartments; California actors live on estates. That's accepted as a truism. But it isn't true. For instance: Pearl White has just leased a picturesque old place at Bayside, Long Island. It comprises seventeen acres with a grand old house of twenty great rooms, dating back to the middle of the last century.

Photography by White, N. Y.

A great hedge of flowering trees and shrubs near the stables. The vine-covered patriarchs of the forest in the background are, at a distance, reminiscent of the palm-trunks of the Pacific Coast. The visitor? Major Wallace McCutcheon, one of the most renowned American heroes of the British Army, home on furlough to completely recover from shrapnel and gas.
On one side of the old mansion the eye falls upon rolling field and woodland; on the other the only thing to see is the splendid expanse of Long Island Sound, for Miss White's private bathing beach lies directly below the four straight little trees in the right background.

The lawn is so all-fired big that takes a horse-drawn clipper to trim it. This is one of the duties of the estate that Miss White rigidly reserves for herself. Yes—Miss White in the overalls.

Pearl White is a perennial in pictures. She goes on year from year, with the same fire, force and magnetism. Whenever you see a picture of Pearl White in athletic attire it's real. The press-agent may have taken advantage of her outdoor prowess, but he is not the cause of it. This picture is real. It was taken at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 28th, 1918, as Miss White was returning from the Bayside golf grounds.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK is, as you read these lines, the pet comedian of New York City. "Hitchy Koo," the conglomeration which took most of its name from his moniker, has gone into its second edition and second year.

Some years ago Mr. Hitchcock had a more or less mild experience in screen comedy of the (then) Keystone brand, and since that time the common report has been that he, in common with DeWolf Hopper, Willie Collier, and some other gentlemen of equal lustre, considered the photoplay, serious or comic, an eternal monstrosity.

We asked Mr. Hitchcock, at lunch the other day, if he thought he might, under certain conditions, "Who said I'd left pictures?" rumbled the comedian. "There's hardly a day of my life that I don't think of pictures, and myself in them, in some way that I can really get across. I've never stopped believing in the screen for a moment, and I have never considered my screen career closed. I hate to be beaten by anything, and when I find what seems to me the right vehicle no Broadway engagement—no amount of stage work—is going to stop me from making more photoplays."

"Hitchy Koo" is indignant that anyone would dare to say he'll not.
“Let’s Get Together—Everybody!”

Rothapfel, who is the biggest individual among the exhibitors, declares that a lack of co-operation is bringing the Photoplay to a standstill.

By Lieutenant Samuel Rothapfel
(Reserve Corps, U. S. Marines.)

I have been in the motion picture business ten years, and from a beginning in the smallest sort of way I have attained a most peculiar position, in that I have directed five houses in New York City in the past five years, and have thus been brought into constant, intimate contact with producer, star and public alike. This is not possible in any other place in the world, so you see I am to a degree an opportunist; and I think that any opinion of mine should be prefaced by that explanation, for my opinions are not theories, or the result of one-sided observations, but are founded on the facts of all sides as I have observed them.

As I look upon the net results today I am somewhat discouraged, to say the least, because of the fact that in the past year there has been no progress. The business today is at a standstill and will be unless heroic measures are taken. The manufacturer is not making any money; the cost of distribution for the exchanges is rising every day; few theatres are really making any money and the critics of the motion picture are condemning it right and left and sometimes not without reason. In my opinion, the fault lies mostly with the exhibitor himself because he will not advance, he will not try to step out in another direction but has stayed in his little rut and grown there, still exhibiting his pictures as he did years ago. He has made no effort to individualize, or if he has it has not been apparent except in a few cases. Unless he gets a star or a feature attraction he hardly makes his expenses.

There has not been proper co-operation between the newspapers and the exhibitor, nor between the exhibitor and producer, and as far as this is concerned the producer is just as much at fault as the exhibitor is. Instead of their relations being absolutely harmonious they have been strained. The producer has been and is making pictures purely from a commercial standpoint. Idealism has gone to the winds. He has been giving the exhibitor what the exhibitor thought he wanted and the exhibitor, like the public, has not known what he wanted.

I have said many times that it is a great mistake to try to give the public what it wants. It is a mistake for two very good reasons, first because you don’t know what it wants, and second, because the public itself doesn’t know what it wants.

I think the greatest fault of the whole industry just now is that it is bound hand and foot by precedent. There is no idealism, no initiative, no daring, and not enough artistry.

There is too much of the “movie” idea and not enough appeal to the imagination.

Exhibitor and producer today must give the public credit for knowing as much about the industry as they themselves do. There must be a decided change for the better, or else backward we go. The day of the advertised star is past, the day of the cheap theatre is past, tomorrow the exhibitor will have to be

LIEUT. ROTHAPFEL will have a lot of dissenters on this remark—yet it has a grain of bitter exhibitorial philosophy:

“It is a great mistake to try to give the public what it wants, for two very good reasons: First because you don’t know what it wants, and second, because the public itself doesn’t know what it wants."

On the other hand, David Wark Griffith recently advised a rising young director: “The public knows what it wants. Give it to them. If you don’t you will surely fail.”

Both Mr. Griffith and Mr. Rothapfel are successes.

Isn’t life the darndest riddle!
an intelligent, clean cut, snappy business man with a touch of artistry. If he himself hasn't those qualities he must employ someone who has. He must conduct his theatres on the most modern, wholesome and artistic basis. If he does that he will reap many rewards.

The producer must step forward at once and stop playing up the silly little ingénue and the matinee hero type of male star.

He must become more serious. He must employ people who can portray characters and really act and he must not twist scenarios and stories around to fit these so-called stars. If they are really stars they will portray the character! We must have good stories, and we must photograph behind the eye,—not in front of it. We must have personality and common sense and we must give the moving picture public credit for having imagination and lots of it. We must be more subtle and less obvious. We must, above all things, strive for a certain idealism. We must stop deceiving ourselves, grit our teeth, look the situation squarely in the face, dig our toes in the ground and go forward. When we do, the motion picture will take its rightful place as the greatest art of the new century—and unless we do these things, it won't.

I have exhibited pictures that did not belong in my theatres, but I have always done so with the sincere feeling that I was doing the best for my institution. When a picture plays in the Rialto or Rivoli Theatre it plays there because I believe in the picture.

I am an optimist first, last and all the time. I believe in the motion picture as I believe in nothing else on earth. I love it, I have devoted my whole life to it and will devote my whole life to it. Some day, perhaps in the near future I may try my hand at producing. Whether or not I will make a success remains to be seen. I honestly believe that I can make a success because I will employ the same fundamental principles in producing as I do in the presentation of motion pictures. I oftentimes wish that the exhibitors and producers could learn to know me a little better. I am their friend and I would do anything in my power to help them if I thought the request was sincere and without any ulterior motive. I have proved in the past that I would go out of my way to help a deserving exhibitor. I have made tours about the country, I have talked to them and those who have heard me know that I meant every word I said and prophecies that I made years ago have come true with a vengeance. The star will never die because if he or she is a real star and has personality he—or she—will be in demand. That of course does not mean that all pictures must have stars. I earnestly believe that a good story well told will succeed whether it has a star or not.

I believe in higher prices, I believe in better presentation, better music, better atmosphere and better environment. I believe in publicity, but it must be dignified and truthful.

Let me say, in conclusion, that this is not a pessimist's article. It's an optimist's war-cry! The motion picture, it seems to me, is the most wonderful child in the world—bubbling with energy, vibrant with promise of the future, alive at every pore, and through that life mischievous, erratic and susceptible to evil. Our wonderful child is naughty—but it is still a wonderful—the most wonderful—child.

I have refrained from any mention of the war in these paragraphs because, had our grand old Uncle Sam a sentient personality, he would long since have been driven out of his mind by getting full blame for every misfit, misuse, or misconstruing in every industry. He and the war are certainly not to blame for the petty evils of the screen.

A Half-Second Satire

I Went
Into a Photodrome.
Near Me
Someone was Saying,
"Ah—
These Films!
These Awful Films of—
Actually—
Mothers Playing
With their Children;
Girls Going to School;
Skiing in Norway;
Plant-life in the Honduras—
These Terrible Films,—
Let Us Hope
That the Censors
Will Soon Cut them Out
Altogether.
As for me,
I have Only Come Here
To Write my Report
For the 
Society,
Of Which I am Vice-President."
"Why," I asked;
"Why don't You
Register your Pet Peeve
At the Box-office?"
But before
I had finished, he
Had Passed Out.
The Road to France

Tom Whitney had been somewhat of a moral derelict until he realized that America needed his greatest efforts

By Jerome Shorey

"New man?" the guard at the entrance to the Bemis Shipbuilding Company's plant asked.

"Le' see y'r card."

A document was produced proving that the bearer, Thomas Malden, was an employee of this branch of the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation's activities.

"Gwan in."

Tom gwaned in as bidden. It is, perhaps, no credit to him that he was away ahead of time, for such is the habit of a man with a new job. And the novelty of working for a living aroused such a variety of emotions in Tom that it required no special effort to get to the scene of his labors before the hour set. Besides, he wanted to look around a bit, wanted to adjust himself to the idea of working with his muscles as a day laborer in the shipyard owned by his father's closest rival, owned by the father of the girl he loved and now could never marry—such a shipyard as he himself would one day have owned if he had not been a fool. It was such a birthright he had squandered in a single night of dissipation—a reckless night upon which he had embarked deliberately—a final fling, as he had assured his father and his sweetheart, Helen Bemis, who had protested against his idleness and insisted that he justify his existence.

Final was right. Though he had been, doubtless, more sinned against than sinning, the fact remained. He had awakened from that night of dissipation, his head splitting with pain, himself fully clothed, flung across the bed of a room in a cheap hotel,—and Mollie sitting there like a harpy, waiting for him to wake up and be told he was her husband. He was married to a girl he had met in a cabaret, whose name he did not even know, further than that she was Mollie. He would not believe it until she showed him the marriage certificate, and suggested that they break the news to his dear papa. Out of that interview, painful as it was, one good thing had come—when Mollie learned that her husband was disinherited, kicked into the street...
vessel for which all civilization was waiting. This ship must be finished, and quickly—this and the next, and the next, and the one after that, and a thousand more, and then more thousands, until the fiend of Germany shrieked and fled in terror from the wrath of nations. It meant something now to be a shipbuilder, and Tom felt his muscles grow taut—muscles he had forgotten existed. He looked at his soft hands and smiled grimly back at the ship—and the whistle blew.

'I want to be just a workman until I have made good,' he told Helen one day, when she came to see him at the plant.

The life of Thomas Malden, shipyard employé, had begun.

If, when Tom flung himself, aching in every inch of him, on his bed in the lodging house that night, after a meal which he hardly tasted, so swiftly had he guiped it in his hunger,—if some one had told him just then that two persons in the little town were thinking about him, he would have been hardly interested. But could he have known what they were thinking, tired as he was, he would have been alert.

One of them, of course, was Helen Bemis. She had not been able to understand Tom’s letter. One day he had promised her to stop idling, had said jokingly, that he had a ‘wild party’ on for that night, but next day would buckle down. Then came his note, just saying, in half a dozen lines, that he was married and disgraced, offering no excuses, and saying goodbye. Helen loved Tom, almost in spite of herself, or perhaps because she saw the man behind the idler. Even now, she could not think of him as altogether lost to her. Her father had all but ordered her to give him up, when he learned of Tom’s escapade. But now Tom was gone, Helen decided she too must do something to justify her existence. So Bemis smilingly appointed her his ‘very private secretary.’

The other person who was thinking about Tom was thinking in no such kindly terms. Hector Winter was an agent of the German government, in the guise of a friend of the working man. The man who had given him his credentials, forgeries which would admit him to the Bemis works, had warned him not to be guilty of such a blunder as he had made concerning the Whitney plant. In vain Winter pleaded that it was not his fault that the fool girl tried to grab the whole Whitney fortune by marrying the son. He was given his instructions—
stop work at the Bemis plant, or suffer dire consequences.

The days went on, and the paths of these three converged, and, at last, met. Tom's constitution soon asserted itself. He no longer ached at night. Callouses on his hands soon protected them against the chafing of wood and steel. He began to feel a glow of new manhood, and he actually loved his work. Because he loved it he put his mind to it, and little by little his education, and his inherited ship wisdom, bore fruit. He was promoted from labor in the foundry, and made a foreman. Still, in that vast city of workers, he did not meet Bemis, and he was putting off that moment as long as he could. He wanted first to prove himself.

But Winter he did see, and too often. He was busy spreading the seeds of discontent among the men. Tom soon learned of his operations, and had him barred from the yards. Winter's identity puzzled him. Through a haze he seemed to remember Winter's face, but not definitely. Winter knew him, however, and held him in no higher regard for this last act of banishing him from the Bemis plant.

The clash came one day when Winter was haranguing a crowd of the workmen on a street corner. He was feeding them anarchy undiluted, when Helen Bemis passed along the street. Winter pointed to her with a snarl.

"There's the daughter of your master," he shouted. "There she goes, wearing the jewels, the silks and the furs that you buy for her with your sweat."

Helen tried to hurry past, but the crowd was dense. Tom had just arrived from the opposite direction. It was the first time he had seen Helen since he arrived at the plant. He ploughed his way through the crowd that surrounded Winter, grabbed the spellbinder by the collar, yanked him from his soap box, and with a blow sent him reeling. Then he turned back to Helen.

"I'm working here," he said, simply. "May I see you on your way?"

The surprise and excitement had disturbed Helen. If she had been herself, or if it had not been so public a place, she might have acted differently. But encountering the man she loved so suddenly, she involuntarily stiffened herself, and with a glance of scorn that she did not feel, passed on.

Meanwhile Winter, infuriated, scrambled to his feet.

"I know you, Tom Whitney," he yelled. "There's another of the d—d rich men's spawn," he shouted to the men. "And you can bet he's up to no good, pretending he's an honest workman."

In a flash Winter's identity came back to Tom. He remembered that this was the man who had been with Mollie the night of that fatal "final fling." He recalled, mistily, that Winter had said something that night about wanting admission to the Whitney yards. But it was all vague and indefinitely outlined. Now the struggle between them was on in dead earnest, Winter to persuade the men, in spite of their high wages and good treatment, that they were imposed upon, and Tom to counteract his arguments which, in truth, had little weight. For the unions were with the government, and Winter was a free-lance agitator, and had no influence except with the unskilled men, who had no trade. But there was a sufficient number of these to give him a certain leverage.

However, Winter was not satisfied with the progress he was making, and as the time approached for the launching of the Victory, the first of the Bemis ships to be contributed to the cause, he received messages from his German master demanding action. In the conviction that he was not going to be able to deliver the goods, he decided to try the favorite game of the spy, double-crossing his employer. So he went to Bemis, and told him bluntly that he was in a position to cause trouble in the yards, but offered to sell peace for a price.

Bemis first ordered him from the house. Then it occurred to him, it might be well to use diplomacy with this disturber, and learn, if possible, the source of his activities. So the next time Winter called, Bemis consented to discuss things. Helen was present, as her father's "very private secretary."

Winter apologized for
his insult, the day of the street meeting, and, coached by her father, Helen pretended to forgive the affront.

Having given a little more thought to Tom and his sudden appearance in workman’s garb, Helen regretted her action in repulsing him. And Tom, knowing that his identity was no longer a secret, was anxious to tell her the truth before Winter reached her ears with some distorted story. So he managed to see her one evening, and told the true story of his marriage. Helen respected him for the manner in which he was rehabilitating himself, and several times called at the yards to see him. He was now one of the principal foremen in the plant, and wondered how long it would be before he could no longer avoid meeting Bemis.

"I want to be just a workman until I have made good," he told Helen one day, when she came to see him at the plant.

"You have made good, Tom," she replied, simply.

The time for the launching of the big ship approached, and Winter, baffled by the friendly reception he was given at the Bemis home, and likewise by the refusal of the better class of the men at the yards to listen to his proposals, grew desperate. There was one small outbreak of discontent among a few of the men one day, but Tom soon quelled it by shaming them back to their jobs. He told of the men in the trenches who were making the supreme sacrifice, and receiving a mere pittance in pay, while the workmen in the yards were paid the highest wages they had ever known, took no risks, and yet were discontented.

The one or two men who refused to be convinced by Tom’s oratory, he convinced with his fists, and the near-strike was over. So the ship was finished, and the day of the launching came. There were scores of visitors, officials, and what not. Tom kept well out of the way until the christening and the launching were over, and the Victory had been drawn back to the dock, where she would receive her finishing touches, and her machinery would be installed. Then, when the crowd had gone, he stood and looked at the splendid vessel, another span in "The Bridge to Pershing." It was here that Helen found him.

"I’m proud of you, Tom—proud!" she said.

"Why couldn’t I have known what all this meant, before?" he asked, sadly.

"Never mind—it may all come out right yet."

Bemis had missed his daughter, and came hunting her. They did not notice him approach, and their first warning was his angry exclamation.

"What are you doing here, Whitney?" he demanded.

I’m one of your foremen," Tom replied, with an ingratiating smile. "Dad kicked me out and I’m working for a living."

"You’re not working for me any longer," Bemis shouted.

"My daughter may have forgiven you, but I shan’t. Go."

In this mood there was no opportunity for argument. In vain Helen looked up at her father with an unspoken plea. There was no swerving the stubborn old man from his decision. Tom turned, and left the yards. But no longer was he hopeless. He now felt himself equal to any situation life might offer, and he believed he could win his way back to his father’s respect. So he packed his few belongings, and prepared to leave for the city.

He could not leave, however,

(Continued on page 114)
The Essential Ingredient

Bert Lytell, a creature of excitement, is usually around the studio when any of it occurs.

By Elizabeth Peltret

BERT LYTELL, recently of Broadway, New York, but now "a film," was late to an appointment, and Albert Shelby LeVino, Metro's scenario editor, took his share of the blame. This was only fair because the two Berts—Albert LeVino is called Bert, too—are almost inseparable. On this occasion they had been very busy collaborating on the scenario for "No-Man's Land" from the novel by Louis Joseph Vance and, because stories are very scarce and it looked as though they might be late on a release, it was necessary to start shooting scenes before the scenario was finished; so it happened that Lytell was all dolled up like a convict, but he was behaving like a director.

The first thing one is likely to notice about Bert Lytell is his habit of making things around him move quickly. And yet he himself is not ostentatiously quick. On the contrary, he talks rather slowly and walks with something of a stroll. He has a quick temper, but the more angry he is, the more slowly he talks and, instead of flashing, his eyes grow cold.

Melodrama, he says, has an almost irresistible attraction for him. This, according to M. Maeterlinck, who said that nothing befalls us which is not of the nature of ourselves, must be the reason that melodrama is constantly taking place all around him. In fact "they" say that if anything exciting is going to happen anywhere around, it waits until Lytell arrives on the scene before it ever comes to pass. However this may be, he has had plenty of excitement in his life. He even got his start as an actor because the juvenile lead of their stock company ran off with another man's wife. Bert Lytell told the story:

"I was practically born on the stage," he said. "My father, W. H. Lytell, was Kiralfy's principal comedian—the star of 'Around the World in Eighty Days'—and my mother's father, J. K. Mortimer, was with the Daly stock company, but I did not become an actor until I was sixteen years old.

"I had been going to school in Toronto, Canada, and left there to go to Newark, New Jersey, where I got a job
—it was a job, too, not an engagement—as assistant property man at the Columbia theater. My salary was $12.00 a week—($12.00 looks pretty big to a sixteen-year-old boy)—and my duties consisted of everything from sweep- ing the stage to prompting the actors and, having a very retentive memory, I soon had the entire ‘rep’ by heart.

"Then came my opportunity. About five o’clock one afternoon, the actor who was to play ‘Ned Seabury’ in the evening performance of De Mille’s play ‘Men and Women’ left town suddenly, taking with him the wife of a neighboring theatrical manager because the lady’s husband was on their trail with a gun.

"‘Only three hours before the overture and no ‘Ned Seabury’’, raved the manager of the Columbia. ‘What am I going to do?’

‘I know the lines,’ I said.

‘All right!’ came the orders, ‘you’re going on!’"

Bert Lytell was born in New York City, Feb. 24, 1885. When he was twenty-two he became leading man at the Alcazar theater in San Francisco. Bessie Barriscale was leading woman and Fred Butler, now with Oliver Morosco, was the stage manager.

There was an organization—an Empire Theater of California—from which came Marjorie Rambeau, Laurette Taylor, Bessie Barriscale, Earnest Glendinning, Howard Hickman, Charlie Ruggles, Louis Bennison, and Walter Catlett!

"I was leading man at the Alcazar for three years, and for five summer seasons following was visiting star. It was at that time I met my wife, Evelyn Vaughn."

He refused to describe the romance.

"But I’ll tell you this much,” he said in conclusion, “I’m married to a mighty nice girl and I hope that I’ll never disappoint her!”

Of the story of the prodigal son of the rich railroad president who was disowned because he was expelled from college, and then went out and beat the old man at his own game, and saved his governor from the rival crowd that tried to gobble control while he was vacationing on a yacht—and married the gal.

Of the story of the thoroughbred but wild young club-man who went west because the girl would have bought to do with a ‘waster,’ and fought the villainous Mexicans, and struck oil, and returned to New York in chaps and sombrero and Arizona stride, and licked a lounge-lizard that laughed at him, and arrived at the gal’s house in the nick of time to save her from the ferret-eyed heavy—the lounge-lizard, it was none other—whom she was to marry to save her father’s honor, and pulled out his check book, and said, "How much?”—and married the gal.

Of the story of the black-silk-clinging-gowned vampire with a record of an even dozen victims, who lured the young millionaire away from his flapper fiancée, and burned incense under his nose, and foiled, decolette, on a regulation vampire couch in the middle of a room big enough for a political convention, and made him gaze into crystal balls, and pried him with champagne and cigarettes, and was foiled by the pure girl, who started to out vamp the vamp, and lost her victim because his better nature returned, and he didn’t think so much of the Cleopatra stuff after all, and stood by the window, and cried bitter tears because she had learned to love him, and watched the poor booh walk oil and fade out—and marry the gal.

I’M TIRED
"Stage Experience? None!"

Said Mildred Harris, just to be original, as well as truthful.

**Can you imagine it?**

Girl—young, pretty—though her future as a picture star depended upon her answer, yet she said "None!" when the arbitrate of her dramatic destinies asked, "What stage experience have you had?"

We don't expect you to believe it. Most any young girl, if her job depended upon it, would answer that question glibly enough—"Oh—stock in St. Louis; child parts with Hilliard: Shakespeare—" It would have been so much easier for Mildred Harris to lie about it. But she didn't.

They had finished "The Price of a Good Time," which was to justify Lois Weber's judgment in picking Mildred Harris to star in it. Then one day Miss Weber asked, "What have you done on the stage, my dear?" Mildred says she was sure she was going to lose her job. But she told the truth. "None!" she cried. "D-does it make any d-difference?" Miss Weber smiled. "Not the slightest," she said reassuringly. "No one would ever suspect that you had not played both Juliet and Katherine the Shrew."

Such originality is its own reward; but Lois Weber, to reiterate her confidence in the ability of her bantam leading lady, immediately cast her in other star parts, in "The Doctor and the Woman," and "For Husbands Only."

Why, Mildred never even appeared in private theatricals in her home town—which is Cheyenne, Wyoming. Miss Harris was sixteen, with some picture experience with Vitagraph, Reliance, N. Y. M. P., and Fine Arts,

when Miss Weber discovered her—just a year ago. Now Mildred is of that younger set in the Hollywood film colony which every other evening congregates at the Gish home on South Serrano Street, plays tennis, and occasionally "takes in" a picture-show.

It seems just the other day that short frocks and long hair and a great big hair-ribbon, playing with her dolls and wishing they'd give her grown-up parts to play. One look at these pictures will assure the most skeptical that it was really just the other day.

*An opportunity to exhibit her dancing was given her in "For Husbands Only".*
Here Are "Henry and Polly"

Scenes from "Keep Her Smiling," the stage play upon which Mr. and Mrs. Drew worked all summer.

Photos by White, N. Y.

So many people thought that Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew were leaving the screen permanently after the completion of "Pay Day," but—not so, it seems. For we have Mr. Drew’s own written word for it that he and Mrs. Drew are contemplating producing twelve two-reel comedies as soon as their stage play is well established.

"Keep Her Smiling" is to go onto a New York stage this fall. It was born in Boston and shows the same Henry and Polly, husband and wife, who delighted so many thousands of screen audiences. This time, plodding Henry is wed to an extravagant wife. If moral there be in the piece, it is that a wife's extravagance may quite as well lead to her husband's success as to his ruin. To "keep her smiling" Henry must "keep on paying."

Henry is only cashier in a large firm, yet to please Polly they are living far beyond their means in a Renaissance villa on the Sound. One day, when the firm decides to incorporate, they make Henry "dummy" treasurer, and Henry, the gleam of fortune in his eyes, informs Polly of his new position, only to learn later that he is still to receive the same old salary. Plans, however, have instantly hatched in Polly's socially ambitious head, for a larger way of living, financially. And
because Henry is a victim to her adorable smile, he cannot muster courage to tell her the truth, and lets her go ahead. Polly's first idea is for a big party to get them in with the "right" people. Her plans gather impetus as they go, and finally climax with the engagement of expensive artists whose bill for entertainment is to total six thousand dollars.

Distracted Henry, however, happens to be the only one around in the office when a big business man calls to close a deal, and when Henry confesses to being "one of the firm," he gets the man's signature to a desirable contract. He does it with the aid of a fine cigar, an important air and a manner of indifference. With the same nonchalance, he also becomes responsible for the consolidation of his firm with their chief rivals. Then it is that Henry's employers no longer think of him as a "shrimp," but take him into the firm, award him a bonus and triple his salary. With his pockets bulging cash, Henry has the time of his life at Polly's party.
MOTION pictures have found various uses—they have assisted the surgeon, reported the work of the engineer, brought the battlefield to the home land, depicted the news and carried enthusiasm to the class-room—but they have found a brand-new utility in Italy.

In this land of glorious memories and an equally glorious present they have served at once as tutor and inspiration to a prodigious young genius of thirteen, who draws pictures of men at war that have the anatomical exactness of a Rodin statue and the demoniac fury of a French battle-painting.

Walter Littlefield writes, in The New York Sunday Times:

The story first came from Carrara, where they quarry the marble; it found credence in Rome, where they have long been on the watch for something new in the plastic arts; then it traveled half over Italy. Yet there was little tangible about it—about a theme whose prime proof of verity demanded tangibility, visuality. The story was that the little son of the Carrara sculptor, Arturo Dazzi, was drawing the most remarkable pictures of Italian soldiers ever seen—remarkable not for technique, not for imagination, but for movement and motion, not suggested or cunningly implied, but actually expressed.

Specimens of his work were asked for by Roman friends, but always the same answer came back from the elder Dazzi at Carrara: "The boy destroys everything he does."

So they waited, expectant, until by some means, as yet unrevealed, a friend of the father, Ugo Ogetti, obtained a dozen or so of Romano's pencil drawings and had them reproduced in the Illustrazione of Milan.

Anybody can see that the boy's drawings are most remarkable, that they visualize motion in a most convincing manner.

Once he was asked why he did not draw from life. His answer was to the point: "Life doesn't repeat in the same way, and the 'cinematografo' does—just as long as I want to stay and see it."

He does not find his models on the battlefield, nor are they the result of his imaginings. He looks for them and finds them at the moving-picture theatres of Carrara, particularly those in which are reeled off the films taken by the photographer of the Supreme Command at the front. It is said that he will see the same picture a dozen times before he puts pencil to paper, and will then sit up in bed all night, drawing lines which reveal in their last expression of coherence the completed story.
CAN you imagine Willum riding anything but a horse? And yet he saddled the waves off the Californian coast like a character out of Jack London. Hart has been riding Fritz for so long that it was a considerable jolt to his admirers to see him woven picturesquely in the rigging of "Shark Monroe." It's full of conflict and of hard glances and of love and a little scant on guns and haciendas and such.

"Shark Monroe" (Wm. S. Hart). Followers of the Two-Gun Man will not recognize in this rugged mariner their favorite good-bad Western hero. (Extract from Ince Publicity.)

Bill's habit of dominating the dance-hall in Hell's Gulch simply will not leave him. Hart without a gun is still our stern-faced William.
THE Turks may own the rug trade, Connecticut may have a monopoly on wooden nutmegs, the Scotch probably invented kilts and whiskey, doubtless the Germans own Hell—but by the Lakes of Killarney and the Holy St. Patrick, the Irish dominate the production side of the motion picture business!

I don’t know just why this should be so, but it is so. There’s a reason for Celtic supremacy in politics. Your Irishman is by nature a quick-witted, garrulous, warm-hearted, mixer in everything going, ever ready with suggestion, generally optimistic, unfailingly sympathetic, and always more enthusiastic for other men’s matters than for his own. These traits are the very genius of politics.

If the Irishman dominated the stage you could call it a matter of inheritance. But if the stage has a national complexion—which is extremely doubtful—that complexion would be English.

Of three supremely great actors of the past twenty years one was Italian, one English to the core, and one a thorough-going American who, nevertheless, had a German mother and should have borne a German name. The greatest living stage actress is French, and the supreme actress of the operatic stage is Scotch.

Of course there have been great Irish actors. Perhaps our stage had a real Irish visage in its palmy days—the days of Forrest and Booth and McCulloch and Barrett and Wallach. But the great actor of the American stage, today, is a Jew!

There have been, and are, great Irish dramatists. That tragic combination of mud and magnificence, the at-once glorious and unspeakable Oscar Wilde, was an Irishman. Than his, no finer mind has honored the theatre in a hundred years. The constant theatrical lash at British obstinacy, before the war, was the Irish George Bernard Shaw. In America, J. Hartley Manners, Irish to the core, is one of the dominant factors of the footlights.

Now to facts which tint the screen emerald beneath its white:

First of all the regnant queen of the movies, that combination of beauty and brains who stays at the top, year after year, because she deserves to stay there: Mary Pickford. She is so Irish that she \textit{went back to Ireland} for the name she has made famous through the whole world. Smith—Gladys Smith—is her real name. Pickford was a not-far-distant patronymic when her folks lived among the green hills of Erin, and in fealty to an ancestral land for which she unconsciously yearned the timid little girl took the name for always when she made her inconspicuous public beginning.

Quite a while ago, as picture time goes, she married an Irishman, Owen Moore. His brother Tom, now a star in his own right, is in nomenclature a reincarnation of an immortal Irishman.

Let us turn to the one family of true stage royalty in America, a dramatically ennobled line whose descendants are equally fine on stage and screen—the Barrymores Irish. The great stage Maurice has a son as typically an Irish genius as he was in his own day: John. John Barrymore’s Irish uncle, Sidney Drew, is one of the hopes of silversheet comedy. John’s brother Lionel, long a screen actor, has just recently made a stupendous stage hit, in “The Copperhead.” His sister Ethel has been called the subtlest of American actresses. His uncle, John Drew, has for more than two generations been our premier theatrical gentleman.

Are you thinking of the screen’s matinee idols? Among the Irish are J. Warren Kerrigan, Francis Xavier Bushman, Eugene O’Brien, William Desmond, Thomas Meighan, Roy Stewart, William and Dustin Farnum, Franklyn Farnum and Crane Wilbur.

There are a lot of pretty aliases on the screen that go back to sound oud and family names. Creighton Hale’s real name is Patrick Fitzgerald. Handsome Julian Eltinge is—shades of a straight-front corset!—Bill Dalton. “J. Barney Sherry” covers up a good Harp monicker that I’ve forgotten. Mae Murray had to put her name to a legal paper as Maria O’Brien. Olive Thomas was christened Olive Duffy.

Were you speaking of screen dramatists who are as Irish as a white potato? Then look to George M. Cohan and Willard Mack.

(Continued on page 112)
The real pull of the screen "girl show" lies in the spectacle of free and glorious youth. A wistful sort of humor. It is only a flavor and a perfume.

Ten little funny gags
Sitting all in line,
Vaudeville exhausted one,
Then there were nine.

Nine sure-fire laughs
Basking in the sun,
Alone came the movies
And now there ain't none.

It is getting to be hard ploughing in motion picture comedy. Every day the game becomes more difficult.

Comedies that were howled at six months ago couldn't be sold for a plugged nickel to a hick town exhibitor today. The producers are in frantic pursuit of laughter and the sound of the laughter is growing fainter every minute.

This is very curious when you come to think about it. People want to laugh; they don't want to cry. They want to laugh but they won't do it. They don't want to cry, but they cry at the slightest provocation.

You can give the same old cry over and over again. The public has cried for more than fifty years at Uncle Tom's Cabin.

But with comedies; well, that's different.

Weep and the world weeps with you; laugh and the world says, "My gawd, that's an old joke!"

Personally, I can only figure it from this angle:

Laughter is purely intellectual. Tears are emotional. Your heart is evidently less particular than your thinker. You can see the United States flag pass by a million times and still get that same queer feeling. But you can only hear a joke about a fat man once.

The horrible truth is that the movie producers of comedy have been scraping the box for some time. They are in a panic for fear all the funny ideas in the world have been exhausted. Of course all the funny ideas haven't been exhausted. But the particular pay streak upon which comedy directors have been working is worn thin.

Motion picture comedy has had an interesting evolution.

No doubt there was somewhere in the world a transcendent genius who could have foreseen it all and eliminated most of the stumbling steps. But motion pictures did not find him. So the directors had to feel their way along.

In the beginning, nearly all motion picture people came from the stage; so it was quite natural that the comedians of the stage tried to bring along the old reliable laugh teasers of variety and vaudeville.

The truth is the difficulties were very great. The bald idea of trying to tell a joke without words was rather an appalling problem.

Pantomime, as Europe knows it, was not to be thought of for a moment. Americans won't stand for pantomime of the Pierrot variety. It was obvious from the first that motion picture comedy had to be built from the foundation up for the American laughs.

When the comedians went over the top to storm the pictures they brought with them their trusty mienenwerfers and howitzers. In vaudeville and variety, these had been their trusty laugh makers.

There was the knock-about team who kicked each other in the stomach and said: "Who's that lady you were with?" "That wasn't no lady; that was my wife."
There was the comedy hobo; and the comedy cop. There was the blacked-up "nigger" and the burlesque melodrama villain.

Let us eliminate the comedy hobo at the very jump-off. The comic hobo never thrived in the new atmosphere. For a reason difficult to explain, the hobo isn't funny in pictures. Somehow he inspires pity instead of laughter. In Puck and Judge, he was an amiable wanderer with a tomato can and big feet and a weakness for chicken coops. For years he was the meal ticket of the comic artists. But in the movies, except in the hands of a few rare artists like Charlie Chaplin, the hobo became a pitiful industrial failure who was hungry. I think the real reason is the change in the sociological position of the real tramp. Of late years we have come to think of him in I. W. W. terms. He has become vicious and dangerous, a symbol of the cancer eating at the very heart of all that we hold most dear.

Possibly another reason is, that on the stage, the hobo was funny chiefly on account of what he said. It was Nat Wills' funny little voice rather than his make-up that made us laugh. For a similar reason, not much could be made of the "nigger" of vaudeville and variety. He was another plant that couldn't be re-rooted.

Of course the reason for this was plain. The stage "nigger" was funny because of his dialect and there is no dialect on the screen.

That let out two of the chief fun makers.

The knock-about comedians, the comic cop and the burlesque melodrama villain prospered hugely. The artistic device of one gentleman kicking another gentleman in the stomach was found capable of multiplication to the Nth degree.

Thus was jass born into the awed midst of a waiting world. This gave the knock-about comedians a new lease of life in a certain sense.

The comedy cop and the burlesque melodramatic villain travelled much the same course.

In the movies the comic cop found possibilities that never were dreamed of on the stage. Directors multiplied the cop into regiments of cops. They brought in flying patrol wagons that tipped over and spilled the cops out into the water.

In fact, I may remark parenthetically that water was the greatest "find" of picture comedy. Give him a mud puddle and something to fall off of and the picture comedian had a plaything that his stage predecessor never dreamed of.

Just so with the melodrama burlesque. Motion picture meller was so good that it killed off the stage meller. In place of a wobbly cardboard locomotive to come jerking its snail-like way across the stage, the picture meller had real limited trains. In place of seven people squealing, "Now they come," into the wings at a stage hand in overalls with a climax by way of two tired and very sleepy naps clumping solemnly across the resounding boards, they had

The Comedy Cops in their prime. These young men were the martyrs of art. No one lasted long without broken limbs.

In burlesquing melodrama the comedy producers fairly outdid the real meller.

Ford Sterling and Marcel Rae in "Her Screen Idol." This comedy, which is a satire on the Bill Hart-Bill Farnum western hero, is a rather new and pleasant departure in comedy.

Photoplay Magazine
real race horses and real jockeys. They had real rescues from real steamships. There were real saw mills; real dynamite and real explosions. In fact the stage meller was so ashamed of itself that it ran away and died of mortification.

In burlesquing the meller on the screen, the thrill was carried to the wildest extremes. They carried thrills just as far as they could be stretched. Then somebody discovered that you could do funny tricks with a camera and make super-thrills. This brought in a new era of screen comedy. The producers simply went wild. They showed men riding on cannon balls; sitting on the moon; chasing shooting stars. Dashing horsemen leaped over a hundred horses into the saddle. There is no use going into this phase. There is a certain streak of childishness in the American public that delights for a while in impossibilities; then grows tired of them.

At first this type of comedy was wildly popular because of its very impossibility. Just as children shriek with delight over a toy monkey in a baby's bonnet; just so we screamed with delight to see a man jump over a brick block. But a close observer will always notice that these fantastic things happen when children are growing tired of a game. They play dolly in good earnest at first; then grow tired and stick a shoe on dolly's head. They laugh, but it's the end of the game.

Just so, this wild jazz came very quickly to an end. The possibilities of the impossible were very limited after all. As a matter of fact it is a cardinal principle of fun making that an impossibility isn't funny. But I am coming to that later.

I think Mack Sennett can fairly claim to have made one of the most important and vital advances yet accomplished in screen comedy.

One day it occurred to him that a comic policeman wasn't as funny as a very serious and solemn policeman.

(Continued on page 116)
Bob Lawrence cantered lazily through the grove of striplings into the deeper gloom of the pine forest. It was a perfect autumn day with just enough frost in the air to make the day ideal for a gallop. He had been trying to urge his horse into swifter motion but the faithful Roger, usually in perfect unison with his moods, was acting strangely. Something in a clump of bushes near a fallen tree-trunk had frightened the beast for he reared and whinnied plaintively in a manner which said plainly, "You don't expect me to pass that, do you?"

It occurred to Bob that the bushes might be sheltering some wild little creature of the woods which had been trapped or wounded. He alighted and was striding toward the bushes when they parted and a "wild little creature" emerged. It was a young girl, a child, Bob thought, until his second glance caught a dignity that added a quaint charm to her diminutive size. She was obviously struggling for self-control, but Bob saw in the wide, dark eyes a fear which held a hint of tragedy. Because of this, he made his own greeting as casual as he could.

"Hello, little girl," he said genially. "Lost? Want somebody to find you?"

Her own answer came in a rush of words which showed how great a relief his arrival had brought her.

"Oh no, Monsieur," she stammered. "It is that nobody must find me now. Hide me, if it please you. I am in great fear!"

Bob caught at once the foreign accent and a certain European touch to her rich though simple little costume that stamped her as an arrival from overseas. No ordinary adventure, this, he reflected sagely and one to be handled with all the tact he possessed. With the same matter-of-fact manner and yet with a touch of chivalrous concern for her fright, he answered.

"I will protect you with my life, Madame," he said gravely. "And hide you, if necessary, as best I can."

At the ring of sincerity in his tones, the girl's face brightened and then broke into a smile. She held out a frank little hand scratched and bruised by her battle with the briars and Bob grasped it firmly as man to man. But the sudden whistle of a train
of a Clear Sky

Celeste, a countess, was far happier
in being just an American "Nobody."

By Dale Carroll

in the distance brought the terror back again into her face.

"A man will come from that train and make search for me," she said hurriedly. "He must not find me—he must not!"

Bob thought it best to end this scene which had brought the girl dangerously near hysteria. "Of course they won't," he soothed her laughingly. "You haven't a thing in the world to fear. Now hop on the horse and we'll be off to Steve's cabin where his wife Mamie is."

"Is it that this Steve and this Mamie are retainers of your house?" she asked gravely.

Bob broke into a roar of laughter that startled Roger from his grazing. "Well, you might call them that if they didn't hear you," he answered, dryly. "Now give me your hand and off we go."

For miles and miles they rode through the lovely fragrant forest, climbing over hills and as evening quietly came the girl's dusky head began to droop with weariness and finally fell against the encircling arm of her protector. Her next impression was of being lifted in those same strong arms and deposited on a grassy knoll before a blazing camp fire. Over the bacon and coffee which Bob had miraculously produced from his saddlebag, the little stranger grew far more friendly and less frightened though still uncommunicative. Her name was Celeste she told him simply when he asked what he should call her, but she gave no hint of her other name or history. Bob saw that her reserve must be broken down by his own direct appeal. He abruptly broke into the reverie that crossed her lovely little face like the shadow of a cloud.

"See here, child," he said bluntly. "Don't you want to tell me all about it? Wouldn't it help?"

Celeste raised her eyes and met his frank gaze with a searching look that was almost tragic in its intensity. Evidently she was satisfied with what she found there for she held out both her hands in a gesture of complete confidence.

"It will help, Monsieur," she told him, "more than you can know. If you have the patience to listen, I will tell you everything."

"My name is really Celeste but I am also a Countess of Belgium—the Countess of Bersek and Krymn. Before this cruel war swept over Europe I lived so happily on our estate in the country with my father and my two brothers. They have both fallen at Liege before the great guns." Her lips quivered suddenly but she went bravely on.

Together they sat before the dying fire, in a silence of perfect understanding.
"When the German army swooped down on our brave little country, I soon discovered that my uncle, Dyrek, whom I trusted, was in full sympathy with the enemy. I bore his upbraiding because of my loyalty as long as I could, but when he insisted that I should be married to a German prince, I could endure it no longer. You see, a princess, Monsieur, is a pawn of State. It is different, I have heard, in this country."

"Believe me, it is," Bob answered grimly, his jaw set sternly at the thought of her tormentors.

"My governess was an American woman," she went on. "And together we managed to escape from Belgium and board a vessel for this country. We landed unobserved as we supposed and were on the train, when I looked up to find Dyrek sneering at me from the other car. A few minutes later, the train began to go slower and before it had stopped, I threw myself off and hid in the bushes. And there you found me. And here I am." She threw out her hands in a gesture of complete surrender.

Bob received her story without a word. Together they sat before the dying fire in a silence of perfect understanding. This silence was abruptly broken, however, by the sound of shouting and horses' hoofs which brought Celeste to her feet with a startled little cry. She was calmed at once by Bob's quiet voice.

"They have come back for you," he said coolly. "Are you sure that you want to run away?"

Celeste snatched from her dress a wicked looking little knife and held it out to him.

"I will use this," she said, unalteringly, "before they shall use me for my country's dishonor."

"Good! But you won't need it," Bob told her.

"Now wait here quietly behind this rock while I go and meet them." He made her crouch down behind a great boulder and covered her with a bough from a fallen tree. As he strode off in the direction of the sounds, she peeped out from behind the rock and blew a kiss after him which was lost on the forest wind.

The minutes lengthened into hours and then longer hours as it seemed to Celeste, imprisoned in her bower of leaves. Finally she could bear the silence and suspend no longer; she emerged cautiously and then as the solitude gave her confidence, she advanced slowly along the path strewn with leaves. The path ended at a small stream and across this she could see a cottage, half buried in vines. When she knocked and received no answer, she opened the door and stood at the threshold, half-frightened, half-amused at what met her gaze. A small boy, grumbling and muttering to himself, sat tied hand and foot on a chair. When he looked up and saw Celeste, he was attacked by a wave of self-pity and began to pour his woes into the ears of this charming stranger. He had been had—he admitted it—and Maw had tied him up to keep him away from the fire and the dynamite that Paw used for blasting stumps. Maw had gone to Granny White's and his name was Bill and he was awful tired and hungry.

Celeste threw discipline into the winds and untied the urchin who grunted his thanks. By way of reciprocity, he informed her that her dress was torn "somethin' awful" down the back and that there was another frock hanging behind the door which she was welcome to. Celeste gratefully slipped out of the dress which the brambles had torn to tatters and put on a rude frock of blue homespun which was oddly becoming. Billy, who had stood decorously with his back turned through this process, now offered to conduct her back to the rock to meet Bob and the two set off together.

They had just reached the top of the hill when rain began to fall in heavy drops. A vivid tongue of lightning shot out of the sky followed by a blast that was not all thunder. As the two explorers turned to face the sound, they saw the little cottage blasted before their eyes, a mute testimony to the power of "paw's dynamite."

Celeste's first thought was for Billy. She held him close
Out of a Clear Sky

NARRATED by permission, from the Paramount photoplay, written by Maria Thompson Davies, produced by Paramount, with the following cast:

Celeste ......... Marguerite Clark
Bob ............. Thomas Meighan
Bill ............ Bobby Connely
Mamie ........... Irene Freeman
Granny .......... Marjorie Holloway Fisher
Steve ........... Robert Vivian
Dyrek .......... Edw. J. Ratcliffe

“And so” Celeste cried with a merry gesture, “depart the last possession of the Countess of Bersek and Krymn."

will be well-nigh impossible ever to prove that she is still alive.”

When she did not answer, he continued. “You will be only a nameless young girl down in Tennessee. As it is yours is a great destiny of power, wealth, name. You must decide entirely for yourself. I must not advise you.”

His determination not to influence her judgment had put a cold, almost a harsh note into Bob’s tones. To Betty’s sensitive ears it seemed like stating a pretext to get rid of her. Silent, she rose and hurried back into the house, leaving Bob alone with the night and the honeysuckle.

On the next afternoon, the peace of the cottage was abruptly broken by a heavy knock at the door. Before Granny could answer it, the door was rudely thrust open and Dyrek strode haughtily into the room followed by Bob and Steve. With a contemptuous glance at Granny, the nobleman loudly demanded pen and paper. “It is necessary

(Continued on page 112)
Known Here As Mrs. Schenck

Where Norma Talmadge and her husband "keep house"—as well as get their recreation.

Here is the summer home of Miss Talmadge and her husband, Joseph M. Schenck, magnate of the theatre, and producer of his wife's pictures. The little dog bears a simple, easy-to-say, and most appropriate name—"Dinky".

A real tree on a real sea-beach is a rarity. Yet the long boughs of this old patriarch overhang the surf at high tide.
THE home of Norma Talmadge at Bayside, Long Island, by motor twenty-five minutes from the heart of New York City. The whole grounds comprise several acres, of which a very timely vegetable garden forms a good part. The house is at the back of a deep lawn, which terminates in a wooded and rather secluded private beach. The view from the house is magnificent, and across hundreds of square miles of ocean thoroughfare one gets a gray glimpse of the Connecticut shore.

Photography by White, N. Y.

Miss Talmadge at a corner of her lawn. In the distance the quiet waters of Great South Bay, an inlet of Long Island Sound.

Here is a most incredible situation. This fellow is petted by Norma Talmadge—and still he's a crab.

Miss Talmadge's golf practice court, in which the actress is making a careful study of driving.
She wasn't Olive Thomas, she was Mrs. Jack Pickford. "It's Rather Awful," she said.

"My Two Brothers are in it, too. And Jack—"

She paused; then she lifted her head, and those rather wonderful, light blue eyes of her tried to smile.

"I'm Glad He—They are Fighting in it." She's a Matter-of-fact Even to Try to Impress you. She Told Me She Hoped to Have Some Real Parts To Play; something More than Sisp Ingenues. "I Might Just As Well Go Back on the Stage, if They Won't Give Me Bigger Things to Do In the Movies. It's All Work-work-work Out in California; and One likes to Feel One's Done Something To Show for it." She Showed me Some Still's for her New Picture; she Was Taking them with her—"To Show Jack, in N. Y."

"Toto" is Seven Reels, and Olive Plays a Boy In Some of it. "This is the First Real Thing I've Ever Done, I Think. I Hope They'll Like it." (This Means You) "I Want them To Take my Work in it Seriously, critically—" Yes, she's the Same Olive Who was in the Follies, Where Every Girl Knows That she May Fill her Role Indifferently, But Not her Stockings. Olive, you see, Is Making Pictures To Show 'Em That she can Act, too. "At Least," she Concluded, "It Gives me a Chance To Show What I Can Do, maybe That Won't be Much, but I Can Try." You Get So, after a while, You don't Know What she's Saying. "I don't Care," you Think "We can Talk about Pictures Any Old Time. Are they Really Blue—?" Meaning Olive's Eyes.

I SAW Madge Kennedy. She wasn't a Film Star, and I Wasn't An Interviewer. It Was this Way. I Was With Dorothy Gish, and In the Lobby Of the Hotel, we Saw Madge Kennedy. I Hadn't Met her Before; and Neither Had the Gishes. She was Dressed In a Suit of Silver Silk, and She Wore That little Hat With the Pink Flowers That you Saw In "The Fair Pretender." She has the Whitest Skin, and Very Dark Thoughtful Eyes, and Her Quiet Dark Hair Shines—like Jet. Her Husband, Harold Bolster, was There; and Even if I'd Wanted to Interview her, he Wouldn't Have Stood for it. She was Vacationing, she said. Pretty Soon, we all Skook Hands, and she Smiled her Little Crooked Smile At me. And then Mr. Bolster took Mrs. Bolster In to Lunch. When We Went In too, there They Sat. They looked Happy, and They Weren't Bored. And Here's Some Things I Found Out about her—But she Didn't Tell me. She likes Nessolrode Pudding; it's her Favorite Dessert. She loves Blue Violets; and she Can Sing, and Paint, and Draw Cartoons. Madge Kennedy Started Out To Be an Art Student; but She was Sidetracked By Someone Who saw her In Amateur Theatricals—And Told her She should Go on the Stage. And now she's in Love with the Movies.

Miss Kennedy is one of these People you'd like to Meet Again. and Know. I thought I'd Like to See her Again, Myself. So the Next Day I Called her At her Hotel. "Is Miss Kennedy In?" I asked "Miss Kennedy? No," they Reproved. "Mrs. Harold Bolster left this morning."
The Personality Test

With special reference to the experience of Gladys Hulette

By Randolph Bartlett

When a film company discovers that a young woman has screen "possibilities," the next step is to make a test. The aspirant is taken to the studio, advised in the mysteries of make-up for the camera, and coached through several scenes. The resulting film is examined by the powers of yea and nay. If the aspirant photographs well, if her eyes do not look faded and the lines of her face are pleasing, if she carries herself well and has a modicum of dramatic ability, she is engaged.

Immediately she is classified. She is the vampire type, the ingenue type, the leading woman type, the comedy type, or one of not more than half a dozen other arbitrary classifications. That's all the kinds of women there are, in the mind of the average casting director. She looks like an ingenue, therefore she is an ingenue.

Nobody ever heard of such a thing as a personality test. Appearance is everything—character nothing.

Thus it transpires that because a young woman has curls like Mary Pickford's, or eyes like Norma Talmadge's or a nose like Pauline Frederick's, she is sentenced for the remainder of her unnatural screen existence to appear in plays approximating those in which those stars have made their successes. Perhaps the girl with the Talmadge eyes has all the instincts required of a leading woman for Charlie Chaplin, but those instincts have to be suppressed in the interest of precedent.

So for the benefit of producers, I offer this suggestion, without fee—that a new functionary be installed to make personality tests of players. It is a position of the highest responsibility, calling for unusual intelligence and understanding of character, sympathy with ambition, insight into motives. He would have to be a person who never even heard of the tradition that a man with a black moustache is a villain and a girl with a pout is an ingenue. He would have to possess, in a great measure, the qualities of a professor of applied psychology. But his report and recommendations would be of vastly greater importance in the building of the career of a star than the mere screen test of the young woman's physiology. For, little by little, we are beginning to understand that not what a player looks like, but what he or she is in his own mind, is what determines the effect of his acting for the screen. The shadow on the screen is no more surface thing, but a living entity, which is why so many pictures are bad, because they compel players to enact roles which they...
cannot feel, and with which they have no sympathy.

Take it or leave it.

What I started to do was write something of the personality of Miss Gladys Hulette. A brief chat with that small person revealed an individuality so entirely different from that which I had encountered in contemplating the productions in which she appeared, that I could not resist offering this gratuitous piece of advice—a harmless pastime.

The Hulette of the Pathé and Thanhouser pictures is, ordinarily, a Blighted Being. It is easy to understand how this came about. The piquant Hulette face, in quiet moments, is of a seriousness that approaches a frown. Her dark grey eyes are intent, questioning.

"Dramatic ingénue!" exclaims the casting director, and the matter is decided for all time. But even so casual a student of personality as myself could see that there was no real gravity in that half frown. It is the gravity of the young fox terrier, about to hurl himself into a spasm of joyous frolic. And they wouldn't let little Miss Hulette frolic. They wanted her to be tragic—they wanted to capitalize that frown, which wasn't a frown at all, but a quizzical attitude toward the world at large. It is not yet too late for Miss Hulette to be developed into one of the greatest play-girls of pictures.

Not too late by any means—for although this five feet, four inches of slender girl has been before the public for quite a while, that is about all the time there has been any such person. She was the original Tytlyl in the New Theatre production of Maeterlinck's fantasy, "The Blue Bird," recently done into pictures by Maurice Tourneur. She was with De Wolf Hopper in his "teeth" revival of "Wang." She was in the companies that supported Nazimova and Kalich. Four years ago she joined Edison, went thence to Thanhouser, and concluded with Pathé. It is quite a career for a little girl, and yet she is quite grown up after all, for is she not the wife of William Parke, Jr., erstwhile a member of her company, but now an aviator in the American forces somewhere in United States of Europe?

Miss Hulette when she played with De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

I Am THE GUN IN THE DRAWER

I AM The Gun in the Drawer.
I am the Defaulter's back door, the Hero's loud moment, little Willie's accident, the lock on the Ingenue's honor, the playwright's stupid solution, the Director's easy way out, the sure cure for Over-Footage.
I was in the first Motion Picture, and now
I am liable to appear anywhere.
I am the goddamnest excuse for real drama on the screen—
—but they need me in France,
and if someone will only send me across
I may get a Hun or two
and then the sore world may forget that I ever was
The Gun in the Drawer.
Cheating the Animals

Marie Walcamp is not at the present time in the market for wild animal serials, because—

It was Fourth of July out in the little town of Dennison, Ohio, and the citizens were preparing for a grand and glorious time. One of the principal events scheduled for the day was a children’s cake walking contest, to be held in “The Park,” the largest entertainment hall in the little town.

Some of the youngsters were stricken with stage fright and set up a dismal howling when their numbers were hung up. But among the throng was one little golden-haired creature of five years of age who was in her element. She meant to have that cake and enjoy every minute of the earning of it.

She did!

The winner was none other than Marie Walcamp, known to fame, at present, as the Universal daredevil on the films. That was her first public appearance, and it was distinguished by the same sang froid in the face of a crisis that she has since shown in countless situations fraught with real, red danger.

Again it was Fourth of July. And this day was celebrated in every capital of the Allied world for the forces of liberty, the triumph of which the day celebrates, were arranged against oppression. It was the year 1918. Again there was a contest. But this time it was no child’s work. It was a contest between girl and beast. The girl was Marie Walcamp and the beast, Kaiser Leo, who was playing the villain role in a little private Vendetta of his own founded on “The Lion’s Claws.”

Kaiser Leo had become unmanageably wild the day before the Fourth, when cheated out of a nice juicy human meal. Marie and a child of four had been rescued just in time. Thus Leo was blind mad.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by “The Lion’s Claws” company in working overtime. All hands were tired and Kaiser Leo, smarting under hunger and restriction, saw the chance he had been waiting for when he and three other lions were supposed to run over a log behind which Miss Walcamp was hiding out in terror. Kaiser was the last of the four and he saw Marie as he jumped over her. Turning like lightning he pounced on the now really terrified girl and before the guard, who always has his gun trained on the wild animal cage, could fire, he had dug his claws deep into Miss Walcamp’s left shoulder.

Fortunately for the serial the scenes showing the birthmarks of the lion’s claws called for in the script had already been taken. Miss Walcamp’s shoulder will not bear exposure to the camera for some time. Incidentally Miss Walcamp has lost her taste for animal adventure. She countermanded the next serial, and Elliott J. Clawson was called in to write a serial around a woman secret service operative. And there are no animals in it.
RIDDLE GAWNE

His was a soul of Hatred, with all mankind his enemy.
But—in the shape of a woman—came faith reborn.

By Gerald C. Duffy

JEFFERSON GAWNE opened the door slowly, silently, and stepped into the blackness of the unlighted room. Almost instinctively his hand slipped down to his holster and he stood motionless. Not the slightest sound disturbed the heavy silence—nothing to indicate that he was not alone.

And yet Gawne knew that he was not alone. He knew, as though he could see, that somewhere within those same four walls there was another person. At least, his brother must be there. Less than fifteen minutes before they had parted in front of the bunkhouse and Wesley had told him to wait while he ran to the house; that he would be right back. There had been a light in the house then; they had seen it from where they stood. The bunkhouse was situated a fairly good distance from the ranch-house, but there was nothing between the two to obstruct the vision. Gawne had watched and seen the flood of light silhouette his brother’s form against the blackness of the night as he had entered through the door. He had waited. For a moment he had turned away to knock the ashes from his pipe against the bunkhouse wall. And, when he had turned back, the house was in darkness. He had heard nothing, although it was possible that, with the distance and the sound of his pipe rapping against the wall, he would not have heard a noise had there been one.

Yet why should the light in his brother’s home be gone? His wife and little Jane were there. Wesley had said nothing of bringing them. He had waited longer in the thought that his brother might be approaching, but he had not come. And then, muffled by the soft grass of the prairie, he had heard a faint sound of hoof beats. They had grown fainter and finally had ceased entirely. Jefferson Gawne had known that they could not have been his brother’s horse for he was standing but a few feet away. He had started toward the house on a slow run.
Harkless home loomed into view, the suspense broke. It happened that they both looked toward each other at the same moment. Their eyes met. Kathleen laughed. And Gawne, without knowing what he was doing, and astonishing himself by it, broke into a laugh also. That was the beginning.

The next thing of importance in Gawne's career occurred a week later. "Riddle" Gawne was standing in front of the bunkhouse brushing his clothes with an old broom, when he heard a horse approaching at a gallop, and, looking up, was surprised to see Kathleen Harkless. She drew up beside him and dismounted. "I came to see—Jane?" she announced.

"I reckon she'll be glad to know you," Gawne replied. "She don't see much of women, an' I guess she misses 'em a bit. It aint her fault she was born to wear dresses; it's more like her hard luck. Yes ma'am, I reckon she'll shake your hand aplenty."

But if Kathleen came to see Jane, she accomplished something further—something that no one else had been able to do in all of the fifteen years of his changed life. She met, for the first time, Jefferson Gawne. She solved the riddle. And Gawne himself, it was, who unravelled the mystery. Perhaps it was something in her expression when she asked him innocently why he was looking so hard. Whatever the cause, he told. He related the story from beginning to end, and finished with the words: "And now, by God, the world is goin' to pay. If God don't right the devil's wrongs I'm goin' to do the job for him."

There was a heavy silence when he stopped talking. Gawne watched Kathleen and he saw that she understood. But then, when she apparently had thought it over carefully, she glared into his eyes unwaveringly and, with a note of accusation in her voice, she said:

"Jefferson Gawne, you admit that you have lived to hate two people, but because of the sins of one man and one woman—why hate the world? Tell me, is that fair?"

"I aint arguin' ma'am; I'm listenin'" was his only answer.

And Kathleen continued. But she could get no further comment from Gawne. He knew that her words were having their effect upon him, but he dared not to admit it, even to himself. So, when she left, she did not know the turmoil that she had started in his soul.

It was this moment, when Kathleen turned her back and put her foot in her stirrup to leave, that Gawne experienced an emotion which his heart had never felt. It was so new, so strange, that he knew not what it meant; but it was at that moment that the barricaded doors of his soul first sagged to the leaning weight of love. And, as Kathleen's horse disappeared along the trail to the Harkless ranch, one of the punchers, ceasing in surprise for a moment from his chores, murmured to no one in particular: "Doggone, if the boss aint larmin' to whistle purty good!"

But the mist that clouded the unjust hatred in the heart of "Riddle" Gawne, did not in any way veil the impetuous character of the virile man, or hide to the slightest degree the spirit of revenge that raged within him.

Proof of this was evidenced the following morning when Reb Butler, the Sheriff, who administered the law for the benefit of Hame Bozzam, paid Gawne a “business” call.

"I come to jail you for last week's shootin,'" he announced bluntly, but with the tone of one totingly beneath the weight of the duty assigned him to perform. "You shot up Cass an' Paisley an' you're wanted. Bozzam has entered complaint against you."

"This law an' order craze is kinda sudden, aint it?" Gawne questioned half-smiling.

"It may be sudden," retorted Butler, "but I'm takin' you dead or livin'—whichever you prefer."

And Gawne rode back to Bozzam City with the sheriff, but the sight, as Bozzam saw it from his porch, was just a little different from the one he had expected. For the two drove up before his ranch-house and drew their horses—and the man who should have been the prisoner dismounted first and helped the sheriff, whose hands were bound securely behind his back, from the saddle. He sat him heavily on the steps while Bozzam and his henchmen gazed on in amazement, their anger flashing in their eyes but their hands stilled in fear. When Gawne had mounted again he looked to Bozzam and spoke curtly:

"You can cut down the overhead o' runnin' your peace-lovin' town if you do your own killin', Bozzam!"

The leader of the rustlers and his men frowned sourly but made no move. But in the door stood another who had been loyal to the Bozzam outfit for many years—so many, in fact, that she was beginning to tire of the life—and her expression was different. She was Blanche Dillon, a former dance-hall girl, whose charms had so attracted Bozzam that he had caused her to abandon the dance-hall in favor of a position as his “house-keeper.” As Gawne spoke, and she regarded with a sneer the manner in which his fearless words cowed Bozzam and the others, a look of admiration crept into her eyes and she smiled a little as she saw him ride triumphantly away.

But Gawne did not ride far. When he was starting along the trail back to the Diamond Bar, and his form was silhouetted sharp against the sky, there were eyes that followed carefully his course. They were the eyes of Nigger Paisley, the victim of the shoot- (Continued on page 109)
Early to Breakfast

I WAS sure I had mistaken the time for my appointment. It was the hour when early typists are hanging up their hats in the office and late parties are rolling home in taxis and most leading men are sleeping the sleep of the just entertainer. But Taylor Holmes met me before the breakfast room of his hotel without the suspicion of a yawn and with the brisk manner of one who has been up for hours. I said something apologetic about getting there at dawn.

"What do you mean, dawn?" he asked in evident amazement. "I wouldn't know how to get through the day if I began it any later. There is little enough time as it is."

"Do you always have interviews before breakfast?" I inquired, admiringly.

He fixed me with a quizzical gaze. "My dear young lady," he began paternally. "My breakfast is a dim memory of the past. It's obvious that you haven't had yours. Come right in and have a grape-fruit."

"But I've had a grape-fruit," I protested.

"You haven't had one of these," he insisted. "They are from Florida and like nothing else in the world." And in the midst of a discussion of Florida versus California citrus fruits, we compromised on coffee and interesting little rolls.

He has always had the early ris-

Through his earlier years on the stage Mr. Holmes succeeded in evading the motion picture — and then along came some characters that he found irresistible. Above, as Lord Dawlish, in "Uneasy Money." At right, as T. Boggs Johns, in "A Pair of Sixes."

As far as I could gather, his life has always been one three-ring circus of activity. He gave me a typical instance of his experiences in Chicago which he evidently considered in the light of a summer's vacation.

"I was working out at the Essanay plant," he told me, "when the opportunity came along to play the leading role in 'Seven Chances.' I would take a few scenes on the lot in the morning, roar into town for the matinee, and sometimes rush back for an extra scene between that and the evening performance. I used to snatch food and sleep between the theater and the stage. I learned to sleep standing up," he told me proudly and illustrated with one eye open like a benevolent stork.

All this action he has put himself into his own career which began very calmly. Without this determination to "start something" he might today be a placid young attorney in a New Jersey law office. He belonged to a deeply conservative family which had Presbyterian prejudices against the stage. The one exception
Discover: "Efficiency Edgar's Courtship" was not so important in being Taylor Holmes' first picture as it was a genial satire on his own self.

By Dorothy Allison

Taylor Holmes' life has always been a three-ring circus of activity. The world is so full of a number of things that it doesn't pay one, he believes, to oversleep. Above—in "A Pair of Sixes" they made to this general disapproval was Shakespeare, so the young aspiring actor went in strong for Shakespeare societies, playing everything from Falstaff to Romeo. The temptation for real experience was too great however, and he seized the first opportunity that offered itself,—a chance to give imitation in vaudeville!

It was the real cameo of his life—his inception into the real limelight. Like your father brags about the first shipment of corrugated whatnots shipped from his factory, Mr. Holmes boasts of his advent into Gotham.

"I was hungry that first day I landed there," says Mr. Holmes. "Oh, I guess I had funds enough for a snack, all right. But I landed there in a hurry and hadn't shaved, nor eaten. Yet I faced a prominent Broadway producer. He dared me to make him laugh. He said if I could he would give me a try-out in vaudeville.

"I'm too hungry and tired right now to make you burst right out," I told him, "but I can produce a first rate snicker."

And he did.

I have never seen any of Mr. Holmes' imitations but I should like to. He has a rare gift of mimicry which he uses unconsciously in his conversation. "I met Brown on the street today and he said—" he will begin and instantly he is Brown with all Brown's tricks of voice and manner.

The vaudeville experience brought him to his career on the legitimate stage which culminated in the wildly popular "Bunker Bean." Through these years he had successfully evaded the films because of a prejudice as deep as that of his parents before him. This was a relic of the days when theatrical managers would have in their contracts a clause forbidding their actors to work for the screen for fear of losing prestige. These dark ages were cleared for Mr. Holmes by the Essanay Company.

"They came after me with scenarios that I couldn't resist," he told me. "All my life I have wanted to play characters like 'Efficiency Edgar' and 'A Small Town Guy'. After my first experience I liked the work for its own sake. And now, whatever else I may be doing, my screen work will come first."

He is thrilled by all forms of comedy from custard pie to George Bernard Shaw and he has a really scholarly knowledge of the history of the drama on which he bases his very interesting theories. He's to do a number of pictures for 'Triangle—under a three-year contract.
That is, she will make two pictures grow where one grew before.

GERALDINE FARRAR has never made more than three pictures in a season, so far, but this year she will do six for Goldwyn; all, according to present plans, laid interiorly in the Eastern studios. But not exteriorly. Miss Farrar went to Wyoming in mid-July to get exteriors for her second picture, "The Hellcat," a Western drama by Willard Mack, in which the Metropolitan prima donna plays a dance-hall girl in a cow camp.

She plans to complete four Goldwyn pictures this autumn, before the opening of the opera season; and two next Spring. The personnel of her company will probably change, to a certain extent, with each picture.
Why-Do-They Do-It

THIS is YOUR Department. Jump right in with your contribution. What have you seen, in the past month, which was stupid, unlife-like, ridiculous or merely enraging? Do not generalize; confide your remarks to specific instances of absurdities in pictures you have seen. Your observation will be listed among the indictments of carelessness on the part of the actor, author or director.

An Eye for a Pie

IN “Lend me Your Name,” Harold Lockwood, as the Bogus Earl, was shown at a distance of about two blocks from a mansion, upon a windowsill of which rested two freshly baked pies. It was either a case of mental telepathy or double sense of smell which enabled Harold to ascertain the exact location of aforesaid pies. Anyone must have some eyesight to see such small objects at such a distance, eh what?

Jack Huepper, Milwaukee, Wis.

Holy Boy—Bring a Level!

IN “Come Through,” didn’t I spy a level street in a Montana mining town? And did a Montana mining town ever have a level street?

Yes, Clara, it does in Hollywood.


A Heavy Car

IN “Up the Road with Sally” an auto is driven swiftly down a grade towards a garage. Just in front of its destination the car stops so suddenly that everyone is beginning to wonder if someone has been run down. But no, the driver (in nightie and slippers) jumps out in the mud and rain and takes a look at his gasoline gauge, which shows “no gas” as the reason for the car being “stalled.” The driver bravely pushed the car to the garage. At the rate of speed the car was going it could have coasted ten feet more into the garage—but perhaps that wouldn't have been to the director's taste.

Same picture. Time, about nine o’clock in the morning! Sallie (Constance Talmadge) drives to her aunt’s mansion, goes directly to the latter’s bedroom, where Sallie’s uncle had died late the day before, and as she enters the door registers surprise, and exclamations (as per sub-title), “Oh, Auntie, you have had your room all done over in pink.” Think of it, all done over in pink while auntie was snoozing. Besides being a record job on the part of the trimmers, wasn't it somewhat callous of Auntie to begin alterations almost the minute hubby had departed “for regions unknown.”


Scientists, Attention!

I HAVE made a most wonderful discovery that will astonish all the world. You have, no doubt, heard of the rightly famous jumping bean, but it remains for me to announce to you that I have discovered jumping—books!!

Prove it to you? Well, you just go to see “The Seal of Silence” when it comes to your home town and you will be convinced, for in the different stages of a closeup in the Doctor’s living-room some books on the library-table are seen to change their position three distinct times in about thirty seconds! Before the closeup they are lying with the back (the title back) uppermost in a solidly row, shoulder to shoulder. Then when the closeup is shot some of them have jumped to a different position, and then when the camera is brought back to its normal position they have changed again.

Some books! Maybe they were books on St. Vitus' dance, eh?

R. E. Larson, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Maybe It was a Borrowed Church

I SAW Wm. S. Hart in “Dakota Dan” the other night, and I noticed Walt Whitman, who played the part of the parson, was dressed as a Catholic priest. Later on, there was shown a close-up of the church and, behold, the bulletin-board had written on it, “M. E. Church.” Get the idea?

H. C. P., San Antonio, Texas.

Mixed Drinks

I N “The Lesson” I noticed that the soda clerk made two sodas, one dark as though of chocolate or strawberry, and one light as though it was pineapple or lemon. The clerk passed them over the counter, the dark to the man and the light to Norma Talmadge. Next flash it showed a front view of them and they both had light sodas. How queer!

Another incident in the same play was in the wedding scene. After the marriage had taken place the bride threw her bouquet down-stairs to the people. After the scramble was over you can imagine how the bouquet looked. Just a few flowers left. When the bride and groom came down-stairs, again we could see the same bouquet, but, my goodness, where did all the flowers come from? S. funny, how they got there, isn’t it?

-H. S., Chicago.

A Dust Bath, Perhaps!

I SAW something that struck me as rather foolish in “The Painted Madonna.” Raden, the villain of the piece, comes in out of a downpour of rain, takes his coat off in front of the fire-place and shakes it—and although the coat is thoroughly drenched, or supposed to be, clouds of dust issue from the garment. Many people noticed it besides myself and joked about it.

Rose Cox, Tucson, Ariz.
Samson Again

I N "Bluffing Father," a Billie Rhodes comedy, when the moving people come to take away the furniture which has been piled up against the door on the inside, and the man try to get in, they pound the door with such force that the walls tremble and shake and pictures on the walls also move and shake.

Pretty strong men! One of them should be able to carry a piano all by himself.

M. M. S., Toronto, Canada.

Ever Been on a Modern Farm?

W E have to pardon a good many things in comedies but sometimes directors do go to the limit. In "A Rural Riot," a L-KO two-reeler, the city "vamp" emerges from an auto wreck resembling Eve without her Adam. After accepting the hospitality of a farmhouse she kidnaps Hughie Mack and returns to the city wearing a smart, tailored suit. Where, ye Christian director, oh, where came that suit which was certainly the product of some fashionable modiste? Surely not from the rustic community pictured.

LLEWELLYN LCTMAN, Duluth, Minn.

Say—You Doug!

I N "Say, Young Fellow," where did the "Young Fellow" obtain the cap and two suitcases and get away with it, when he saw him arrive on the train, hatless and empty-handed, so that he could do some acrobatic stunts on the high shoulders of the Pullman seats?

When did "Jane" change from her pretty white party dress to her pretty black taffeta dress, when we are told and shown that "Clay and the girl were missing last night," and the inference is that they were nabbed when going from the party?

Who censors the spelling of the subtitles, and permits an extra e in "judgment," and

Why should a man with a Yale diploma whistle the melody of "Fair Harvard," otherwise known (but not to Yale men) as "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms?"

Of course we admit, that if he had whistled the Yale song, "Bright College Years," which has the misfortune to be known to the rest of the world as "Die Wacht Am Rhein," which certainly could not have gained the confidence of even "Miss Matilda," he would have been jailed for a German spy, and the story have a different ending.

Yours truly,

A. B. ROBERTS, Milwaukee.

Century Plants, Perhaps

R ECENTLY I saw Earle Williams in "The Seal of Silence."

One of the men who admires the doctor's assistant brings her a bouquet of flowers.

Three years elapse and the same bouquet remains in the same place.

Are they supposed to be real flowers or is it the style to bring artificial flowers to the girl?

I wonder what they put in the water to make flowers last three years.

M. L. L., St. Louis, Mo.

Light on Auto Lights

I N "Mile-a-Minute Kendall," featuring Jack Pickford and Louise Huff and produced by the Paramount, there was an "old time" automobile. It represented an old fashioned car excepted for the fact that it carried the latest model of the Ford side lamps. In the early days of the automobile no sidelanders were carried and when side lamps first came into style they were not fitted with the latest style of "none glimmer" lens and were not so nicely shaped as they are now.

SEPH WARD, Paris, Ontario.

This and That

J UST recently I saw Douglas Fairbanks in "The Half-breed." Very good show, indeed! But why, may I ask, did Doug wear a big thick fur cap when everything else indicated that it was midsummer? Also, Jewel Carmen enters the house, from a peaceful, sunny outdoors, and standing still a minute, her hair is wildly agitated as if a terrific gale were blowing!

Why, oh why, in a good many pictures, just as the hero is about to clasp the heroine to his manly bosom in the kiss of betrothal, the lady's hand will creep up around the manly one's shoulder, and if it be her left hand we see, nine cases out of ten, a big diamond solitaire will be planted on her fourth finger. Pretty quick work, that! Also do young men who are about to pop the question usually carry engagement rings around with them? Just 'sposing they weren't accepted, what would happen?

"PUZZLED," Devon, Penna.

Oh, Boy!

I N the "Biggest Show on Earth," Enid Bennett is entertained in a home where even the mention of a circus shocked the "lady of the house" and caused her 'most nervous prostration. But—

Oh, Boy! A close-up of Enid (taken during discussion) showed her reading one of those shocking popular magazines.

JANUS, New Castle, Penna.

An Apt Student

I N "A Turn of the Card," Jack Kerrigan, as the "green" westerner, attempts to drive an auto although he knows nothing about driving one, with the result that he and his fair companion are both thrown into the ditch. So far, very good. Not fifteen minutes later, as per scenario, we see the hero swinging the massive car up the driveway of the heroine's mansion, quite as though he were a close relative of Barney Oldfield.

C. B. W., Somerville, Mass.
A Refugee From Russia

Hedda Nova is the daughter of a revolutionist. And she's hiding—before the camera.

HEDDA NOVA ran her long white fingers through the fur of her long white wolfhound. "Ah, the poor Russia!" she sighed esoterically. "So torn-up now, it is pitiable. Some day I'm going back to Russia.

"That is why I do not want my identity known," she pursued; "if they found out I was Hedawiga M——, the news might get to Russia and enemies of my family would recognize me and——well——things might not go so well for me and others I know."

If you can remember the name of the first Revolutionary Cabinet of Russia, and can pronounce his name——but you couldn't pronounce it. Thus the identity of Hedda Nova's father and Hedda Nova must remain a mystery for the duration of the war at least.

She was born in Odessa, Russia, almost twenty-one years ago. Her father was a manufacturer of pianos and had homes in Odessa, Moscow, and Petrograd——so quite naturally little Hedawiga developed dramatic talent at a very early age. She was educated in a German convent; she lived in Paris for a while; then in St. Petersburg, finally making her way home to Odessa. Then came—the war. The inevitable disruption of home ties: her brother, fighting for Russia, was killed in battle; her father began to have mysterious affiliations. . . .

Then it was that Hedda left her home to go to London; and from London to New York, where she became associated with motion pictures. Miss Nova appeared in Lubin photoplays; for Edgar Lewis in "The Bar Sinister"; and finally, she joined forces with Vitagraph.

She is now the star of a serial, "The Woman in the Web." Miss Nova has not yet mastered the English tongue, but she is trying very hard. It is to be hoped that she will retain always her delightful accent, although it doesn't help her on the screen. But so long as she continues her silver-sheet appearances, there will be interviewers sent to interview her and——well, the accent is lovely!

"Hedawiga M——" is the way she whispers her real name. The title of the wolfhound is unpronounceable.
Little Miss Aoki is all the more charming in her Japanese dress since she has become thoroughly Americanized.

An American From Tokio

Whatever her name may sound like, we pronounce her to be thoroughly charming

We were sure it was Su-ru O-key, pronounced with the accent on the two first syllables. And we went on calling her that, never dreaming that it was all wrong. Until we heard that Sessue Hayakawa wasn't that at all, but Su-sie—oh, something. And that discouraged us for the other. That's why we argue that Tsuru is a popular personality in pictures. Hard on the ears, but easy on the eyes. Despite the fact that we can't pronounce her name, regardless of all our mispronunciations and tongue-twistings, we go to see her.

Little Miss Aoki is all the more charming in her Japanese dress since she has become thoroughly Americanized. Just as her familiarity with the American dances has enabled her to do the popular dances of the Occident gracefully.

Born in Tokio, she came to America with her uncle, Otto Kawakami, a Japanese actor of reputation, who placed her in a convent at Pasadena, Cal. She began her stage career with the Scovell Juvenile Stock Company of California in "A Daughter of Isis." Later she starred in a Majestic picture, "The Oath of O'Tsuru San," and soon after joined the New York Motion Picture forces under Tom Ince. Miss Aoki played in many of the Hayakawa Lasky pictures, and when the talented Jap formed his own company she left to continue in his support.

The Answer Man tells curious film followers every month that Tsuru Aoki is in private life Mrs. Sessue Hayakawa.

In private life she is Mrs. Sessue Hayakawa.
For a long time Photoplay Magazine has called attention to the frailty, the mortality — so to speak — of the best of our film plays. A great spoken drama lives from generation to generation; so does a book; yet works of genius on the screen — and there have been a few of these — have lived a life of months, instead of years.

There have been announced for the coming year a number of reissues. One of the biggest producing firms has listed a large group of these among its most important subjects. The biggest single exhibitor in New York City has dipped back for his comedies into the favorites of several seasons ago.

These fellows are starting something — and that “something” is a determination to give enduring live to photoplays that ought to endure.

We cannot exaggerate the importance of this movement, nor give it, in a careful manner, too much encouragement. The only incentive that an artist ever has for the expenditure of his utmost effort, his vitality — his very soul — is the thought that his work will live on, and on. Here, after ages of quick extinguishment, is possible immortality for the actor. Financial reward, however great, has never been sole fuel for the fires of genius. Were photoplays always to be as transient as they have been, a director with the heavenly fire of Shakespeare would be as mortal as the voice of Edwin Booth. Reissues are the first chapter in the book of permanent and master photoplays.

A Thought For Today

A Thought For Today

Germany, which has made a specialty of stealing other men’s ideas and perfecting them, is going to fight the battle of peace with the photoplay — among other things.

Her propaganda of commerce and ingratia- tion is going to be even more insidious than her propaganda of spy-raising and money-gathering. These films are not going to bear German labels — oh, no!

After the war the screen is one of the doors through which beaten Prussia will endeavor to sneak piously and greedily upon an abhorring world.

We can make peace films, and trade films, too. It is a thought for today. We may have to put it to work tomorrow.

“IT’S AN ILL WIND——”

The photoplay in its earliest years gave the cheap travelling theatrical attraction a very hard punch in the pantry. A season or two ago it sent it down for the final count, and removed the No. 3, 4 and 5 road company from the country forever.

The new railroad rates give the photoplay still another advantage over the spoken drama. Quite justly, the railroad administration has refused to discriminate with reduced rates in favor of traveling theatrical troupes this year. Indeed it could pursue no other course.

For most of the shows, railroad fares are now absolutely prohibitive. In some Eastern states, where fair-sized “stands” are close together, travelling will be done by automobile except in the severest weather. But of course this is practicable only in a comparatively small corner of the country. For the rest, there will be the visits of distinguished stars — and motion pictures.

In 1918-19, and we dare say in the years to come, the screen must be the bread-and-butter, the backbone and mainstay of drama, to the American people.

Let us not be pinheaded enough to “crow” over this exigency of the theatre, which once considered the photoplay its poor relation. Rather, let us realize our real duty as well as our opportunity: the duty of constantly providing cheerful, healthy, artistic relaxation for the mighty nation on whose shoulders the burden of the world has been laid.

In that spirit, let’s go to it!

An Optic O. K. From Dr. Bahn

If motion pictures hurt your eyes, see an oculist.

It means that you need spectacles or eye-treatment, says Dr. A. C. Bahn of New Orleans, in the Chicago Tribune — not that the movies are hurting you. Dr. Bahn, continuing, avers that a combination of proper projection, well-ventilated theatre and average good music is not only entirely harmless to any eyes in proper focus, but is actually beneficial to the general health.

Quoting the doctor: “If moving pictures in moderation cause ocular discomfort, it is because the eyes are not right. A person with normal vision should be able to enjoy at least four sittings of one and one-half hours each week, with no eye discomfort whatever.

“In looking at motion pictures one should not stare at any one object, but should try to look at the screen as a whole, or from point to point on it.”

The Great Trek

A season or two ago the abandonment of Los Angeles as a film producing center was seriously considered by various film manufacturers who
had suffered there at the hands of certain unappreciative private citizens and public officials.
In all probability the coming winter will see Los Angeles the absolute and complete capital of film production.  
A matter of coal.  
Coal must be reserved exclusively — this winter, in the East — for warming homes and supplying energy to necessary productions that are essentially resident. In Los Angeles there are sunshine and water-power electricity.  
The Great Trek — the biggest in the history of the industry — is now on.  
By the first of December almost every concern will have concentrated all of its studio activities in Southern California; and, as the executive offices must per necessity remain in New York, the film magnates will be in for a winter of transcontinental commuting.

Here Was A Quiet One!  
A few years ago any man reporting the secret making and the secret exhibition of a really big motion picture, under the highest auspices, would have been ordered to "tell it to the Marines.

Nowadays anybody who said "tell it to the Marines," in any derisive fashion whatever, would be kicked off the front stoop. The Marines have come out of their oblivion and stand in the first rank of the glorious.  
And motion pictures have become so mighty that a really big one can be made and put across — in the fashion intended — without the help or even the knowledge of any press agent.  
Such a picture has been made — was made, more than a year ago.  
It was called "Liberty," and was the first screen product of The Committee on Public Information. David Wark Griffith is said to have been the director.  
This film was sent to Russia to be generally shown, in the custody of a theatrical agent colloquially known as "Whispering" Smith. Its subject-matter was the career of an immigrant, and showed him arriving at Ellis Island, in New York harbor, and his eventual winning of economic freedom and a competence in the American West — in a word, the rise of a slave of autocracy to manhood under the benign sun of democracy.

"The Finger of Justice."  
Commissioner of Licenses Gilchrist, of the City of New York, banned "The Finger of Justice."  
Rev. Dr. Smith's exhibition of the social evil in the guise of a moral crusade.
Good work.  
The pre-eminent requisite of an American film is health. We do not wish it to be namby-pamby, or nasty-nice. We wish it to be factful, strong — and healthy.

Any parade of vice, morbidity, criminology or pessimism is not healthy, whatever the purpose of the exhibition.  
Preachers as well as producers ought to learn this lesson.  
And they will.

"Walk" The shoemaker must stick to his Funny! last, even though he is selling liberty bonds.

One of the Great Trio who went east from Cellufornia to assist the government in its mighty campaign for freedom funds was the most famous comedian in the world. But as those who know him know, his antic fit is donned and doffed with his grease-paint; in other whiles he is a pensive, rather sombre young man of artistic instinct and serious viewpoint. So, the person who soberly harangued a great crowd in New York was not Charlie Chaplin, but Charles Spencer Chaplin, And the harangue, while sincere and forceful, was no more electric than the speech of a capable four-minute-man. Suddenly a hoarse voice in the distance yelled "walk-funny!" Charles Spencer paused one agonizing moment — then died on the altar of liberty. Charlie "walked funny," and after the laughter the subscriptions came in thousands and tens of thousands.

Lila Lee—and Truthful Publicity.  
Paramount heralds the approach of an astounding new star, one Lila Lee, a young girl whose extraordinary antecedents promise an art as rare as it is exotic. No living woman has emerged from such strange circumstances of life and parentage. Her father, a follower of Rasputin and an adherent of the old Russian regime, was sent with the Czar into exile. Her mother, a Princess who was also a revolutionist, died a heroine of the Battalion of Death on the Western front. The child herself was captured and taken to Germany, and after appalling adventures escaped to Sweden and made her way to America as a stowaway. Her Russian name is unpronounceable, so—

Now there is the regulation scheme to get Lila across with the boobs in good snappy fashion.
But alas! Mr. Zukor and his voice-in-the-wilderness, John Flynn, are not the least bit Foxy. They have no imagination. They are simply telling the truth about Lila Lee — that she was a fascinating little vaudeville personage called "Cuddles," that Mr. Lasky saw her, and recognized latent dramatic talent, as well as beauty, and gave her a contract; and now they feel sure she will come through.
What a sad, dull pass the movies are coming to when managers and press-agents spring a new star on nothing but the truth!
"THE Screen needs Stories!"
This is the favorite observance of the critic on an inspirationless day, the small-talk of ignoramuses who would uplift the movies, the routine advice to amateur photoplayrighters, the assertion of the producer when invited to give down great truths, the heaviest hammer of the knocker, the actor’s excuse for poor work, and the director’s eternal shout. The remark was first made, probably, about 1910; it has been repeated continually, with small variation or expansion, ever since.

But let’s lift the foot from the throttle, step on the brake, come to a quick though gentle stop and ask ourselves an abrupt and honest question: “Is the greatest need of the screen more stories?”

In one sense of the word, no.
You see, it all depends upon just what you mean by “story.” The common, popular acceptance of it is a good plot; novel if possible, but anyway well-knit, glued together with the mucilage of suspense and arriving at what will be at least a satisfactory conclusion. In that sense of the word, the screen does not need stories.

Our screens today are —too many of them—deserts devoid of life. What the screen does need, and must have, is real human character.
A plot without character is an empty shell, and a plot is the first consideration today.
The literature of the world is not a matter of plot, but of the lives of men and women. Almost every great master of fiction and drama has been very weak in plot, very strong in his understandings of the well-springs of human nature. Thackeray, the greatest English novelist of the Nineteenth Century, had almost no sense of plot at all. Dickens’ plots were immeasurably better—and as an immortalizer of human life he was immeasurably inferior. Shakespeare was so numb in the plot-faculty that almost all of his dramatic schemes were stolen. The corner-stone of Goethe’s fame is his reincarnation of an old folk-legend, “Faust.”

There is nothing so narrow, so conventional, so lifeless, as plot in itself. Consider the love-story, which is the substance of nine-tenths of all dramatic or narrative fiction. There is only one of two endings possible: he gets her, or he doesn’t get her, and in any consideration of the prevailing type of pleasant plays, we may assume that he does. It sometimes takes a whole reel to introduce him, and her. They will clinch in the last two hundred feet of reel five. Only the children, and the simple-minded, are going to be alarmed for a moment by the tangle of complications in reels two, three and four. We know they will come out straight. They always have.

Now for goodness sake, why waste film, and an immeasurable
amount of time, in reels two, three and four at all? There is only one answer; there can be but one answer: to recreate, in shine and shade, the processes and courses of that creature who is bigger than the world, greater than the cold stars, supreme by intellect and soul in the visible universe—the human being. Accident and incident are only momentarily interesting; the little vagaries of human hearts; the fear and tenderness and passion and resolve of woman; the pettiness and greatness, the brutality and spirituality, the weakness and the strength of man—these things, and these alone, are the eternal enchantment of art.

The appeal of humanity on the screen is instant and universal. The average Chinaman never saw any of the surroundings of Charlie Chaplin—yet in his bamboo movie huts on the banks of his yellow rivers he howls with understanding laughter.

Art which is art is nothing more than a selection from life. And life has no plot. It just happens, and as we make the best or the worst of our conditions it is fine or sordid or merely a long mediocrity. The great stories of the world are not the annals of heroes downing villains, or young ladies protecting their virtue, but of men and women rising above or falling victims to the seeds of spiritual decay which are implanted in every one of us. Will Hugo’s “Les Misérables” be remembered as a long and rambling chronicle of events connected with the Napoleonic era—or as the stupendous epic of a self-reclaimed criminal, Jean Valjean? The highest type of comedy is never plot, but the reflexes of one or more regular human beings in difficult situations.

The very best example of man and woman vs. plot that I’ve found this month is a play called

ALL MAN—Vitagraph

It was written by Donn Byrne, and appeared in a weekly under another name. It is screen-directed by Paul Scardon, and stars Harry Morey and Betty Blythe. It is the story of a weary, powerful toiler in a steel-mill, tempted to an easy life of criminal adventure by one we might term a “practical socialist.” Morey in a gambling house meets a woman of great beauty, super-sex, considerable brain, a heart not wholly calloused, and a convict husband. Played by Miss Blythe. What happens is all wrong from the conventional plot standpoint. His leg broken in a safe-blowing accident, Morey is nursed back to health by Blythe, in secret, and then goes to jail to save her. When he comes out he has had enough. She has stood by, and, with a comfortable fortune that she has saved for him, he implores her to marry him and go straight, since her husband has long since died in prison. But does she? She does not. “Why should I kid myself about loving the cows and chickens?” she murmurs—and Morey takes a little country wife to his bosom. A small, sharp, narrow wife of positively venomous virtue. The police officer who put Morey away visits him, and, in some pride, boasts that he, through correction, made him. The wife hears, and the copper realizes that he has spilled enough beans to make a famine in Boston. There is a quick divorce, and a general yoo-hooing on the part of the ultra-sanctimonious community. Then the girl of the world, informed of facts by the thoroughly repentant policeman, realizes that her heart and duty lie together. This is a finely titled story of real life, a morality without mush, a delightful combination of eternal truths and commonplace realities. My one criticism is that the toiler’s turn to criminality is too abrupt.

FOR HUSBANDS ONLY—Jewel

Lois Weber has an insight keener than most of her contemporaries, and it is that insight which makes her take the popular yarn of the chased and chaste young wife and burlesque it. Mildred Harris plays an angel-faced in-
rocen, as devoid of heart and real morale as many a
real-life doll, selected by a roue—enacted with some consi-
derable charm by Lew Cody—as his current or series
adventure. The purpose of Miss Weber’s finely photo-
graphed and elegantly mounted tableaux is to show this
child eternally on the verge of the precipice, but never
falling over. Her feet begin to slip at last, and when the
unsatisfied Don Juan devises a little amateur show in
which the characters are too plainly himself, the lady and
her husband, and the action the complete consummation
of the deviltry he planned but fell down on, we feel quite
sure that the bailed villain will get his revenge: a murder
at home or a scandal in court. In fact the heartless but
scared little girl thinks so, too—until the husband, in the
final footage, confesses that he went to sleep and missed
the whole pantomime! It must be admitted that Chapp-
ing Pollock will like this a lot better than Susie Siwash,
who’s just gotta have a little love at the end; nevertheless,
here is a flippin for your brains, on the screen. As devised,
the trick finish seems a bit light to carry all that went be-
fore.

WE CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING—Aircraft

The finest cast of the year; intelligent detail at once
evicing humanity and good breeding; splendid mounting
and fine direction; a story which is real and characterful.
It is certainly all of these, although the photodrama is by
no means the equal of Rupert Hughes’ novel. It couldn’t
be, for that novel, more than anything else of Hughes, was
didactic and analytical rather than dramatic. The theatric
lapses in Mr. Hughes’ long and patient character studies
have been supplied with a bit of mechanical plot here and
there, and, strange to say, two or three of the author’s
very few sharp spots have been left out altogether in the
transplanting. New York scenes, it seems to me, have
never been so wonderfully reproduced. DeMille’s vision
of the Biltmore Cascades is more than scenery—it might
be that great salon of the dance itself. Kathryn Williams
is the very Charity Cheever of the author’s imagination—
a fine and brainy piece of acting; Elliott Dexter, heavily
impressive as Jim Dyckman; Sylvia Bremer, sensuous
and exquisite as Zada L’Etoile; Wanda Hawley, blondly
prettv as the light-headed Kitty. Theodore Roberts,
Thurston Hall and Raymond Hatton figure in the play,
too. Here the Lasky firm Hooverized its own fire; you’ll
see it acting in these scenes.

TOTON—Triangle

Olive Thomas’ new picture, “Toton,” is the best thing
she has ever done. It is the story of a little French girl
who becomes the more or less conventional model for an
American artist. She marries him, and has a child—but
there the story has only started. The artist is called home
by the death of his mother, and his father, taking advan-
tage of circumstances, persuades the young man to stay
with him, and has lawyers annul the marriage in Paris.
The model eventually dies, but not until her baby, Toton,
has been born, and is entrusted to a friend who is an
Apache. So Toton grows up to impersonate a boy, and be
an Apache; and Toton’s father, growing to middle age
alone, does not marry, but adopts a son. When the war
breaks out that son comes to France with American troops,
and, on leave, searches out his father’s old acquaintances.
He meets Toton the gamin under untoward circumstances
—and the romantic end is in sight. A story well told, with
Miss Thomas in the dual character exhibiting real faculties
of pathos, characterization and emotion. Norman Kerry,
as the artist and then the father, is correspondingly effec-
tive. The direction is Frank Borzage’s, and the story was
written by Catherine Carr. The photography is so good
that it is absolute poetry of vision.

Carmel Myers is both an Oriental and an old-fashioned beauty in
“The Dream Lady,” which starts better than it finishes.

“The Girl from Bohemia” has an especial interest in that it marks
the conclusion of Irene Castle’s present photoplay acting.

In “Cactus Crandall” Roy Stewart turns author as well as actor. The
play is his first.
THE DANGER MARK—Arcaft.

The beauty of Elsie Ferguson is a thing both spiritual and physical, and that combination has been known to upset thrones more surely then revolution. It dominates the Robert Chambers' story named above, even through an uncertain sort of scenario and certainly uninspired direction. This is the story of the disasters attendant upon an inherited taste for liquor, and a plot in which the villain is villainous and the hero more or less heroic. Miss Ferguson makes the best possible use of her situations, and, as we have said, is at once spiritual and physical in her loveliness. Crawford Kent, Mahlon Hamilton, Gertrude McCoy and W. T. Carleton are in the cast.

A PAIR OF CUPIDS—Metro

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in a corking story! I don't say the best they have ever had, for I haven't seen all their plays, but this is certainly the best that has come to my eyes. The problem is the bringing together of a human cash register and an animated doll, who should marry, but won't. Finally the Uncle of one—at the same time guardian of the other—puts a pair of twins from an impecunious family, and surreptitiously slip a twin apiece to the young parties to make them human. He succeeds, but the success is a personal disaster for Uncle, since the twins are kidnapped. The rest of the story shows how an author who knows his business can keep the excitement going after she has said yes. Luther Reed, by this time in all probability an army officer, is responsible for the tale.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Paramount

To put this fulsome old story—a piece of nationally decisive literature—upon the screen required something of the talent and patience of the artisan who can engrave the Lord's Prayer on a sea-shell. And J. Searle Dawley, who scenarioized and directed here, is certainly no shell-worker. He missed the scope of the work almost entirely, principally, I think, by giving literal transcriptions of the stagey old main incidents instead of making any attempt to humanize the realities of a great subject. Jesse Lasky was touched by genius when he ordered Marguerite Clark to play both Eva and Topsy. Miss Clark is satisfactory in both parts, but nothing more. Dawley's grouping and handling of his scenes is poor work indeed. I still think that the laboratory dropped in a reception scene from "The Great Love" under the sub-title "The death of little Eva." It certainly has large, social qualities. Frank Losee gave a good acting performance of Uncle Tom, but he was never the real Uncle Tom, for he was utterly devoid of pathos. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" hasn't been spoiled. It will be done again some day.

THE VAMP—Ince-Paramount

I am not going to speak about a conventional sort of story, but about the recent transfiguration of Enid Bennett. When Miss Bennett first came into pictures she brought cow-eyes, a trembling lip and such outrageous innocence that one longed instinctively for a Keystone pie. But Enid Bennett has quit being a cold plaster saint, and has become a nice warm girl. Her eyes are still wide, but there is a bit of the devil in them now and then; she is still innocent, but she makes her characters appear to know a thing or two; her lips still tremble—but only at the proper time, and at other times they are firm or roguishly smiling. "The Vamp" is just the triumph of Enid Bennett as a human being.

(Continued on page 102)

Lois Weber has an insight keener than most of her contemporaries. Her latest is "For Husbands Only."

"Back to the Woods," with Mabel Normand, is an account of a society girl determined not to have a society husband thrust upon her.

The very best example of man and woman vs. plot to be found this month is a play called "All Man," featuring Harry Morsy.
WHEN the romances of the great war are written, there will be one among them stranger and more picturesque than fiction. It began with the throb of violins in the tango and ended with the beat of drums in a military funeral. It was made up of youth and rhythm and frivolity and sacrifice and the tragedy of the stiff upper lip. Yet the word is not tragedy for its sum total holds something that is far beyond either triumph or disaster.

I met Mrs. Castle in her sunny little study where she was sitting at a huge desk several sizes too big for her. She held out one slim hand in greeting and pushed aside a pile of manuscript with the other. This was the collected data, she told me, on the life of Vernon Castle which she is writing and which she intends to finish before leaving for France. It is to be more of a portrait than a biography, she added earnestly, an intimate impression of the man himself rather than a record of names and dates and places.

After her first greeting, there was none of the restraint that often comes in the presence of bereavement. She speaks of her husband simply and naturally as if it were a relief to put into words the memories with which she has lived for months. Her work with the biography has brought her back to the very beginning of their life together. She told me something about that beginning.

Irene Castle Will
"Carry On"

After completing the biography of her heroic husband, the dancer will go to France

By Dorothy Allison

They had met in New Rochelle when she was Irene Foote without the slightest dream of the stage or of anything beyond the sedately regulated life of a debutante. They had always known that they danced well together but they had never thought of taking it seriously until an incident in Paris opened up new and unexpected possibilities. They were dancing together in a quaint little French cafe when they suddenly realized that everyone else on the floor had stopped and was watching them. As the music ended, the fat little manager rushed out and begged for an encore. "We both felt rather foolish," she
told me, "but he was so very polite and fat and excited that we didn't know how to refuse. We danced there all evening and when he offered us a permanent engagement we took it—for one week. Gradually we began to realize that a profession had been thrust upon us. And soon after we returned home, we found our own country gone mad over dancing and our profession assuming an importance all out of proportion to its frivolous beginning."

Thus they danced their way into the center of the wildest whirl that this country has ever known. It was a brilliant and colorful career ended only by Vernon Castle's enlistment in the Royal Air Force of Canada and his sudden death through a fall from his aeroplane in a Texas camp. Yet, in a sense, it is not ended because of Mrs. Castle's determination to gather up the broken threads and go on bravely alone.

When her book is finished, she starts for France to become a part of one of the "Overseas" divisions that are bringing cheer to the recreation halls in camp.

I took for granted that she would dance for them.

"I am not so sure about the dancing," she answered. "Elsie Janis, who has given such delight over there, writes me that nearly all the stages are about the size of an ordinary table and quite too small for dancing. I may simply devote myself to canteen work or to anything else that turns up. The boys are not critical—I know that from those I have met on this side. Whenever the chaps from Vernon's squadron are in town, they always come to call on me and it helps us both to talk to each other."

You can readily understand how it helps "the boys." She is a joy just to look at in her soft shimmering gray with the grace about her that continually suggests the little bronze by Troubetzkoy. You think of her as the symbol of thousands of devoted and courageous wives whose minds are set in an invincible determination to "carry on" the work which their husbands gave their lives to preserve.

She is giving up a whole lot to "carry on." In her slim indifferent way she has won wide recognition on the silver-sheet—and greater fortune than was hers as a dancer of international popularity.

Through the medium of the movie, she has become a personality to thousands who had never watched her dance. Her career with Pathe began auspiciously with the patriotic serial, "Patria," and she carried on in longer-length Pathe-plays such as "The First Law" and "The Girl from Bohemia," "The Mysterious Client," and "The Hillcrest Mystery."

Mrs. Castle's serials of adventure and movies of mystery will be tamer work for her when she comes back from over there. She once said, you know, that if Pathe didn't pay her for doing it, she'd play in their pictures for nothing, she's so crazy about it. The studio work enabled her to live at home; to spend much of her time in her garden or romping with any one of her ten or twelve dogs. And Irene Castle, a celebrity for her quaint costumes and her clipped hair and her slim grace and her little half-quizical, half-serious half-smile, may not appear before any audience but "the boys" till it's all over, over there.

The English have coined a number of great expressions since August, 1914. Among them is that fierce, fine, tender-strong determination to go on to the end no matter what griefs or deprivations have blocked the way—in the exact phrase, to "carry on." So, Irene Castle will "carry on."

Transfiguration

For two weeks, with the assistance of the Location Man, the Director had been looking for a Type. He wanted a Derelict. No half-starved extra, willing to make up to represent anything for $5.00. He must have an out-of-the-ordinary piece of real human wreckage with a "tragic something" in his face. He had looked vainly at hundreds of unshaven, evil smelling hobos about the city.

Then—they had roused him out early in the morning to go and look at a prospect. The bullet head, unkept hair, scarred, unshaven features, and dirt, dirt, dirt, besides that "tragic something" proclaimed his Type.

He had given the man a dollar and extracted from him a promise to be at the studio at one o'clock that afternoon.

That afternoon—in high spirits—the Director entered the studio lobby and looked around.

Someone detached himself suddenly from a bench and came forward. The Director looked at him. It was his precious Type. But the "tragic something" was missing from his face. His features radiated contentment.

With the dollar, he had achieved a bath, shave, hair-cut, and was even wearing a clean collar!
A Dramatist Who Came Back

Charles T. Dazey, successful retired playwright, turned to the screen at middle age and found new triumphs.

This is the romance of a middle-aged man who had quit.

What is more tragic than the success who has nothing more to succeed at—the man to whom the fruits of triumph are only ashes?

There are a number of dramatists in that condition in America. Their names are household words; some of them have homes in California and some of them have homes in Long Island, and none of them really has to work. But they are not very inspired, now. Their new "successes" have something of an echo about them. They must be very unhappy—really.

A little over three years ago one of the head members of the set of weary successes was Charles T. Dazey, who, when he dies, will probably have "In Old Kentucky" engraved on his granite because he is the author of the one supremely human drama about a horse-race. Dazey was what Dr. Osler would call an old man—not an old man physically, for he was and is about as lively as they make them; but his hair was gray, he no longer had to earn Tuesday's war-bread on Monday, and theatrical history had gathered him for her own. He was so old that he had a son (now Lieut. Frank M. Dazey, U. S. E. F., France) about to graduate from Harvard. Frank was a pretty bright boy, and all of his father's fellow-dramatists on the stage Olympus thought it was an awful thing that a smart man like C. T. should let his son—college-bred, too—fool around a cheap trade like the motion picture business. For Frank went straight to the scenario department of the Vitagraph company. And he was a success!

Old Dr. Faust, according to the immortal and quite un-Prussian Goethe, got hold of a beverage that turned his clock back to 9 a. m. or thereabouts. Frank's entry into the Vitagraph works had exactly that effect on his father. Here was something new to do in the world!

Frank asked his father about some tricky dramatic points in one or two scenarios; he helped him through the ruts—and all of a sudden the young fellow found that

Mr. Dazey, at work on a new photoplay with the trusty little typewriter on which he has personally "ground out" every script. Below—a scene from his "Wolf Lowry."


"Manhattan Madness," which will be reissued as long as there is a demand for the great original successes of Douglas Fairbanks, was written by father and son, together.

That was the day of the short subject, and the elder Dazey's first few essays, anonymously put out, were tworeelers.

Then came a five-reeler that bore his name. His colleagues of the stage thought he was broke, and lamented his reduction to such a dreadful extremity. But he went right on, the "movie" became the photoplay in just a little while, and then—

For two years Charles T. Dazey, absolutely renewing his youth in the fervor of a new and fascinating creation, has written exclusively, continuously and successfully for the screen.

You know his photoplays. Among them are that heroic
Nearly half a dozen of his latest writings, made by various concerns, have not yet been released.

It was no easy thing for the conservative, dyed-in-the-wool veteran of the theatre to turn to the new medium.

Charles T. Dazey wrote his first stage success, a play called "Rustication," more than thirty years ago, while he himself was a Harvard student.

After his graduation, with a degree, he wrote a play called "An American King," successfully produced by James O'Neill at the old Hooley's theatre, in Chicago.

Katie Putnam was a popular star in 1890-91, and Charles T. Dazey a rising young dramatist. She went to him for a play, and he wrote "In Old Kentucky," with what he considered the stellar role of Madge. The manuscript was promptly sent back, with the notation that it was a star play, all right—for a horse. Then began the time-honored premier hard luck of every drama of destiny—nobody wanted it. Finally one Jacob Litt, whose ambitions were his largest asset at that time, took a chance. It made Litt a millionaire, its author independent for life, fortunes for many others, and in ensuing years premier reputations for over twenty young women—among them a hopeful little ingenue named Bessie Barriscale. "In Old Kentucky" ended its twenty-fifth consecutive season last June. It played forty uninterrupted weeks last year.

Mr. Dazey had other successful stage pieces, but space is short, and mention will be made of but one which is more recently familiar: "The Sign of the Rose," in which he collaborated with George Behan.

Mr. Dazey speaks very seriously of what he considers the great evil of the motion picture industry today: the willingness of managers to spend fortunes on salaries and productions, and their unwillingness to pay proportionate prices for the foundation underneath, the story. He says:

"It simply does not pay to put one's best work into photoplays under present conditions. Any good five reel screen play contains the stuff for a stage play or a novel. It is far better to write it in either of these forms, and then, even if a failure on Broadway, picture companies will bid ten times what they would have been willing to pay for an original synopsis, constructed and especially adapted for the screen. At least two of my screen plays I am credibly informed have made for the companies producing them over a quarter of a million each. Whenever a play attains such success as this a fair percentage can and should be paid instead of the few hundred dollars usually given reluctantly and grudgingly."

"One after the other, well known writers like Channing Pollock and others have been driven from the field, or have determined, as in my own case, to write only big special features or serials for which a fair percentage of gross receipts can be secured."

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**Stars of the Screen and Their Stars in the Sky**

_By Ellen Woods_

**Nativity of Maurice Tourneur, Born February 2nd, in France**

Mr. Tourneur has the Zodiacal sign Scorpio on the Eastern horizon at birth, with the Lord (Mars) in his exaltation in Aries, which all indicates that he is and always will be master of the situation, either by might or mind. He is capable in many directions of effort: the mind is penetrating, sharp, and clear; the imagination prolific. He is a philosopher, and is fond of mental battles, in which he is generally victorious. Mr. Tourneur has excellent executive ability; he can govern and lead well. There is a great taste for the military; and if he could stay in one place long enough, he would make a good politician, as he is a "good mixer." I would astrologically advise Mr. Tourneur to look upon the bright side of life. Too much solitude is not good for him, as his mind has a tendency to revert to the past. He must not gamble, take chances in any way, own real estate, nor preach, teach or argue on science, religion, or wife's relations. He should never go into business for himself, but should not be in a subordinate position. He should direct others and be in command. Money has come slow to this native, but by his own making, and he must not expect any legacy on this earth. While Mr. Tourneur is quick tempered, he is also tender hearted and generous.

**Nativity of Miss Pauline Frederick, Born August 12th**

If the hour 3:30 p.m. as given to me is correct, I would say that Miss Frederick's health has not been of the best, since birth. Her constitution is very weak, partially due to too much study. Her brain is active all the time—if she is not studying while awake, she is dreaming while asleep. In short she is a bunch of intellectuality. To quote a French astrologer of the Fifteenth Century, one Nostradamus, "She is Christian, philosopher, poet, physician, all in one." Miss Frederick was born with the Sun and Venus in the Royal sign Leo, with the sign Sagittarius rising at birth, indicating that she came from a long line of kings, her mother being a queen, her father not of the royal line, but a man of letters (this all means in past incarnation). She should never marry nor go into partnership with any one, for there are likely to be separations, which will be unpleasant. She should guard her health, especially her lungs and throat. She should not attempt to keep house, but should live in hotels. Miss Frederick should let her inspirations have full play. In 1918 and 1919 she will, if birth time is given correctly, take many long journeys by land, one of which in the employ of the government on secret matters. Miss Frederick will also have much money and property left to her.
Anita’s War Garden

Not for the lowly potato or string-bean does she labor, but for a bumper crop of fearless soldiers.

By Frances Denton

GARDENING in the souls of soldiers, to reap a crop of strong patriotic purpose, is the chief occupation of a band of devoted American women and girls these days—and one of the most active of these workers is Anita Stewart, dainty screen star. Anita is heart and soul, and hands and feet—and purse—in this labor and has been for more than a year. You will understand why when I tell you what she is doing—as I shall presently.

About a year ago, when Miss Stewart was resting and regaining the strength an attack of typhoid had stolen from her, she spent a great deal of time—and money—travelling, but ultimately returned to her home at Bayshore, Long Island, where she found her closest friend, Virginia Norden, about as busy as a McAdoo. She was, and is, holding down the job of chairman of the “Patriotic Gardeners.”

Started originally to encourage, nay, to insist upon, the raising of potatoes and things, this particular organization has expanded its field of operations until now it “mothers” all of the selective service boys in the Bayshore district—and tills their souls while it provides them comforts.

Well, it didn’t take Anita long to join in this work, and she has been doing her bit ever since. It’s the finest experience of her life, she says.

“Our boys are the happiest lot in khaki,” she declared, “because they know that everything is all right at home. Whenever a boy is drafted and gets notice to be ready to start for Camp Upton or some other training place, we know of the notice as soon as he does—and we immediately adopt him, as it were. We first see that he is properly outfitted with all clothing and comforts that he can take to camp. We help him to get his affairs straightened out, and, if he has relatives who may need aid, we see that this worry is removed from his mind. Then, when the time comes for him to go, we give him a happy farewell—and he is off to camp, light-hearted and ready for what may come.”

Now begins the soul gardening. The seed of contentment has been planted in the soldier-to-be, and Miss Stewart and the other “Patriotic Gardeners” nurture it by keeping up a steady correspondence with the boy. They not only inspire him to big deeds and a realization of the gigantic task that is before him, but they keep in touch with the folks at home and from these go only letters of cheer. So that “the boy” has no worry and nothing to distract his attention from the big job, and in a few
months, when he has sailed away and gone over the top, rifle in hand and naught but fearlessness in his heart—another crop has ripened for the "patriotic gardeners."

Such is the work that Anita and the other young women are doing. And you may realize that this girl has little time for play. She is steadily engaged at the Vitagraph studio in Brooklyn by day, working on big productions like "The 'Mind-The-Paint' Girl," plays in which you will see her this fall, but her evenings are devoted to gardening in the souls of soldiers. Once in awhile she manages to slip away for a Sunday swim, but not often. And it's pretty tough, because Anita has several very fetching bathing costumes and she looks great in them. Besides, she's an A1 swimmer. But war is war, and while there's patriotic gardening to be done, even Anita's fetching beach toggery must remain just toggery.

He Refused Five Thousand A Day

DAVID WARFIELD has just refused the greatest salary ever offered to any human being, under any circumstances.

He was offered, to appear in motion pictures, a salary of $5000 per day, with an additional bonus of $100,000 just as a matter of good will! This offer was fully secured by collateral.

In turning down this stupendous salary proposition Mr. Warfield said that by no means did he wish his rejection to be taken as an embodiment of his attitude toward the screen. He says that one day he will probably make a picture for far, far less. In fact, when he does come to the point of picture-making, money will cut very little figure, for Warfield is all-ready more than a millionaire, leads a very quiet life, and is past middle age. This man, by many a critic considered America's greatest living actor, regards the photoplay as the eventual and final embodiment of his acting art—a material in which he can pass along the externals of his accomplishments, at least, to another generation. He says, and evinces therein a shrewd knowledge of the universality and power of the motion picture, that his screen appearance would probably set a definite end to his widespread and unvarying success in the particular pieces in which he appears. "The Music Master," for instance, has never been anything but Warfield's personal vehicle; no one has ever seen it who has not seen before Mr. Warfield in person. "The Music Master" on the screen will come to us one day, without any doubt at all—but Warfield in the flesh, at a number of dollars a seat, would be a very diminished value if Warfield in the same play on the screen had covered the whole country at regulation motion picture prices. It is not from a financial point of view that Mr. Warfield speaks—those who know the man know that: he is still holding back, for a finer and finer polishing each year by his own talents, a great vehicle which is his exclusive property—his and his manager's, David Belasco.

The five-thousand-a-day salary of course would not run for an indefinite term. It would cover only the proper making of "The Music Master" and certain other Warfield successes. If accepted, it would have been a highly profitable proposition for its makers, for a "Music Master" negative would be worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A little over a quarter of a century ago David Warfield was a poor Jewish boy in San Francisco. He came to New York—still poor. His triumphs did not come to him until he became comedian with Weber and Fields. David Belasco saw him, and his only comment was: "I have never heard such a note of pathos as lies in that man's voice." "The Auctioneer" was the first real play as a result of this. "The Music Master" followed it.
MARY PICKFORD is in a quandary. To her thousands of friends in the audience all over the world, who are eager for news about her and her future plans, she can only say, "You know as much about it as I do!" For the little queen of the movies, whose throne for almost ten years has never even tottered, doesn't know what she is going to do next. Mary hasn't worked for over two months now; she is resting at Santa Monica, Cal., trying to make up her mind to do any one of a number of things. The most important consideration is, perhaps, the offer made her by the First National Exhibitors' League. If she signs their contract, she will make eight pictures a year and receive a quarter of a million dollars for each picture. These pictures would not cost her more than $50,000 a piece, so she would have a profit of $200,000 on each one. But nothing definite has been done. She has shown no inclination to renew her contract with Adolph Zukor, which expired upon the completion of her Artcraft picture, "The Mobilization of Johanna," or to sign any of the numerous contracts offered her by other big concerns. Miss Pickford fully realizes the difficulties of obtaining suitable screen material—good stories, competent direction; and she knows what a few poor pictures might mean to the enviable artistic reputation she has built in her years of screen endeavor. Then too, Mary has thought of going to France for war relief work. And she has even considered permanent retirement. We cannot comment, for we know as much about it as Mary does today.

Bushman-Bayne

THE electric sign over the Boston Theater, Chicago, bore the following legend a few weeks ago:

F. X. BUSHMAN
AND WIFE
IN "A PAIR OF CUPIDS"

In this way a clever theater manager made capital of the news in the papers that day. For Mr. Bushman and Beverly Bayne were married in New York a few days after the courts handed the former Mrs. Bushman her divorce and alimony in another state.

They spent their honeymoon at Bushmanor, Riderwood, Md. The ceremony was said to have taken place in New York. Bushman and Bayne have been screen sweethearts for years, dating back to their engagement with Essanay in Chicago. When Mr. Bushman signed with Metro, Miss Bayne had a contract also, as his leading woman, which role she has played through a long series of screen successes, including "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Bayne is ten years Mr. Bushman's junior.

Mrs. Bushman, by the court order, was given custody of the five children, and liberal alimony.
Meet Nenette and Rintintin

Over in Paris it is believed that they will bring protection to anyone who wears them—Nenette and Rintintin, the quaint little twin amulet. They are exercising a really remarkable influence over the imaginations of the French people just now, and indeed one story goes that two soldiers alone escaped from a terrible encounter with the enemy because they were protected by their amulets. A poilu—one who had lived in the United States—sent "Nenette and Rintintin" to Corinne Griffith, the Vitagraph star. Hers is one of the few in this country. Will the fair Corinne inaugurate its use over here? Are the Americans as imaginative as the French? At any rate, in Paris they solemnly believe that the amulet is a charm to protect its wearer.

The Earnestness Of Being Funny

It's all very well to talk about an actor's merry life, but it's not a laughing matter behind the screen—when the funny movie is in the process of manufacture. Even Teddy, lugubriously present in the foreground, is apprehensive.

From L. to R.: Earle C. Ken
ton, Lloyd Campbell (assistant), Hampton Del Ruth, Walter Wright (standing), director; Judge

Boy, John Grey, assistant editor; Wayland Trask, Mary Thurman, Ben Turpin (standing), Charles Murray, Laura LaVarnie, Harry Booker, and Teddy.

Dorothy Is Decorated For Kindness

The Ince star has adopted a regiment—the boys of Co. D, 115th Engineers, are Miss Dalton's godsons. This medal was presented to her in recognition of her thoughtful donations of smokes, candy, and recreation for the boys. Panel at far left shows the front of the medal; the "D" stands for Dorothy, Dalton and Co. D.
Facing His Own “Guns”

His name is always on the screen, but this is the first time he has ever been filmed. In “We Can't Have Everything,” Cecil DeMille’s picture, Alvin Wyckoff, the best known cameraman in Zukor-Lasky employ, “pretended” to be a cameraman, acting with Tully Marshall, et al. He is the round-faced man with the reversed cap.

An Aerial Dog-o'-War

Bill is the first and only dog in the world to have seen air service. For three years Bill has been soaring above the lines in a plane which has clashed with the enemy in many battle flights. Bill belongs to Capt. Jacques Boyriven, a distinguished French aviator who has been detailed by the French government to the United States as an instructor in the art of combat. Captain Boyriven has received every decoration that the French government can give, including the Legion of Honor. He is, in peace times, a French motion picture expert; he has been both manufacturer and director, and is a writer as well. He was closely associated with the French film business up to the outbreak of the war. He—and Bill—are stationed at Mineola, Long Island.

A “Movie Fan” Who Fought With Sherman

Capt. S. F. Moore is 80 years old. He served throughout the Civil War. Lives in Toledo, and collects players’ photos. He writes:

“I have sent cards of appreciation to many actresses of the screen, and the most noted of them are those who have shown their appreciation. This amiability is one cause of their popularity.”
FRANCES MARION. Mary Pickford's favorite scenarist, the writer and adapter of many successful photoplays for Mary and other Paramount-Artcraft stars, and formerly a newspaper woman and magazine illustrator, has secured a six months' leave of absence from the Lasky company, with whom she had just signed a new contract calling for $50,000 a year, and is now on her way to France. Miss Marion made all her arrangements quietly, attempting to keep her plans secret, and refusing to divulge what particular work she is going to do over there. To her friends she only vouchsafed the following information, "I can't sit and write stories, over here, where there's so much to be done over there."

HENRY B. WALTHALL is working under the personal supervision of Thomas H. Ince in the leading role of "False Faces." from the novel by Louis Joseph Vance. The story depicts another episode in the life of "The Lone Wolf," which character Bert Lytell created on the screen in Herbert Brenon's picture of the same name.

JUST about "press time," came the announcement of Marguerite Clark's engagement. This is real, honest-to-goodness news, for Miss Cora Clark, Marguerite's sister, has made formal announcement of the fact from the Clark home in New York. The screen star will marry First Lieutenant H. Palmerson Williams, U. S. A., son of a wealthy New Orleans lumber merchant, whom she met while in the Southern city in the interest of the third Liberty Loan drive. Lieutenant Williams was much interested and helped Miss Clark in her work for the government. Later he was transferred to Washington, and again met Marguerite, who spent her vacation there. No arrangements have yet been made for the wedding, owing to the uncertainty of Lieut. Williams' assignment. But Miss Clark has declared that she will not retire from the screen, believing that all women should work in war-time.

GUSTAVE VON SEYFFERTITZ, of Lasky, has adopted a new name for professional purposes. He will hereafter be known as G. Butler Clonebaugh, a name to which he has a perfect title, as it was his mother's maiden name.

WHILE Dorothy Gish was in New York, she discovered a long-lost relative as the result of her appearance at the theatre where "Hearts of the World" was being shown. It seems that a manly young sailor, one of the Rhode Island's crew, heard that Dorothy Gish was to appear in person at the matinee performance, and introducing himself to the box-office, as Victor Gish, said he thought Dorothy was his cousin and wanted to meet her. After Miss Gish had made her little speech, the young sailor was brought forward, and Mrs. Gish recognized him immediately as her nephew, Dorothy's first cousin. Dorothy had to take her mother's word for it, because it was twelve years since the two last met.

HERBERT Rawlinson has gone to the Blackton company, and is now engaged in enacting a leading role in J. Stuart's new war film, entitled "The Common Cause," which was "Getting Together" on the stage. The picture is being produced under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

VITAGRAPH has relinquished the services of Anita Stewart to Louis B. Mayer, the Boston distributor. Under the contract Mayer had with Vitagraph after that company won their case in court over the actress' services, Mayer was to have Miss Stewart on September 3rd, but owing to the time lost through an automobile accident in which Miss Stewart figured, it was determined by Vitagraph that the period of her services left to them was too limited to carry out their plans. What disposition is to be made of the last picture Miss Stewart made for Vitagraph is not settled at this writing.
Plays and Players

Photographing Norma Talmadge on the highest spot in New York—the Billings estate at 104th street and Wadsworth avenue, overlooking the Hudson. Sidney Franklin, Norma's director, unlike most directors, is trying to hide from the still camera. The gentleman whose Mephistolean countenance is barely visible is Alfred Moses and his skeptical contemporary to the left is Edward Wynn—both cameramen. And here to is Eugene O'Brien, who is said to have made up his mind to desert to the noisy stage next season.

A $300,000 studio is being erected by Thomas Ince at Culver City, where all his companies will work in the future. The site comprises eleven acres, and plans call for the erection of some eighteen buildings.

Milton Sills has been signed by Goldwyn to play opposite Geraldine Farrar in her second picture for that company. Sills was recently seen with Clara Kimball Young in several features.

Enrico Caruso has signed a contract with Famous Players-Lasky to appear in a series of Artcraft pictures. The famous tenor has been approached many times by producers for his services, but always he has declined. This time, however, the temptation was too great, and Caruso capitulated. We don't know just how much he's going to get, but it's enough to bother him and to gladden the hearts of the income tax collectors.

Alma Rubens is another blushing bride announced this month, and Franklyn Farnum the latest beneficiary. They're married—to each other. Alma is with Triangle; Franklyn is acting for Metro.

Helen Jerome Eddy, who appeared in a picture or two for Universal, has left to enter the entertainment forces of Uncle Sam. In other words, Helpful Helen is obliging in a big way.

Barney Sherry, of Triangle, has adopted a Belgian war baby whom he has christened Barney Sherry, Jr.

Metro has added two more stars to its aggregation. Olive Tell, who was featured in the Screen Classics production, "To Hell with the Kaiser," Hale Hamilton, from the "legit," who first scored on the screen as May Allison's leading man in "The Winning of Beatrice," and Viola Dana's in "Opportunity." Miss Tell and Mr. Hamilton will head their own individual companies, and have, in fact, started work on their new productions. Two new leading men recently signed by the same organization are King Baggot, recently in "The Eagle's Eye," and Creighton Hale, who is to play opposite Emmy Wehlen.

House Peters does not appear in support of Blanche Sweet, as was reported some time ago. Instead he is engaged in filling a contract with a San Antonio, Texas, company.

Norman Kerry has transferred his wardrobe, lance-like mustache, and w.k. pep to the Triangle studios at Culver City, where he will play opposite Olive Thomas, in one of her forthcoming features. Kerry's appearances on the screen have been with so many stars, including Mary Pickford, Constance Talmadge, and Dorothy Phillips, it is hard to keep track of his activities.

At last Violet Mersereau and the Universal Company have reached an understanding. Miss Mersereau's contract calls for her appearance in pictures for Universal in the east. Sometime ago they ordered her West. She declined to go. Whereupon they ceased utilizing her.

This is Baby Gloria Osborne, a future little "Mary Sunshine" of the films, receiving her first direction from William Bertram. Gloria is proud of her not-much-bigger sister, who is a star, you know.
services, though continuing to pay her salary. They have now sent for her to resume work in the East.

ANTONIO MORENO, after some time spent in the east with Pathe, has gone back West with the Vitagraph, the company which first starred him. Tony is playing in a Vitagraph serial with Carol Halloway.

MAURICE TOURNEUR had planned to make John Van den Brock a director next fall as a reward for his excellent work during the four years he was employed making Tourneur pictures. But Van den Brock was drowned near Bar Harbor while the company was on location for scenes in “The Woman.” He was standing on a rocky ledge trying to get a particularly effective bit of scenery, and lost his life when a big wave swept him off his feet. Van den Brock was the man responsible for the photography in such productions as “The Blue Bird,” “Prunella,” and he had “shot,” during his career behind the camera, such stars as Mary Pickford, Elsie Ferguson, and Clara Kimball Young.

DOROTHY GREEN comes back to the screen with Montagu Love in “Pirate’s Gold,” for World. Miss Green is a well known film vamp, having acted in that capacity for Fox in the Castle serial “Patria.”


BAD news for Eugene O’Brien’s fanettes. Eugene is going back to the stage next season. Although it was reported that he was to have his own film company, it seems that Charles Dillingham has persuaded him to accept a leading part in a comedy-drama for a Broadway theatre. At present O’Brien is working in Norma Talmadge’s new picture.

FRANK REICHER, long a director for Lasky, has left that organization to handle the megaphone at the World studios in Fort Lee. His first assignment was “The Sea Waif,” starring Louise Huff.

FLORENCE TURNER is now playing opposite Mitchell Lewis in a mining-camp drama produced by a Spokane producing company. Miss Turner’s picture work for some time was done in England, but difficulties in obtaining a passport made it impossible for her to return.

IT is rumored that Earle Williams may be engaged as leading man for David Griffith in Artcraft pictures. But maybe it’s only a rumor.

THOSE film followers who thought Harrison Ford was unmarried will be surprised to learn that his wife is suing him for divorce.


CREIGHTON HALE decided that being an actor wasn’t enough, so he has entered into the busy marts of the trade, so to say. He conducts a tiny shop in New York where antique china and pottery are offered for sale. Chinese glaze is Creighton’s hobby and in his home are more than ten examples of the finest pottery. In the course of his collection, which represents a period of ten years, he has accumulated duplicates of the less important varieties and was at a loss to know how to dispose of them until he got the idea of opening a little shop. “To tell you the truth,” he said the other day, “I’m afraid my shop is going in a hole. You see I employ two young ladies to run it for me and they make a sale about once a month. The other day they sold a small jar for which I paid $200 at an auction. They let it go for $65.”

Poor little Mary has a terrible time in “The Mobilization of Johanna,” her last picture under her Artcraft contract. This seems to be part of the mobilization, but then we didn’t read the Rupert Hughes story from which the picture was adapted, so we don’t know.

This is Mildred Manning, who doesn’t require additional identification as the O. Henry Girl. Mildred has been taking a long vacation from her screen work.

COLIN CAMPBELL, who directed all Selig’s important pictures including “The Spoilers” and “The Crisis,” has been loaned to Jewel to direct “The Yellow Dog,” adapted from Henry Irving Dove’s Saturday Evening Post story. Dove is the author of the Skinner stories.

HAROLD LLOYD has adopted two hundred children, inmates of a Los Angeles orphanage. He takes them to the theatre every fortnight—and not always to see his own comedies, either. Then he winds up with a treat at an ice cream parlor. Ask those kids who’s their fav-or-ite fillum star.
Florence Vidor is Bryant Washburn’s new leading woman. Washburn, by the way, is to appear in a film version of “The Gypsy Trail.”

Mae Marsh is one of Geraldine Farrar’s most sincere admirers, according to a Goldwyn publicity writer. Every moment she can be spared from her own scene, Mae follows the work of the silent song-star with intense interest, thereby breaking a rule. Jerry insists that her acting be done away from the curious eyes of bystanders, but in the case of Goldwyn’s whim girl she graciously makes an exception.

Absolute divorce and $40,000 alimony has been granted to Mrs. Josephine F. Bushman from Francis X. Bushman on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. By the terms of the decree Bushman is required to pay his wife $10,000 of the sum immediately, $10,000 in eight months, $10,000 in fourteen months, and the balance in twelve months. After these payments are completed Mrs. Bushman shall have no further right interest, or title in any property that Bushman may own now or hereafter. The custody of their five children is given to Mrs. Bushman, but Bushman shall be entitled to their care and custody for not more than six weeks between June 15 and Sept. 15 of each year. Mr. Bushman further agrees to furnish for housekeeping purposes not more than eight rooms of a house to be selected and rented by Mrs. Bushman as a home for herself and children, and to pay the rent of the house during the life of Mrs. Bushman.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is to appear in a series of films, possibly in an autobiographical presentation, and has given the film rights to all of his writings to Frederick L. Collins, president of McClure publications. Some of the Colonel’s more recent patriotic works, such as “Fear God and Take Your Own Part,” “Put the Flag on the Firing-Line,” and “The Hun Within Our Gates,” will probably be among the first pictures to be produced. Colonel Roosevelt will donate all his royalties to the Red Cross.

(Concluded on page 108)
Sons of the

More than ten per cent of the Motion States has gone to war for Liberty

By Julian

WHEN the Great Book of Democracy's war comes to be written, its theme will be the union of every trade and craft and profession; the side-by-side sacrifices of all classes of citizens; the creation, not of a freedom from military caste, but an army of the ranks of every peaceful pursuit.

The Photoplay is walking side by side with the leaders of that army. Everybody knows that it has poured forth its silent voice and given its money without stint—but what of its flesh-and-blood sacrifices—its actual gift of life to the purpose of liberty? On the contents-page of last month's issue we asked very frankly: "Is there a dishonor roll in the motion picture industry?" We spoke frankly because in times like these it behooves every householder to see to the cleanliness of his own threshold. If there was a dishonor roll, if the people of the new art were shirking, we wanted to know it. We set about finding out. And first we found out—

That a curious diffidence hazes the profession where actual response to the call of the colors has been made. In a craft where even a divorce is considered a fit matter of press-agentry the heroic thing, the big sacrifice, has been assumed in quiet determination, and in almost utter lack of heraldry.
Sun in Arms!

Picture man power in the United
—and the percentage is climbing

Johnson

For the most part, the moving picture men who have gone to the camps or the navy-yards or France have just dropped out of sight. Brief items have in some instance heralded their departures; more often nothing has been said. For once, even the most eager for advertising have appreciated what is not, as well as what is, the true sphere of press-agentry. The motion-picture actor has proved that he knows, as well as the lawyer, the engineer and the architect, that this war is too big for brag.

And so he has gone in, silently, valiantly, determinedly; struggling up to officership where he could; cheerfully buck-privating it where he could not; specializing in war's sciences wherever his motion picture science enabled him to do so.

One of the next things that we discovered is that it is not possible to make any correct or categorical list of sons of the sun in arms, any more than it is possible to issue a perfect military blue book of sons of the hardware business. These lines are written at the last possible moment before going to press with the October number of PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE; to be explicit, on the 29th day of July.

Today from ten to twelve percent of the motion picture man power of the

Witzel
Triangle's service flag has fifty-five stars—and one of them is for Lloyd Bacon, leading man, now in uniform.

Melville Shaner, son of E. Shaner, assistant treasurer of Famous Players-Lasky, is now in France.

Kenneth Harlan, matinee hero for Mildred Harris, Mary MacLaren, and Carmel Myers, now training at Camp Kearney, Cal.

Joseph Henaberry, director for Douglas Fairbanks. Henaberry is now at Fort McDowell in San Francisco.

Walter Long, Griffith's prize villain, has been for many months a lieutenant of artillery at Fort McArthur, California.

Comedian Harold Lloyd of Rolin-Pathe has paused in a rising career to enlist in the Navy.
country has answered the call of the colors. When these words reach the reader that percentage will, in all probability, have risen to an average fifteen at least.

As we write, scores of young actors are doubtless arranging to break the final bonds that hold them to civilian life. When this book comes upon the news-stands many of those whose names are not here will have gone.

There are motion picture men in every military camp and officers’ training school in America today, and we venture to say that one or more motion picture men is in every branch and department of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Certainly they are in cavalry, infantry, artillery and aviation; they almost dominate the photographic side of the Signal Corps; a number of them are in the medical and hospital service; a number are with those heroic bands, the overseas Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A., and some are in the transport service.

To collect the full army and navy data from all parts of the motion picture industry would require months. To assort and tabulate it would require months more. Remember, there are motion picture men in every town and city in the United States. What we set down here, therefore, is neither a catalogue of patriotism nor a full memorandum of service; it is a sheet of samples, a handful of type straws, a collection of incidents showing that the quality of patriotism is nowhere in the world finer, truer, more constant and less obtrusive than in the corps and divisions of the great art America proudly calls its own.

In this résumé we shall chiefly consider the production forces, for it is with the production forces that the readers of PHOTOPLAY are more particularly interested. Upon production and production office forces any figures are based.

The Zukor-Lasky corporations are, in a manner of speech, a university of picture companies. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Zukor-Lasky service flag has more stars than any other—but it has a close competitor: Universal!

Before me are 220 Zukor-Lasky names—and 190 from Universal. If that list were revised the day you read this, each concern might have in excess of 300. In fact, they expect to.

Let’s see what those optic brethren, Artcraft, Paramount and Select, are doing in the war.

I notice that William J. Moore, of Famous Players, has already won the Croix de Guerre! And right after that, W. St. Clair Anderson, an Englishman, also of Famous Players, enlisted with the Australians, turned to aviation, won the rank of Captain, became Flight-Commander—and won the Croix de Guerre, Legion of Honor.

Captain Adrian Gil-Speare, aviator; U. S. Signal Corps, Balloon Section, was formerly scenario chief of Goldwyn.

A dolf Zukor’s son, Eugene James Zukor, is in the ordnance section of the navy. Hector Turnbull, former Lasky scenario chief and author of “The Cheat,” has been long an officer of the Expeditionary Forces. Victor Fleming, formerly Fairbanks’ cameraman, is instructor in the army school of cinematography. Tate Cullen, assistant director of Lasky’s, is a camouflage artist with Pershing’s Engineers. Lucien

(Continued on page 106)
Educational Films

A department of service in the application of the motion picture to one of its greatest fields of usefulness.

"Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" has been put into pictures by Fox. Its vivid portrayals afford strong food for the juvenile imagination.

TOTAL of 124,372 patrons to their educational film exhibitions in a period of less than a year is an inaccurate record of the Iowa State College Visual Instruction department. It is inaccurate because several of the places of showing kept no record. An accurate account would doubtless bring the total attendance observation of the college reels at something like 150,000 pair of eyes.

Which just goes to show how the instructive film is being appreciated out in Iowa. There are other states equally as enthusiastic over the visual instruction—we will take them up later on. The case of Iowa State College is inspirational. Their library—scores of diversified reels—includes films of instruction on a variety of topics, although their specialization is agricultural for the reason that their rural circuits cover the state.

Not only has the College secured the films, but the faculty works with the various community schools, churches, and Y. M. C. A. houses to help secure projection machines. In some cases a subscription buys the machine, in others special entertainment itself pays for it.

Not only does the College circulate agricultural films throughout the rural districts, but, well—glance over their report for the period from Sept. 5, 1917, to May 30 of this year.

We have supplied:
1. Canning and Drying Film to above twenty theaters during the fall of 1917. Food Conservation.
2. Motion picture exchanges with War Garden Propaganda Slides. These slides were distributed over the state through the exchanges.
3. Motion picture programs to Camp Dodge Y. M. C. A.
4. Sixty-eight schools with agriculture slide and chart circuit.
5. Programs for several short courses over the state.
6. In addition to the above the Visual Instruction Service has assisted the Home Economics, Dairy and Poultry departments, the Y. M. C. A., the Highway Commission and the Industrial Science Division at various times during the season just past, and are now supplying programs for the summer school Saturday evening entertainments.
7. Thirty-five schools, Y. M. C. A., colleges, state institutions and community centers with 15 motion picture programs.

Out of 934 exhibitions reported, a total of 94,372 patrons were present.

Slides and Charts
7 circuits, 613 reported 25,024
Other dates, 90 reported 5,333
Total 30,957

Film
1 circuit, 215 reported 60,148
Other dates, 16 reported 33,667
Total 93,415
Grand Total 124,372
Charles Roach, supervisor of the Visual Instruction Service, says: "Next year we shall have slides and film showing the manufacture of varnish and shall take each step from the gathering of the gums to the final step of applying to the wood surface. We shall then send specimens of the raw materials, packed with the slides and film, whereby making the teaching value of the visual instruction as nearly perfect as is possible. We shall do the same thing for rubber.

"We believe that such combination programs will be extremely valuable to the teachers of commercial geography as well as those teaching sciences and the trades."

"The home economic department of this college has planned to use film programs to take the place of some of the library work. This year the scheme was tried with very satisfactory results. Recently we closed a fifteen-program educational film service.

"For general program service and especially for school use, one and two reel subjects are best. There are, however, a number of three, four and five reel subjects which can be routed on special circuits. In the state of Iowa a reasonable expectation of the number of dates which can be filled on each one of these feature industrials would be from fifteen to twenty-five each year. The film might be worn out in the course of a few years in legitimate service of this kind."

News in Brief
The idea of creating a portable movie theatre, as Cleveland is doing in the teaching of baby care, is not confined to the Ohio city. From England comes the interesting announcement that the Ministry of Information is sending out a fleet of ten "automobile moving picture shows," designed to exhibit war pictures in villages and outlying districts. Audiences of as high as 20,000 people can see the picture with ease, it is claimed, projected from the "cine-motor-car" and thrown onto a screen erected 100 feet distant. The car-theatres are operated for the most part by soldiers invalided from the front and the selections include the usual run of official pictures, one illustrating Great Britain's progress in Zeppelin building, another showing British bomb-dropping squadrons in flight, another of tanks in action. America's war progress is not ignored either.

"Every rural church should have a three-acre recreational ground for the children and the grownups, a gymnasium, and a movie outfit as part of its equipment to adequately perform its function as a rural community center," declared the Rev. Moses Breeze, of Columbus, Ohio, in a recent address in Indianapolis. Rev. Breeze, who is secretary of the Presbyterian Forward Movement in Ohio, declared his belief that recreational and educational forces were as important a part of a church's mission as the spiritual.

In Oatesville, Pa. the Y. M. C. A. acts just like a "regular movie house." Notice the posters out in front of their beautiful building. The Y. M. C. A. motion picture auditorium is located to the left of the entrance and all manner of instructive and wholesome entertainment films are shown there.

Two thousand motion picture theatres in the country are to be placed on a circuit to exhibit a motion picture that will trace a complete story of the California orange.
Men cluster around. Her days, evenings and dances are spoken for in advance. And why not, for who can deny the compelling charm of a beautiful complexion? A white skin, lustrous and soft as satin, with the rich color glowing in the cheeks.

How can I become more attractive—now—today? The answer is Pompeian. First apply Pompeian DAY Cream (greaseless). It softens the skin and protects it from dust and weather; also serves as a powder foundation. Now apply Pompeian BEAUTY Powder. Then a touch of Pompeian BLOOM. At once you have an added charm of beauty, and with a fragrance which captivates the senses.

These three beauty aids can be used separately, or together (as suggested above) as a "Complete Beauty Toilette." They are guaranteed pure and safe by the makers of the famous Pompeian MASSAGE Cream, Pompeian NIGHT Cream and Pompeian Hair Massage.


Pompeian BEAUTY Powder—It has a delightful fragrance. It adds a pearly clearness to the skin and stays on unusually long. Pure and harmless. Shades: white, brunette and flesh. Sold by all druggists in a beautiful purple and gold box, 60c.

Pompeian BLOOM—a rouge that adds the final touch of youthful bloom. Imperceptible when properly applied. Do you know that a touch of color in the cheeks beautifies the eyes, making them darker and more lustrous? Made in a cake that won't break. Sold by all drug stores with vanity mirror and French puff: in three shades, light, dark and medium (the popular shade). 90c.

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Stamps accepted, coins preferred
The Pompeian Mfg. Co.,
2131 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Gentlemen: Enclosed find two dimes for which send me your special powder offer. No member of my family has accepted this offer.
Name:
Address:
City: State:
Flesh shade will be sent unless white or brunette is requested.

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1/2 pound cheese, 1 egg, 1/4 cup Carnation Milk, 1/4 cup water, dash of onion salt, white pepper, salt, cayenne pepper, worcestershire sauce, mustard. Beat the egg and add Carnation Milk which has been thoroughly mixed with the water; add the cheese in small pieces. Mix a small amount of Carnation Milk with a little worcestershire sauce, add a dash of white pepper, cayenne pepper, onion salt and mustard; add to cheese. Cook over a slow fire, or in a chafing dish, until it thickens. When done, add salt to taste. Serve on hot toast or hot crackers.

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Every advertisement in PHOTOPAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
TOO do not have to be a subscriber to Photoplay Magazine to get questions answered in this Department. It is only required that you avoid questions which would call for unduly long answers, such as synopses of plays, or casts of more than one play. Do not ask questions touching religion, scenario writing or studio employment. Studio addresses will not be given in this Department, because a complete list of them is printed elsewhere in the magazine each month.

Write on only one side of the paper. Sign your full name wherever possible. Only inquiries will be put up for answers. If you desire a personal reply, enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes.

Write to Questions and Answers, Photoplay Magazine, Chicago.

“BROWN EYES,” TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—“Brown eyes—ah me, ah me!” We have hunted and hunted and tried our secretary and two office-boys, but still we cannot find any record of Ola Davis, who, you say, is to be the star of a new studio which the American Film Company is establishing at Brumpton, Ala. (Samuel Hutchinson, please note.) I think it was Coleridge who called the Earth “that green-tressed goddess.” At any rate, it wasn’t Robert W. Chambers. Send along your picture, Brown Eyes. Good luck to you.

MARGARET S., N. Y. C.—Instead of an envelope, you enclosed a card reading: “Dinner immediately after the Ceremony.” How about that? I thought your name was Brumpton. Why not your address? I would guess the management of Harry Gunson. Write to her in Hollywood. When we last saw Miss Sweet and asked her questions, she just smiled her slow smile at us, and said, “I don’t know.” But she looked so subtle when she said it I knew she must be very clever. She lives in a house on a hill in Hollywood and reads Tolstoi. And she gave Dorothy Gish a pair of red knitting needles. Of course that doesn’t matter—but we just thought we’d mention it. Marion Davies has her own company, too—you might write her at the Pathe, Jersey City, studios, where she is working. Her new picture is tentatively titled, “The Burden of Proof,” which may mean anything, or nothing. Ask your theatre manager about showing that picture.

QUESTIONs AND ANSWERS

I. C. U., CHEYENNE, WYOMING.—Oh, no, you don’t! What does it matter whether your views are sound or not, just so long as you express them beautifully? I might say to you that she was a pretty girl, and you might raise your eye-brows; but you would believe me if I extolled her thus: “The flame-like crocus sprang from the grass to look at her. For her the slim narcissus stored the cool rain; and for her the anemones forgot the Sicilian winds that woveo them. And neither crocus, nor anemones, nor narcissus was as fair as she.” However, beauty is everything. Norma Talmadge’s picture, “Panthea,” was the first of her films to be released under her name for Select. Sidney Drew’s only son, S. Rankin Drew, was killed in France last June in an air-battle. Alan Forrest, American; Mae Marsh and Herbert Rawlinson, Goldwyn.

SHELIA A., CHICAGO.—You want to write to Kenneth Harlan “to cheer him up, now that he’s a soldier.” Universal will forward a letter to him. Someone once said that when war was looked upon as a fallacy it would cease to be popular; but evidently that writer had never known a German.

L. R., OAKLAND, CAL.—William Stowell is your favorite, and you think it’s perfectly dreadful the way he has been neglected? Wait just a minute—we’ll run in and tell the Editor you want a story about him. Now then—the Editor was busy but we told him not to be in such a hurry—well, we’ll tell you all we know and about William. He’s thirty-three; was born in Boston March 13; and if you will write to him at Universal City am sure he’ll tell you whether or not he’s married.

PHELLIS F., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Wallace Reid was the blacksmith in “The Birth of a Nation.” I suppose you might call it a heavy part. Wally played Gerry Farrar’s English lover in “Joan the Woman.” Write to Ann Little care Lasky, Hollywood. History is not all facts; there is a little supposition, some fancy, and not a little romance to make it worth studying. Think of being able to see history in the making, on the screen. Marching men never fail to get a thrill out of us.

A. F., REESE, GOODING, IOWA.—You addressed us, “Questions and Answers—Dear Sirs.” There is only one of us, Abe. Anyway—Myrtle Lind, than whom there is none than-whomer in Sennett’s diversiments a la femme, was born in Minnesota but thought better of it at an early age and came to Los Angeles to live. There she attended dramatic school, had a little amateur stage experience, and went into pictures via the Mack Sennett comedy route. She’s about twenty; unmarried, with red hair and blue-gray eyes. Write to her Mack Sennett Studios, Hollywood, Cal. You’re welcome; come again.

E. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Lila Lee is the “Cuddles” who sang “Look Out for Jimmy Valentine” on the vaudeville stage. She was discovered as a five-year-old playing “ring around a rosie” in the streets of Union Hill, New Jersey, and jumped from there into vaudeville. Then, Jesse L. Lasky discovered her all over again, and got her for Paramount Pictures. If you write to Famous Players-Lasky, 485 Fifth Avenue, they will have send you an autographed photograph.

JOHN A. P., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—You want a picture from Miss June Caprice of Miss June Caprice autographed in Miss June Caprice’s own handwriting? Well, John, all you can do is write to Miss June Caprice care Fox and they will forward it. June—in real life Betty Lawson—left Fox some time ago and at this writing is not with any company. Ideals are dangerous things; and certainly if I were a woman I might write a letter to him. He would call one “little woman” and expect one to remember how many lumps of sugar he took in his coffee.

MILDRED B., MUKOOGEE, OKLA.—Here’s all the information we can give you on Charles Gunn: he’s about twenty-seven and we believe he isn’t married. He is playing for Paralta; write to him at the Paralta Studios.

M. L. DAVIE, DETROIT, MICH.—You do wish that Bill Hart would do something different? Well, in “Shark Monroe” he’s captain of a ship and there’s a fight without guns—but he marries the girl in the sixth reel as usual. But then, you know, the demand is for the happy ending. You say, “Things so rarely end happily in real life.” We think you’re wrong. That’s a fallacy. This sums it all up: after you’ve lost your illusions, try to cultivate a great tolerance. Of course it is easy to be tolerant in theory; it’s another thing to practice it. But if you don’t, you’ll be stubbing your toes, and bumping your head all the time. Gladys Leslie may be called a “find,” I suppose. At any rate she’s the girl with the “million-dollar smile.”
Questions and Answers (Continued)

J. S. K., DENVER.—House Peters has come back. He is making a picture for the Sun-
set Pictures, Inc., under the direction of Frank Powell. At the present time Mr. Peters
is working on a location in San Antonio. His first release under the new brand is
called "The Forfeit." It's, yes, it was rumored that he would be Blanche Sweet's leading
man in "Always" but I believe he is to be only a rumor. Remember when they played
together for Lasky? We agree with you.

K. W., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Another Con-
way Tearle query. Tearle's address is given
elsewhere in these columns. Write for him
in care of A. B. Dow. 1434 Hollywood Aven-
ue. There are two tragedies—one is not
getting what you want; the other is getting
it. And the last is the worst, for we know that
Rupert Hay had told us when he decided that it is better
to be filmed than to gather dust on the library
shelves, nestling 'gainst last year's other sex-sellers.

FRENCHIE, GALESTON, TEXAS.—Antonio
Moreno is not engaged to Edith Storey, but there
is a rumor about. The truth is that he may be
engaged to Martha Whiteman. Richard C. Clark has one sister, Cora; and Margarette
is engaged to be married to Lieut. F. Palmer
son Williams, U. S. A. The Clark's live in Central
West, New York. Mr. Clark's picture appears
in this issue PHOTOPLAY. There are two tragedies—one is not
getting what you want; the other is getting
it. And the last is the worst, for we know that
Rupert Hay had told us when he decided that it is better
to be filmed than to gather dust on the library
shelves, nestling 'gainst last year's other sex-sellers.

IGNATUS II, W. A.—We cannot send sample
copies of PHOTOPLAY to foreign trade unless eight cents in the form of Inte-
national Coupons is enclosed to cover the
postage on one issue. Why not give your friend
a subscription to this magazine? If he or she
believes Thomas H. Ince studios, Culver
City, Cal. Bill Hart's latest is "Riddle Gam-
me;" and we're publishing the story in
fiction form in this issue of PHOTOPLAY.

MARION, WOODHAVEN, L. I.—Mahlon Ham-
liton doesn't say whether or not he is mar-
rried. He is not with Pathe now; his latest
appearance was in "The Danger Mark," with
Elise Ferguson. No trouble at all, and
write again, Marion.

"SALLY," SOMEVILLE.—Indeed we do re-
member you; always glad. Here are the
addresses you want: Irving Cummings, World,
Pt. E.; Charles J. Chry, Fox, Hol-
lywood; Edith Clayton, New York; Edwin O'Brien,
Select, N. Y. (Norma Talmadge studio); House Peters, Sunset Pictures, Inc.,
Hollywood, Cal.; Mahlon Hamilton, Art-
craft, N. Y.; Conway Tearle, Vitagraph; David Powell, Mutual; Vernon Steele,
Players Club, N. Y.; Billie Rhodes, Bill Par-
sors-Golwyn; George Beban, Beban Co.,
Universal; William Minter, N. Y.; Elise Clion,
San Francisco; Maurice Eltinge, New York.

"DOROTHY DUNN, SASK., CANADA.—Address
J. Warren Kerrigan care Para Ballet, Allen
Holubar in "Treason." We are answering your
query. We have purchased a photograph
enclosed an envelope, you neglected to put a
stamp in the upper right-hand corner—or
any other corner.

ANNA B., TRENTON, N. J.—To settle that
'real strenuous argument which spoiled a
.dinner-party,' we're glad to be able to as-
sure you that Mike Brady, so far from being
'extraordinarily tall with blue eyes,' is
medium height, with brown eyes. Thanks;
write again.

JENNIE M., SOMEVILLE, MASS.—We have
correspondents from your city. Wil-
larn Farnum lives in California; write to
Irene Cooper, Los Angeles. Billie Burke
wood. Quite sure he will send you one.
Some of his best known pictures have been:
"A Tale of Two Cities," "Les Misérables,"
"The Heart of a Lion," and he is now work-
ing on the filmizations of Zane Grey's west-
er novels.

ANNETTE S., TOBY, ALA.—Address Norma
Talmadge care Select, N. Y.; Gladys Hulette,
Pathe; Ethel Clayton, Lasky; Hollywood;
Billie Burke, Famous Players, N. Y.; Niles
Welch, Players-Lasky Studio, Hollywood;
Eugene O'Brien, Select (Norma Talmadge
studio). Norma Talmadge is mar-
rried to Joseph Schenck. Billie Burke is Mrs.
Clarence Badger. Florence Vidor is the widow of Joseph Kaufman. Niles
Welch is married to Dell Boone, while
Eugene O'Brien and Gladys Hulette are not
married.

HAROLD J. VOGTSKY, N. Y.—Mary Miles
Minter (American), June Caprice (Fox),
Mildred Harris (United), and Pauline Young
Margery and Pauline Starke (Triangule) are
some of the younger players. Lila Lee,
the new Paramount star, we believe is the
youngest young girl featured on the
screen today. Miss Lee is just fifteen. Dorothy
Gish (Griffith-Artcraft) is only nineteen.
Mary Miles Minter is about sixteen; she is
five feet, two inches tall and has been on the
screen about three years. She will be very
glad to send you her picture; write to her
care American Film Company, Santa Bar-
bara, Cal. Anita Stewart is twenty-two;
she is married to Rudolph Cameron. Miss
Stewart is acting again for Vitagraph
(Brooklyn, N. Y.). Neither Jack nor Mary
have any children. Norma Talmadge is mar-
rried, and her voice has not yet been heard
married. Write to them care Select, N. Y.
Mary Miles Minter's latest at this writing is
"The Ghost of Rosy Taylor."

J. H. SCHWENK, NEWARK, N. J.—We have
handed your letter to the "Why-do-
they-Do-It" editor; it is up to him. Haven't
received any questions to ask us? Your letter
indicated a sense of humor. Please ask us
something.

OARP, MC P, PORTLAND.—Alliteration, not
illiteration. No, Opal, Monroe Salisbury eez
not an Italian. He was born in N. Y.; won't tell us how long ago. He is not mar-
rried. Bill Desmond has been on the screen
two and one-half years. Franklyn Farnum
and William Farnum are not related. Mae
Marsh is twenty-one, Maggey Kennedy two
years older. She and Mae were married to
harold Bolster; Miss Marsh is not married.
Theda Bara has been picture-
making four years now. Yes, she was on the
New York stage, but has been a silent film
actress, and he has his own company under the
Artcraft banner. You're welcome, Opal.

GERALD E. H., OAK LANE, PHILA.—Tom
Meighan is Tom Meighan in private life.
Douglas Fairbanks is thirty-five. Mrs. Fair-
banks is a non-professional; her maiden
name was Harriett. Mrs. Fairbanks is often
referred to as "bound in Morocco;" and he is at present
working on the picturization of his best-
known stage play, "He Comes Up Smil-
ing. But there's nothing new for Dusty
Las, is it? Oh—we usually say what we
think; that's why we are so often mis-
derstood. You know prejudice is just
a person's opinion that has been led astray.

E. L. M., HARTFORD, CONN.—William
Farnum is married; he has an adopted daugh-
ter, Frances; in May. He recently erected a
famous bungalow on the studio lot in
Hollywood, where he may rest, read, and
autograph photographs between scenes. Far-
num calls it "my little grey home in the
woods?" A brand new, never been called
that. Dustin is William's own brother.
As far as we know, Dusty has to be
content with a perfectly ordinary indoor
dressing-room, even though he has his own
company, Mary Martin in "The Heart of
a Lion," She's playing in "A Tailor-Made
Man in N. Y.

DOMENZIEK L. STANIO, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—
Address Pearl White care Pathe, Jersey City,
N. J. Marie Walcamp, Universal City, Cal.
Can give you address; Billie Rhodes is asked
"I have a good memory." It seems to us
that a poor memory would be more con-
venient. But go right ahead. One of the
good things we've learned in our capacity as
Answer Man is never to discourage anyone
who is bound to be a fillum star. We can
only quote that best little adage, "Experi-
ence," etc.

V. H. MESPWOOD, OREGON.—We hear from
so many girls named Violet. It was Vernon
H. Sturges who said, "From the back of the
Circus." Mr. Steel is also with Anita
Stewart in "The Mind-The-Paint Girl"
(Vitagraph).

ROBERT, QUEBEC, CAN.—We cannot give
personal addresses. Roland Bottomley, with
Balboa last, has gone to war. He's an Eng-
lishman.
Questions and Answers
(Continued)

E. H., HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Nigel Barrie played "Carter Brooks" in the Bab stories. He is now with the Royal Air Force; his picture appeared in September PHOTPLAY, and he is married and proud of it. The last "Bab" story won't be filmed until Barrie comes back. Following are the ages and addresses you asked for: Charles Chaplin, twenty-nine, Chaplin studio, Hollywood; Mary Pickford, twenty-five, Artcraft, Hollywood; Norma Talmadge, twenty-one. Select, N. Y. Mabel Taliaferro, Metro, N. Y., doesn't give her age, but she is about thirty. She's Mrs. Tom Carrigan, and she has a small son.

FERN A., DETROIT, MICH.—Richard Barthelmess is twenty-three; he has dark hair and brown eyes. He plays with Marjorie Clark—lately in "Rich Man, Poor Man." Write to him care Famous Players Studio, N. Y. Barthelmess is not married. Marshall Neilan is with Artcraft; Olive Thomas may be addressed care Triangle at Culver City, Cal.; and Anita Stewart care Vitagraph, Brooklyn, N. Y. Neilan is married; he is twenty-seven, and has light hair and blue eyes.

MISS FEENE, DORCHESTER, MASS.—We're glad to hear from someone who has been reading Questions and Answers faithfully for three years, and only too glad to answer your questions. Robert Gordon played "Huckleberry Finn" in "Tom Sawyer." PHOTPLAY had a story about Gordon last month. He supports Mary Pickford in "Captain Kidd, Jr." Doris Lee with Charles Ray. Why, we have had pictures of Charles Ray and Marie Doro very recently. Write again.

ELsie P., PATERSON, N. J.—That was Edith Taliaferro on the stage in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Your questions about Theda Bara, Fairbanks, and Bushman and Bayne are decided against the rules. Anita Stewart's new picture is "The Mind-the-Paint Girl" for Vitagraph. Charles Chaplin is very much alive; his latest comedy is called "Shoulder Arms!"

MISS HARDING, VICKSBURG, MASS.—You say you are seventy, but we don't believe you. Milton Sills is now with Goldwyn, playing opposite Geraldine Farrar. He made quite a few pictures with Clara Kimball Young; the last was "The Savage Woman." There was a story about Mr. Sills in Photoplay for July. Sills does have his age, nor whether or not he is married. He may be addressed 450 Riverside Drive, N. Y. Bessie Eton last appeared opposite Harold Lockwood in a Metro picture.

F. D., SPRINGFIELD, O.—Sorry your letter wasn't answered before this, but hope this will reach you. You were right—William and Dustin Farnum are brothers. The other Farnum, Franklin, is not however, related to Dusty and Bill. You want a story and picture of Belle Bennett. Miss Bennett will doubtless send you her picture.

EUGENE O'BRIEN, ADRIAN, PATERSON, N. J.—Eugene is going back to the stage next season. He isn't married and his address is given elsewhere in these columns. One of his latest pictures is "Her Only Way," and he will appear in three more films opposite Norma Talmadge. See above for Barthelmess.


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The Shadow Stage
(Continued from page 78)

BACK TO THE WOODS—Goldwyn

All Mabel Normand stories are entertaining, or not, as they approach or recede from the Mabel Normand we used to know. As an adventure, this one is mildly diverting, but George Irving, who directed, has found a bit of the efhiness, the quaintness, which made Mabel a coast immortal. The piece is an account of a society girl determined not to have a society husband forced upon her—and therefore, of course, finding that very society husband under better auspices in a lumber forest. Herbert Rawlinson directs as the particular young man. Renoise is too late to shoot the I-am-clever party who wrote these long subtitles; he should be called to the stone wall about half-past two.

THE GLORIOUS ADVENTURE—Goldwyn

Not much to say for the gloriousness of it. If this is glory, glory doesn’t live up to its advertising. It is the ancient tale of sequestered innocence, good motives, no knowledge of the world, positive and negative villains, and the final triumph of sweetness, truth, purity, nobility and love. Too much of which, taken in warm weather, tends to biliousness. Only George Loane Tucker, in “The Cinderella Man,” seemed to realize what a truly dalny comedienne Mae Marsh is.

FEDORA—Paramount

There’s an interesting news-slint to “Fedora,” just turned out of the Famous-Players workshop. It completes the cycle of Sardou plays, which are still supremely popular in Europe and South America. Once upon a time the bringing of an all-European company to manufacture these was seriously considered. They were to be planted in California. Then the institution thought better of it—why not make the plays with American cast, and, for export purposes, merely translate the titles? The work is completed, now. Pauline Frederick in the title part is regal and dramatic—an ideal impersonator. Alfred Hickman as Gretch, the police official, admirably deploys a great acting talent. But many of the minor details are faulty and marred by unnecessary carelessness.

WAIFS—Pathé

The charm of Gladys Hulette used to be the fascination of a piquant little girl. It is now grown to be a very womanly lure—but it is still charm. Miss Hulette is one of the few ingenues, it seems to me, whose ingenuity doesn’t seem offensively premeditated. Her dramatic affection of innocence doesn’t make you sore. In other words, this play is the quaint little misadventure of a girl who met and was protected by entirely the wrong fellow, in the right house. Creighton Hale is the right wrong man, and while we are never in any doubt of the finish there are touches of reality that make the whole diverting.

CUPID BY PROXY—Diamo-Pathe

The title-writer took the cartridge out of our gun, here, when he wrote “Of course Ralph was suspected . . . and then, we need a plot.” When a fellow confesses all the fun of denouncing him is gone. If it hadn’t been for that one title we could have broken a stick over the author’s head with right merry zest . . . and, too, she’s a lady Isabel Johnston by name. In all seriousness, it is tragic to waste so clever a youngster as Baby Marie Osborne in such syrupy melodrama. Properly equipped, she is the most charming—or at least the most varied and energetic—child on the screen. And she should have material, for childish years are few.

THE DREAM LADY—Bluebird

Carmel Meyers is both an Oriental and an old-fashioned beauty. In a play of the East, or in some water-subject in which her gorgeous body gets a chance to reflect the sunshine, she is truly Oriental and splendid. But in a play like this she is quaint, a bit mystic, holding an infinity of pathos behind her young face. “The Dream Lady” starts better than it finishes. The first disposition of the fantastic young girl who lives in her mind, and among the creatures of her imagination, presupposes a rare plot to the end. Though this is not carried out there is still much of Carmel, and for that we are grateful.

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS—Select

An exceedingly light but human story about a young divorcée who traps her ex-husband in a closet, thinks him a burgher, ties him up with the assistance of another girl’s fiancé who has just climbed into her bedroom window, and, thereby, starts a general world-war as far as that household is concerned. The fabrication is not as naughty as it sounds. It is English, frothy, fast and casual enough to be a refreshing diversion in screen play—where everything is taken too seriously. Constance Talmadge plays the diverting heroine, and the direction is by Walter Edwards, always a human being, and here at his humanest. The déportment and surroundings reflect gentility.

THE SAFETY CURTAIN—Select

Once more, Norma Talmadge and the strolling and handsome lad who rescues her from infinite misunderstanding; the lad, of course, being Eugene O’Brien. Here Miss Talmadge is the dancing wife of a brutal acrobat—inconveniently made German, we suspect, just so we’d like him still less. There is a pretty good theatre fire, and the action passes from London to the Far East, where, after some persecutions, the brutal acrobat dies, and Miss Talmadge may become Mrs.
The Shadow Stage
(Continued)
O'Brien—we speak entirely of the play, of course—according to the law and the censors. Miss Talmadge exhibits her customary rapid changes of childishness, tenderness and passion.

UP ROMANCE ROAD—Mutual
I think the author just missed a great story by mixing in the too convenient German frightfulness. Had she been content to tell her story and lay it entirely in ordinary life she would have carried thorough conviction every inch of the way. As it is, it is unusual and gripping. It concerns one Gregory Thorne, who, engaged to Marta Milbanke, decides that theirs is a commonplace sort of romance, and the only way to get really in love is to get in trouble. Their carefully planned escapades turn out to be dire seriousness, and there are some splendid fights of the sort in which Bill Russell is perhaps the best celluloid exponent. Charlotte Burton does excellent work opposite him, as Marta.

THE GHOST OF ROSY TAYLOR—Mutual
A sort of elfin-like story in which a little American girl, orphaned in Paris, at the beginning of the war, returns to America without resources. Wandering disconsolately through a park she finds a note accidentally dropped, containing a key, and a two-dollar bill, directing a certain Rosy Taylor to put a certain house to rights once each week during the owner's absence. The girl becomes a pseudo Rosy Taylor, gets the wee wage—and the startled housewife, discovering that the real Rosy Taylor is dead, thinks of ghosts. There is a romance. Mary Miles Minter depicts the young woman, Rhoda Sayles.

A GOOD LOSER—Triangle
Here is a story with a bit of real heroism without heretics. It is the account of a man who makes the big sacrifice, and the inevitable one, without benefit of applause or even human knowledge—all for a man who has been his friend. That sacrifice is, as you might suppose, one ennobling side of a triangular love interest. This photoplay is well written, well acted and superbly photographed. Lee Hill has the chief role, and the delicate beauty of Peggy Pierce is considerably in evidence.

BY PROXY—Triangle
Perhaps the best of the familiar "Red Saunders" stories as far as the films are concerned. It concerns the proxy love-making of a likeable cowboy portrayed by Roy Stewart, Cupiding it for his pal—who has no more real chance than a goat. Maud Wayne is the delicious prize of the proxying.

EVERYWOMAN'S HUSBAND—Triangle
The not-unprofitable tale of an ignorant bride, a hard-driven groom and a

They’re Underfed
Without 7,000 Calories Per Day
A family like this must have at least 7000 calories of nutrition daily.

In Quaker Oats It Costs 35c
In other excellent foods, at this writing, those 7000 calories cost about as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Meats, $2.80</th>
<th>In Fish, $2.80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Eggs, $3.00</td>
<td>In Fowl, $3.50</td>
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That is, these major foods cost 8 to 10 times Quaker Oats for the same nutrition. Even bread and milk costs over twice as much. That's an enormous difference. It means that each dollar's worth of Quaker Oats saves from $7 to $9, used in place of meat.

It means that eight breakfasts of Quaker Oats cost about the same as one meat breakfast.

Use Quaker Oats liberally in these days to minimize your food cost. It yields 1810 calories per pound, and costs 5c per 1000 calories. It is the greatest food you have. Pound for pound it has twice the nutrition of round steak. It is delightful food. It adds flavor to your flour foods. Mix it in.

Quaker Oats
The Doubly-Delicious Oats
For the sake of flavor, ask for Quaker Oats. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the big, rich oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Quaker Oats—costing no extra price—give an added delight to your oat foods.

12 to 13c and 30 to 32c Per Package
Except in Far West and South

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It tells all about the Princess Tokio Treatment and why it has become so popular among women of America. It will show you how you may have a beautiful skin. Read the simple directions.

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We want you to read this book, which has brought happiness to many women who were suffering from the annoyance of bad complexion and other facial blemishes. Beauty is a great asset and it is now within the reach of every woman.

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Notice our soldiers! How alert and active, eyes sparkle, cheeks glow—striking examples of what you and other women can be.

Have been building up women’s health the last year by help ing our soldiers, for sixteen years. Have helped 85,000 women.

Do you want to improve your figure? Do you stand more erect and have better carriage? Are you astute? If handicapped by any facial blemish, no matter what those difficulties or any other physical handicap may be, we will help you. My self-instructive directions and personal advice will get you the results you desire.

Send for the Vitality, Good Figure, and Sincerity of a Soldier Today.

Send for this Book FREE
It tells of a new, wonderful way to improve your complexion and remove all blemishes without the annoyance of massage, masks, rollers, plasters, or exercise. It explains how the charming little bounties of the Orient preserve their youthful looks and why each has such a selfish mother-in-law, marked by a starting bit of reality here and there. The moral of this entertainment is that marriage, like everything else, must be studied to be successful; and is, as well, a thoroughly two-sided affair. Gloria Swanson, the well-known ripe peach, is the bride, and Lilian Langdon is highly real as mother-in-law.

BOUND IN MOROCCO—Arctraft
We have followed Doug Fairbanks to South America, to the Orient, to the War, to the seats of English aristocracy, to Russia, to Hoboken—so it is no surprise to meet up with him in Morocco. We knew he’d get there some day. It was only a question of more or less time. American ingenuity, the Fairbanks teeth and some utterly conflagrated first and second villains are the essentials of this characteristic and regulation adventure in the Sahara. In passing we may mention Tully Marshall and the droll Ali Pah Shush, and Elythie Chapman as the mamma of the little morse heroine.

A NINE O’CLOCK TOWN—Ince—Paramount
Behold a yarn about a smart young fellow who went to the bad in New York, and, masking his defeat, brought his “methods” back to revive his father’s country store. It is a bit of relief after the solemnities of eternal successful, never-wrong heroes. Charles Ray, too, is especially adapted to such a part as David Clary, the young know-it-all who was going to turn the big town upside down, and only upset himself. Add the sultry, pouty beauty of Jane Novak, and you have the other chief ingredient.

WEDLOCK—Parlata
A new twist to an old story, carefully made, as has been the rule with almost all Parlata productions. But the principal thing is the return of Louise Glau to sympathetic parts. As a young wife whose vocabulary has no such word as quit, Miss Glau is sincere, human and appealing. While this is by no means a big effort, it is a photoplay which has grafted atmosphere and humanity to an old melodramatic root.

THE GOLDEN WALL—World
Not even the war suffices to down the very old, and apparently always welcome story of the Prince incognito. This one is reincarnated in the person of Carlyle Blackwell. Madge Evans gave some delightfully sincere childishness to an obvious plot.

HEREDITY—World
The title seems a bit askew, but otherwise we have small complaint to make. You must accept the story in the spirit in which it is written. It is, indeed, a story for the conventional, but it is a good story of the old-fashioned, transparent sort, simply and directly told. The staging leaves much to be desired at times, but the splendid work of Madge Evans—who’s the real star of the piece—and her support by John Bowers and the lovely Barbara Castleton make the presentation entertaining.

NEIGHBORS—World
Here is the best vehicle yet given to Madge Evans, and one of World’s best releases in months. It is just a kid story, trite, trite and even deficient in plot, but it is full of pranks and childish stuff, and the scenes are sometimes of homely interest, sometimes picturesque.

Briefly:
“Hell’s End” (Triangle)—A bit of good fighting by Bill Desmond, a bit of good looking by Josie Sedgwick, a bit of good photography by the cameraman; that’s about all the goods of this one.
“Beyond the Shadows” (Triangle)—Another Desmonidian epic, with the same Sedgwick decoration. Mr. Desmond gets into the dialect and tailor’s novelties of one Jean du Bois, a trader of the North- west, and while he is scarcely a French-Canadian, he is forceful and sincere.
“False Ambition” (Triangle)—Alma Rubens, in a drama of mystery originally called “Judith.” The new title, trite and banal, bears the same relation to the strong and simple original that the film plays bears to the original script.
“Marked Cards” (Triangle)—A play of a single big episode, centering about a girl’s effort to save her sweetheart. Marjorie Wilson is the star.
“Cactus Crandall” (Triangle)—A regulation entertainment of spurs, shots and (subtitle) shouts. Chiefly interesting because Roy Stewart wrote it and acted the principal gal.
“The City of Dim Faces” (Paramount)—Sessue Hayakawa in a tableau of the old San Francisco Chinatown, very colorful to the finish, which is very black.
“Scandal Mongers” (Universal)—A re-issue of the vital old Weber-Smalley “Scandal,” which name Major Laemmle evidently relinquished, last autumn, to Col. Selznick. New titles and some fur- bishing permit this to be still a live scroll of celluloid.
“Joan of the Woods” (World)—A petty poor thing to occupy the talents of such people as June Elvidge and John Bowers; the tawdriest kind of movie-
melodrama.
“The Claws of the Hun” (Ince-Paramount)—Charlie Ray, in a war-at-home story that plays frank dependence upon patriotic sentiment for any success it may have.
“The Death Dance” (Select)—A somewhat physical but none the less strong, loin-clothed, world-wide drama. Alice Brady is even more than usually good for the eyes, and she is well surrounded by a cast whose especially convincing members are Robert Cain, Helen Montrose, Mallon Hamilton and H. E. Herbert. J. Searle Dawley, who messes up “Uncle Tom,” assuredly redeemed him-
The Shadow Stage  
(Concluded)
self in this direction. The story concerns the adventures and romances of a cabaret singer.

"Love Watches" (Vitagraph)—Corinne Griffith, in an old Billie Burke role. The frothy substance of this farce was rather well masked on the stage, but on the screen its weakness doesn't wear even a makeup.

"One Thousand Dollars" (Vitagraph)—Another one of the O. Henry stories that seem to be nothing in re-telling—and very satisfactory in presentation. All because O. Henry was a great humanitarian. Edward Earle is the principal exponent.

"Her Moment" (General Film)—A large and cumbrously though evidently sincere attempt on the part of everybody to put across a real melodramatic smash, with the result that the piece is long and unnecessarily heavy. It is a story of the Balkans and America, with Anna Luther's titian loveliness the principal concern of all hands.

"The Demon" (Metro)—A Williamson novel, turned into active photography by George D. Baker for the sure powers and charm of Edith Storey. Still—it's not one of her best vehicles.

"Man's Land" (Metro)—Albert Levine, who made this scenario, is a bright lad who can do and has done a lot better work. At any rate Bert Lytell should be riding in a stronger celluloid wagon, especially when he has such fellow-passengers as Anna Nilsson and Eugene Pallette.

"As the Sun Went Down" (Metro)—Edith Storey in a rather vivid Western which seems to owe a lot of its character to director Mason Hopper.

"Less than Kin" (Paramount)—Wallace Reid, in an interesting two-role adventure finely cast and produced, ornamented by the cool, sharp beauty of Anna Little, and bulwarked by the acting of Raymond Hatton, James Neill, Gustav Seyffertitz and James Cruze. By the way—where's the "von" that Mr. Seyffertitz used to wear?

"Riddle Gawne" (Arcturca)—A William S. Hart vehicle, performed as usual. The plot will be found completely detailed in this issue, as fiction.

"The Deciding Kiss" (Bluebird)—Not so sissy as it sounds, although the story is not out of the ordinary. Edith Roberts is the prominent personage.

"The Girl from Bohemia" (Pathe)—An entertaining though not extensively clever vehicle, remarkable principally as Mrs. Vernon Castle's final photo-play.

"A Romance of the Underworld" (Keeney Productions)—When the late Paul Armstrong put this piece on the stage he saved it from mere gross melodramaticism by a remarkable cast and powerful dialogue. The picture lacks this, and shows New York as Uncle Silas and Aunt Samantha believe it to be. Armstrong's widow, Catherine Calvert—a remarkably pretty woman—has the same role she played on the stage, and is, in the main, well supported. One critic called the photo-play "A Treatise on the Haunts and Habits of Snowbirds." He wasn't far wrong.

HELENE CHADWICK  
IS BURSON-WISE

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Ask Your Dealer for Them

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BURSON KNITTING COMPANY
810 Park St., Rockford, Ill.

Buy Liberty Bonds
Sons of the Sun in Arms!

(Continued from page 94)

Littlefield, very well known leading man, is in France in the ambulance service. Don Keyes, cameraman, is in the Signal Corps.

Among the actors who have gone in are Theodore Duncan, now a Captain of Artillery, Tom Forman, infantry First Lieutenant; Lieut. George Hamilton, Sergt. Vincent Higgins, Lieut. Adolph Menjou, and Albert Bassett, of the Marines.

Eugene Palette is an aviator. So is Lew Nomis. Frank Dazey, scenario writer and son of Charles T. Dazey, is a Lieutenant in France. Walter Long, Grif- th's prize villain, has been for many months a Lieutenant of Artillery stationed at Fort McArthur, California. Kenneth O'Hara, Inc's press-agent, is an aviator. Al Kaufman, studio manager of The Famous Players, is an officer of the Signal Corps.

Nor are this institution's honors confined to the men. Helen Swayne, of Famous Players, is a Red Cross nurse in France; while Agnes Berrill, of the Lasky forces, is a first-class yeoman, U. S. N., on duty in Washington, D. C.

Captain Robert Warwick, formerly of Select, was detailed by Pershing to return from France on film service for the United States.

Victor Herman, one of the most resourceful of Sennett's directors, is in the submarine service.

Three Universal directors are already in the army. These are Jacques Jaccard, the serial-maker; George Marshall, and Robert Ross.

Kenneth Harlan, matinee idol, is at Camp Kearney. Bill Gettiner, one of Universal's cowboy actors, is already "over there." Frank Elliot is in the government Intelligence Service. Glenn Lewis is an aviator. James Tait has been sent to England to study tank warfare, mastered by the British. Leo Bachman, a cutter at Universal City, has, for his knowledge of woolcraft, been sent to the spruce forests of the Northwest to select timber for airplanes.

There is a Universal actor in every branch of the war service; more than a score in the army, and almost an equal number in the navy.

Charles Wallack has been made an officer of the medical service, and John Schroeder is an officer of aviation.

The World Film Corporation has seventy-seven stars in its production service flag.

Two directors—George Arlambard and George Cowl—are already with the army.

Edward Langford, ex-leading man for Ethel Clayton's company, is the only well-known actor in the service, for World has today almost no actors of draft specifications. But it has sent many of its technical and other men to the front.

The service flag that flies over the Triangle lot at Culver City has fifty-five stars in it—all members of the actual production force in the war, and a fraction more than 12 per cent of the entire male staff. Among those today are Joseph A. Roach, scenario writer; Harry Edwards, director; leading man Lloyd Bacon, and Charles M. Parker, vice-president of the corporation.

General Film has recorded over sixty men in the United States service, and avers that this is by no means a complete roster of its patriotism.

Two of its men are Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and John J. McDonald, of New York City, is a physical instructor with Pershing's forces.

The Goldwyn organization protests that it has nothing resembling a full service list, and finds it impossible at present to get one. Nevertheless, that concern presents some interesting examples of service.

Adrian Gil-Speare, scenario chief of the concern, left to enter the army, and soon attached himself to the aviation branch. He won more than one prize for his work, and has been made a captain, commander in the balloon section, and, at this writing, is handling a covey of dirigibles in Cuba.

Tom Powers, delightful young actor whom you'll remember last of all, perhaps, as leading man in "The Auction Block," entered the American army, progressed from station to station, went to an officer's training camp in Georgia, was sent to France, switched to the British Royal Flying Corps, and is now bombing and scouting along the Western front.

Odd is the fate of S. Richard Nelson, whom you may remember in a remarkable character part in "Fields of Honor." He played the role of the Serbian whose assassination of the Austrian arch-duke caused the war. Of course it was up to him to finish what he started—so he has gone across.

Paralta's list of servants of the guns is small, but redoubtable. Both Paralta and Zukor-Lasky claim Kenneth O'Hara, but perhaps Paralta's claim is most just, since he served there last.

Robert T. Kane, vice-president of the Paralta corporation, enlisted, and is in training at American Lake.

Because of its limited production, the First National Exhibitors' Circuit's actual contribution to the war is negligible, nevertheless it is perfectly amazing in the prowess and response of its office force and exchange men.

In Texas, for example, it has contributed, in officers and privates, forty-four men to the State's quota of troops.

Metro's service banner the only gold stars the industry wears at this writing. One is for S. Rankin Drew, lost above the German lines in June. The other, for Arthur Herman, a property man at the Metro Studio. Mr. Herman enlisted in the navy, and was lost in a storm off the coast of Cuba.

Though no attempt has been made to tabulate the military departures there is a record of more than 100, in all Metro departments, who have gone.
Sons of the Sun in Arms!

(Continued)

Among the more interesting assignments are those of J. M. Loughborough, first lieutenant of infantry; cameraman Alfred Raboch, now a map-maker of the naval radio service; Lester Cumeo, well-known actor with Metro and Essanay, now an aviation corporal; Harley McVey, lieutenant of aviation; Louis Klopsh, liaison officer of infantry; studio-manager Benjamin Boyar, now an officer in the quartermaster's department; director Frederick Sittenham, a naval aviator; casting director Louis Hooper, in the Canadian ambulance service, and Luther Reed, scenario writer, now in an officer's training camp in the south.

There are nearly a hundred men from Vitagraph's production department in Uncle Sam's service. Five of this company's directors are in training at one of the camps here, or seeing service overseas. There's Frank Hulette, Jack Evans, Joseph Basil, and Lieut. Wesley Ruggles; and Percy Pulver and Victor Smith, Captains of Infantry.

Of individual exploits, of heroisms, of romances, of novel efforts, of comedies, and of tragedies, there might be much to tell.

Consider, for instance, the heroic young American aviator S. Rankin Drew, one of the very finest directorial talents in the picture business, son of Sidney Drew and scion of a great line. Drew passed in flames on a blue-and-white June morning, battling seven German aviators! In death, his fonemen honored him.

Turn this from a tragic-comedy of the Famous Players. Subject, a timid lad named Reuben Jackter. Jackter was missing on three mornings—without explanation. The third time he was promptly hauled onto the carpet, when it was discovered that on two occasions he went to the docks to bid soldier-brothers good-bye, and on the third he was at a memorial service for his one remaining brother, who had been killed in France. From four bread-winners, of which he had been the least, the family at home, comprising a mother and several small children, had been reduced to a single bread-winner—the boy Reuben. Yet he had taken for granted the heroic sacrifices of war, and had never suggested a little thing like a patriotic raise in salary. Harry, Louis and Morris Jackter had stepped up on Liberty's altar, leaving to young Reuben the burden: Do all the heroes wear uniforms? I ask you, now! Robert Harron is finally returning to the France whose uniforms he has worn so valiantly in Griffith's pictures. But this time the performance will be real, and his uniform will be that of his own United States. He is finishing another picture by permission of the war department.

Among those who have gone to war from the Pathe institution's various subdivisions, consider some specimens—but not all—from the Rolin studio. Herb Brodie is in the naval reserve, at San Pedro; J. B. Roach, brother of the president of the Rolin corporation, is with the
Sons of the Sun in Arms!

(Concluded)

47th Infantry, in France. Walter Adams, the acrobatic actor, has learned an acrobatic's proper place, and is in a Texas aviation camp. Clyde Hopkins, character actor, is with the Signal Corps in France. Lige Cromley, of the laboratory force, has entered a government gasoline motor school in Corvallis, Ore. Ray Kellerman, the studio purchasing agent, is with the engineers, in France. Charles Stevenson, actor, is in training in the Camp Kearney infantry. Joe Matice is an aviation timer-searcher, detailed to Canada by the U. S., while Max Hamburger is an army cook. Truly, here is a diversified line of military crafts for one not over-large studio to put forth! Slackers—not at Rolins's!

In Astra's large service flag we find stars representing Lieut. Howard Young, former scenario writer, and now serving as Zone Major overseeing the billeting arrangements for American troops in French towns; Lieut. Thomas Kesterton, Royal Flying Corps, France—but formerly seen with Peiri White in her musicals; Stanwyck; Sergt. Spencer Bennett, former assistant director of serials, now a dispatch-rider in France; Eddie Schneider, George Seitz's cameraman, now with the Signal Corps in France—and in passing, it may be remarked that Schneider's last letter described a casual visit to a Y. M. C. A. picture show near the front, in which he saw a photoplay that he had photographed himself.

Plays and Players

(Concluded from page 91)

Julian Eltinge, an even bigger drawing card on the screen than he was in vaudeville or musical comedy, has completed for release his first picture for his own producing company. It is a modern propaganda play called "Over the Rhine." Eltinge and Fred Balshofer, his director—who formerly guided the camera career of Harold Lockwood—have six stories lined up for production, including some of Eltinge's best known stage successes. You may have read about that wonderful home in Los Angeles, for which Julian Eltinge planned ten years, now completed. You're going to see exclusive photographs of it—four pages of 'em—in next month's Photoplay.

Tom Walsh, Casting Director for the Thomas H. Ince Studios, has compiled a curious list of names from the thousands which appear in his employment books—names of persons who at some time or other are "atmosphere" in an Ince production.

For example: We find that Harry Wanders, William Creeps, Charles Sings, James Robbins, William Stabs, Anna Betts, and Alice Gambles. Only one man at the studio is Sober, and only two—and they are brothers—Drinkwater. Cupid's vocabulary is represented by Kiss, Lovewell, Dearlove and Lovelock—although only one man confesses to being a Hugger.

"One of our experts is William Kill," says Walsh, "and, singularly, his father is an undertaker. Cornelius Vestman is a tailor's son, and Herbert Paine, the brother of a dentist."

The tales sent out by the inspired Fox publicists have been harrowing, daring, romantic, or ridiculous, according; but the following, which happens to be true, was discounted as not having sufficient news value to interest the public. When Nallia Burrell, a member of the Sunshine comedy company, narrowly escaped death recently, when she was bitten and clawed about the face and shoulders by a lion, during the making of a picture at the Fox studio, the company simply gave out a nonchalant paragraph to the effect that a young woman had been slightly injured, but there was no news! It was to be a pullman scene, and a lion, excited, made for the berth occupied by Miss Burrell, leapt upon her, tearing her shoulders and face horribly.

May Allison is coming back, but not with Harold Lockwood, as was first announced. She will be an independent star for Metro, and her first vehicle will be "Social Hypocrites," in which she will have the support of Henry Kolker and Joseph Kilgour.
Riddle Gawne

(Continued from page 65)

...Rheumatism
...Skin
...Advanced
...Poor.

NEWARK, Barbell.

Increased...Biliousness.

Dillon short

ing when Kathleen Harkless had arrived in Bozam City, and they followed Gawne along the trail through sight of a loaded rifle. When the rider had reached a certain spot, Paisley's finger bent again to trigger. There was a shot and Gawne fell heavily from the saddle. And, when a short time after two of the boys from the Diamond Bar arrived beside the wounded man, they found him roughly bandaged with rags torn from his shirt and Blanche Diamond tenderly against him, holding him.

That night Blanche, self-appointed as his nurse, was at his bedside.

Sitting there, she heard voices below. They were followed by the sound of someone coming up the stairs. Quickly Blanche's vizor served her, and she lit the scene. And then the door opened. She did not see it, but she heard, and she knew that it was Kathleen from the little gasp that escaped her lips as she gazed into the room.

Gawne was lying in a half-sitting posture, one arm about Blanche's neck. Blanche was caressing him fondly with her right hand, while her other arm was clasped tightly about him. Kathleen stood there, silent. She listened. Blanche was speaking, softly, slowly, but loud enough for her to hear.

"I've always wanted to come back to you," she murmured. "Ever since that night we quarreled in the dance-hall. You loved me before that. Don't you remember—I'll never forget!" She finished speaking and bent still closer to him. And then, as if some look or word had called it forth, placed her cheek fondly against his and drew him tighter.

There was a click and a little, thudding sound. Kathleen had closed the door. She was gone. Blanche smiled and sat upright gazing at the tight closed eyes of Gawne as he lay stretched, unconscious, in her arms.

** * * *

"Riddle" Gawne sat in a cushioned chair on the porch of the Diamond Bar ranch-house. A bandage wrapped round his head and he was physically weak from his confinement, but the throbbing, impatient impulses of his character were as strong as ever. He was improving rapidly, but not rapidly enough to satisfy him. Blanche was gone. When he had awakened from his unnatural sleep he had protested against her presence and had told her, as he expressed it, "in a talk without no kinks in it," and that night she had taken her belongings and moved back to the Bozam ranch. But things were different. She had found a turn.

Just as she had sought to intrude into another's place her place in Bozam's heart had been invaded, for the rustler had been attracted by Kathleen Harkless and was playing for her hand. He had gone so far as to learn that Colonel Harkless' greatest fear was that she would discover his true occupation—his connection with the rustlers—and, holding this over her father's head, he was attempting to force the Colonel to urge her to marry him.

Kathleen had not been near Gawne. He had heard that she was seen occasionally with the rustler. And this was true. She did not enjoy his company, but

Oh! you Misfit!

SAILING under the name of man. You know the truth if no one else does—you know what you lack—what you need. You may hide it. It will be found sooner or later. You can't hide it from yourself. Are you a victim of any pernicious habit that you want to get rid of? Have you a spark of ambition left to be invigorated? One you ought to be? Are you an easy victim of every little ailment that comes along, going around without snap or ginger, losing ground when you ought to be gaining it? Then wake up and be a man, not a misfit. Deserve the name of man; be vigorous, virile. It makes no difference if you are a physical wretch, if you join hands with me. I'll make you the kind—that's what I want, the kind of man needed, the kind of man looked for, sought for, bid for all the time, and it will be done without drugs, or tomes or stimulants.

You will gain in vim, and vigor; your muscular power will increase; your vitality will spring up, you will receive a new lease of strength, and strength, your nervous system fortified to renew its energy, not bolstered up for the time being, to fall back below the level it was, as it does when you resort to drugs or medicines.

You married men come across to yourself—get the pep and ginger and tingle of life into you. You are not living for yourself alone; you need dash, drive, the enterprise you used to have. Re-gain and maintain your vigor; I'll show you how.

You business men—over-worked, did you say? You are not doing half as much as you ought to, with your experience. Never mind, there is a way to get back your aggressiveness, to be right in the fight and enjoy it. You can double your percentage of real worth as a man, and enjoy it, if you ought to be able to do it.

You young men—think of your future—how about it—are you fit for marriage—are you qualified—do you feel it in your soul—are others sliding by you—doing—getting more than you are? I know what is dragging you down, what is keeping you down, and it is time, high time, that you Stop. No one can abuse nature and succeed; others tried it and failed miserably. Do you want to be a failure, or even worse than a failure? Then come tome, I have helped thousands physically; mentally, in morals, I will help you. I will make you the kind of young man that is a credit to any community—I will make you worthies. I will help you in any undertaking will be easier. Just be frank and above bored—tell me your troubles. I will guide, direct and point the way natural way for you to achieve what I have said—Nature's way. You can stop the drain on your system that can be free of all home and public trouble, be strong, virile, erect in carriage, courageous and likable, and enjoy the rest of your days. Let me be your teacher. I have pupils all over the world, learning a system of Health, Strength, mental courage building, known as

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The world's strongest and most perfect athlete, whose unaccepted challenge of competition to the greatest living "strong men" still stands. Under my methodical system and the plan of practicing Strongfortism, you men can build your body up in symmetrical proportions as nature intended you to be. You will gain greater confidence in yourself, and compel others to have more confidence in you—best of all, brings you success—that you can call success, capped with the glow of health and the supreme joy of living.

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she tolerated him, openly accepting his constant attention to prove to Gawne that she did not care. He had sent her a note, and now he was waiting for her answer.

Billings, the foreman of the Diamond Bar, came up the steps of the porch. "She wouldn't read it," he said, reluctantly, "told me to tell you that your acquaintance has ended. She was just starting out for home with Bozzam."

Gawne's face hardened.

"Tell all the anti-Bozzam ranchers to oil up their guns. When I'm on my feet again we're goin' to stage a clean-up!"

A few days later when Bozzam City took, shading blood-shot eyes from the searching light of morning, Gawne dashed determinedly into the sheriff's office and demanded Reb Butler's resignation. Later, when he came confidently back to get it, Butler was gone. But the sheriff's office was not vacant. Bozzam was there and Katharine too.

"You fool," muttered Bozzam, "do you think you can get away with this bluff?"

"Your takin' Butler's end of this is all." Gawne shot the question as a challenge. He drew his gun and levelled it at Bozzam as his partner, and Katharine's. Their purpose socially he drew his left gun, reversed it, and slid it across the table with the butt protruding over the edge. He placed it dangerously close to Bozzam's right hand, and then, his face savage, his eyes glanced at the clock. It pointed to one minute before twelve. He spoke.

"When she strikes—shoot!"

Bozzam seemed to cringe from the words. Kathleen watched them, fascinated with horror. She saw that the test had failed to shake Gawne—she was almost irritated by his steadiness under the nerve-racking pressure of the situation. Her eyes bent toward Bozzam. She saw the ghastly fear on his countenance; he was facing death—she knew it. There was contempt in her heart for his inconstancy. She longed to express it of her face; she had measured him and found him a coward. The clock was about to strike! Gawne's hand fell toward his holster.

With a lightning-like lunge Kathleen sprang forward between the two men. Her hand fell on the gun on the table. The movement was simultaneous with Gawne's draw. He caught his hand in mid-air and stopped himself in time. The three stood rigid while the clock struck.

"There isn't going to be any shooting," Katharine said; and tipped her finger to the brown stock, and turned to her partner. "Don't you trust me?"

He pushed the gun across the table to Gawne.

"Well," he answered, as he slipped it back in the holster, "I guess our love has grown until just shootin' won't satisfy it."

He walked across the room, with his back to the others and through the door. That night, calling together all the ranchmen who had suffered at the hands of Bozzam and his rustlers, and ordering all his Diamond Bar men to fall in with them, Gawne started on a wild ride toward the big city. He had no time to waste to wipe out forever the curse of the man who had built and ruled Bozzam City.

Soon after they reached it the quicker of the Bozzam men were already tearing down the trail toward the edge of the town. The others were clambering into their saddles. The ranch-house and the bunkhouse were burning, and in the absence of the rustlers directing activities, stopped long enough to lean over and listen to something a man was saying to him. It was Cass, the man whom, he recalled, he had freed directly after outwitting Bozzam's sheriff.

"You was right to me," he said excitedly, "an' I owe you somethin'. Ride over to the Harkless place... an' ride darned fast!"

Gawne whirled his horse. He shouted to Billings who was dragging a huge bundle of brush to add to the flames.

"You take charge of the fireworks. I'm leavin'now—but it's a man job!"

Jabbing his spurs into his horse, he dashed from the scene.

At the Harkless ranch Gawne found that the warning had not been false. The old Colorado tracker was there.

"Bozzam . . . took Katherine and Jane . . . I lied to her, Gawne, and told her you were bad."

"Bozzam made me . . . he said he'd tell . . . But I told her myself tonight, Gawne, that I love you . . . Then he ran away with her."

Nigger Paisley took Jane . . . the ride trail . . . Gawne . . ."

The sentence was broken by a gasp and Harkless slumped into unconsciousness. Gawne looked at him a moment. He rushed from the room, bounded upon his horse, and swung at break-neck speed toward the ridge trail.

Dawn found him high up on the jagged peaks of the range, the horse unfastening despite the crushing exhaustion of the chase throughout the night. And then, a few hours after daylight, as they were clambering up the rocky steepness of a peak that spiked the skies, the search was ended. Gawne saw the object of his mad ride, the little group sheltered on the flank of the summit of the mountain. He saw them and thought he saw him, almost the same moment. Bozzam shouted unintelligibly to Paisley. Paisley led the girls around the side of a huge boulder and did not return. Bozzam was crouched behind a rock, safe beyond the range of Gawne's sure aim. Gawne knew what was coming; he saw the muzzle of Bozzam's rifle protrude over the rock; but he did not stop. Like a man sure of death and unafraid, anxious only to wreak his own vengeance before his life is taken, he rode ahead, the bullet itself in his mind, for the mountain. There was a shot. Gawne felt Meteors sink beneath him. He leapt to the ground, revolver in hand, and ran on foot. There was another shot. This time Gawne fell. When, a few minutes later, he came to himself, he found Bozzam standing over him, a huge harpoon—holding his rifle to his head. Gawne tried to move. He discovered that his left leg had been broken by the bullet. Suddenly he listened to Bozzam's jabbering—

"I got you now, ain't I? I got you an' you'll have to pay for all the nuisance you've been."

"You hate me, don't you?" He forced a laugh. "You hate—worse you hate anything. But you don't know why you
Riddle Gawne
(Concluded)

hate me—do you? Well I'll tell you. You hate me. Gawne—I killed your brother—I'm Watt Hyat—that's why you hate me! An' now, by God, I'm goin' to kill you!"

Gawne's features hardened as though they had been cast in a leaden mould. There's more," Bozzam continued, playfully. "I left a latter on that woman you love goes with me to William's Cache, and Jane—Jane goes with Nigger Paisley." He paused a second. "'Nigger, bring the girls. I'm goin' to let them watch their hero die."

As he spoke he turned a little toward the direction of the rocks that hid the others from view. It was Gawne's chance. Before Bozzam could turn back Gawne's arms were about him. With a single jerk he turned the revolver, and, as he did so, Bozzam's finger pressed the trigger. Paisley, who at that moment came from his shelter in answer to Bozzam's call, stopped suddenly in his steps and fell to the ground. The bullet, discharged at random, had buried itself in his brain. Gawne knocked the revolver from Bozzam's hand and the struggle continued. Gawne's broken leg made him almost a dead weight, clinging to his foe. There was a deep bank at the side of the trail and Bozzam in his desperate struggle to free himself was dragging them closer to it. Suddenly, in one final, desperate attempt to shake off the grip that was ending his life, he stumbled and both men rolled over. Twenty feet below, on a ledge which separated the foot of the bank from the spot at which it became a precipice of apparently bottomless depth, they stopped, still struggling. There were on their knees now, and Gawne was slowly, but steadily pushing Bozzam back. His grip had not relaxed. Finally, Bozzam weakened. His body went limp, and Gawne let go. Bozzam swung for a moment and then fell backward. There was a little cry as he snatched in the air at Gawne, and disappeared over the edge. Gawne straightened on his knees and attempted to rise, but Kathleen and Jane were at his side to aid him. With their arms about him he struggled to his feet and stood a moment smiling from one to the other.

And then, as though in proof of the hatred that had vanished and the faith that had returned when mankind had redeemed itself, he kissed Jane—and then Kathleen. The latter was, perhaps, a trifle longer than the first and there were muffled words of love which reached only each other's ears.

"What did he say," asked Kathleen as she grasped the hand that circled her waist, "that made you look so mad?"

"He said that he was Hyat," Gawne answered simply. Hyat's face went white, and then she flushed a moment. She could see it now, and the world seemed stretched out before them offering a new life to the man she loved. His vengeance had been wreaked. "Watt Hyat, of Cheyenne?" she asked.

"No," answered Gawne and his eyes moved slowly toward the spot where the man had gone over, "Watt Hyat of hell!"

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(Concluded)

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Out of a Clear Sky
(Concluded from page 55)

to make an affidavit of the death of my niece," he stormed, "burned to death in your damnable American forest."

Granny who, for all her years, had never before been heard aloud in a tone, was about to descend on him with all her wrath, when she remembered Celeste, sitting on the door-step. A large sunbonnet shielded the girl's face and on that Granny based her hopes. Rising quickly, she took the baby from the cradle and carried it over to the startled girl.

"Here, daughter," she said quietly, "take your baby into the sunshine so that this noisy gentleman may not awaken him," and without another word, she brought the pen and paper.

Bob flashed a sudden glance into the eyes of Celeste who was sitting so that only he could see her face. Just then, Dyrek called to him.

"Monseur de Lawrence," he said, "will you sign now this affidavit of the death of my niece?"

Bob's eyes still held those of the girl.

"Shall I?" they seemed to ask, "it means forever."

Celeste flushed crimson but her gaze was steadfast. Faint as the whisper was, he could see that her lips framed, "Sign."

"Are you ready, monsieur," the Count stilled. "I am waiting. Will you sign?"

Bob nodded, bowing elaborately.

With the document in his hand, Dyrek passed toward the door so close to Celeste that his spurs touched her dress. For she had come in to listen the more closely.

Dyrek mounted his horse in silence and rode out of the forest with Steve and Bob leading the way. When they reached the path to the town beyond, Steve indicated the route he was to take and Dyrek insolently threw him a coin. Steve, good-humoredly, tossed it back at him.

"Chien!" Dyrek snarled at the woodsmen, you Americans are all alike."

With one sudden movement, Steve leaped from his horse and dragged the for-}

eigner down with him. In an instant, the glory of Bersek and Krymn was writhing in the road under heavy blows.

When Bob returned to the cottage, he found Celeste seated on the bed best. Mamie evidently deep in an excited discussion. Their heads were bent over an object on the bed between them and it was only as Bob drew nearer that he saw it was a jewel box, overflowing with precious stones. Celeste smiled up at him, the jewels slipping through her fingers.

"They are the family treasures of Bersek and Krymn," she said gaily. "They are to be sold to purchase another house for Mamie here, whose cottage was burned."

Bob broke into a laugh. "Sweet Mamie will be satisfied with a house worth one third of them," he told her dryly. "The invoice here says they are worth more than five million francs."

"We will buy the new house with one of them and send the rest back to feed the starving children of Belgium. And so," Celeste cried with a merry gesture of relinquishment, "departs the last possession of the Countess of Bersek and Krymn."

Just after twilight, two figures stood in the shadow of the hussackly watching the rising moon.

"Once you told me, 'Love is what pipes from the wood and the full of the moon,'" Celeste said. "Was it like this that you meant it? I understand a little now."

Bob looked steadily down at her with a gaze of infinite tenderness. "Ah, but you said then, 'I do not care to understand.'" Do you care now, Celeste?"

She did not answer but raised her dark eyes to his in a look which was half a child's and half a woman. Bob uttered a triumphant little cry and instantly she was in his arms, at first tense with surprise and then relaxed in an ecstasy of abandonment. After a long silence—"You know mamie, Celeste?" Bob said, breaking the silence with a half-whisper. "Yes," said Celeste. "Now I know."

The Dominant Race
(Concluded from page 48)

Of directors—just to name a sample of a numerous collection, and then hurry along—Mickey Nellan.

Photoplay comedy, like photoplay drama, claims its ruling share. Nowhere on earth could the biggest figure in sun-written laughter be taken for anything but the Celt he is. The reference is to Mack Sennett. Charlie Murray, his ablest assistant, graduated direct from the Irish comedians, Murray and Mack.

The gentliest, most whimsical, most elusive of the screen's ingenues is the Irish Maire Marsh. Her art—and it is distinctive—has an ancestral groundwork. I dare to say that a majority of the screen's pretty women are Irish. Among these are Texas Guinan, Dorothy Dalton, Molly Malone, Lois Meredith, Marjorie Rambeau, Mabel Normand, Ruth Roland, Belle Bennett, Margarette Marsh, Dorothy Kelly, Enid Markey, Mary Charleson, Bessie Love and Billie Burke. The prize female dynamo of two worlds, Geraldine Farrar, a hurricane in the opera and a cyclone in the studio, is Irish.

The quietest, quaintest girls of the screen—by the way of contrast—are Irish, too. The Gishes.

Do you want more Irish men and women? Very well. Consider Francis Ford, Edward L. Cahn, Marion Miller, W. J. John-}

ston, Eddie Lyons, Robert Elliott, Patrick Calhoun, Robert Harron, Ralph Kellard, George Larkin, Reggie Morris, Pat Rooney, Margaret Thompson, Leo Maloney, Guy Oliver, Alice Howell, Frank Kingsley, Raymond McKee, Jack Muldoon, Calgarian, Jack Mer- ceth, Valentine Grant.

This is not intended as the complete Erineuse list. Probably you can think of a lot more.

It's just to set you wondering if, after all, St. Patrick didn't shoot those original Irish snakes with a picture camera.
STUDIO DIRECTORY

For the convenience of our readers who may desire the addresses of film companies we give the principal ones below. The first is the business office; (a) indicates a studio; in some cases both are at one address.

AMERICAN FILM MFG. CO., 6227 Broadway, Chicago; Santa Barbara, Cal. (g).

ARCHAIC PICTURES CORP., 415 Fifth Ave., New York City; 316 W. 34th St., New York City (s); Fort Lee, N. J. (s); Hollywood, Cal. (s).

BALBOA AMUSEMENT PRODUCING CO., Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

BRENNY, HEBERT, PROD., 506 Fifth Ave., New York City; Hudson Heights, N. J. (s).

CHRISTIE FILM CORP., Sunset Blvd. and Gower St., Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

ESKAAY FILM MFG. CO., 1333 Atwater St., Chicago, (s).

FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM CO., 405 Fifth Ave., New York City; 128 W. 56th St., New York City (s); Talmadge, Brenon, Morosco Studios, Hollywood, Cal. (s).

FOX FILM CORP., 120 W. 46th St., New York City; 1401 Western Ave., Los Angeles (s); Fort Lee, N. J. (s).

GOLDWYN FILM CORP., 116 E. 42nd St., New York City (s); Ft. Lee, N. J. (s).

HORSELY STUDIO, Main and Washington, Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

THOMAS INCH STUDIO, Culver City, Cal. Kleinle, George, 106 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. (s).

LASKY FEATURE PLAY CO., 405 Fifth Ave., New York City; 6248 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Cal. (s).

METRO PICTURES CORP., 1417 Broadway, New York City (s); S. W. 31st St., New York City (s); 1025 Lillian Way, Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

MONARCH PHOTOPLAY CO., 222 W. 42nd St., New York City; 201 Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. (s).

METCALF FILM CORP., Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

PARALTA PLAY INC., 729 Seventh Ave., New York City; 2300 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

PATHF EXCHANGE, Ind., 25 W. 49th St., New York City, N. Y. A. FILM STUDIO, 1 Congress St., Jersey City, N. J. (s); ROLLIN FILM CO., 605 California Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. (s); PARALTA STUDIO, 5300 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

PETRONTA PICTURE COMPANY, 230 W. 38th St., New York City.

ROTHACKER FILM MFG. CO., 1329 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. (a).

SELECT PICTURES CORP., 729 Seventh Ave., New York City.

SELIG POLYCHROME CO., Oakland Bldg., Chicago; Western and Irving Park Blvd., Chicago (s); 3500 Mission Road, Los Angeles, Cal. (a).

SELENEC, LEWIS J., ENTERPRISES INC., 729 Seventh Ave., New York City.

TALMADGE, CONSTANCE, 729 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

TALMADGE, NORMA, 729 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 216 East 45th St., N. Y. C. (s).

TRIANGLE COMPANY,1457 Broadway, New York City; Culver City, Cal. (a).

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO., 1600 Broadway, New York City; Universal City; Cythereville, N. J. (s).

VITAPHONE COMPANY OF AMERICA, E. 15th St. and Locust Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (s); Hollywood, Cal. (s).

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without seeing Helen again. So he went to the big house on the hill, and bribed a servant to take word secretly to her mistress that he was waiting for her in the garden. She came to him and he told her his plans. Also, he determined to investigate his marriage thoroughly. Winter was with him and Mol- lie the Diamond Eyes, etc., and Winter was a thorough scoundrel. There was a chance that he had been the victim of a plot.

As they sat talking in the summer house, two prowlers passed them in the deep shadows, identified them, and went on to the house. They were Winter and a ratlike criminal he employed when in desperate straits. Today he had received from his German master a message of dire portent. The news of the launching of the Victory had not been music to the ears of those who had been furnishing Winter with money, and a tele- gram ordered him to come to New York for a conference. Winter was convinced that he would never leave that conference alive. He needed money badly, imme- diately. He bought a human rat, Burns, along, and decided to make Bemis toe the mark. Leaving Burns hiding in the shrubbery, Winter went into the house and found Bemis, still angry from his discovery of Tom, in no mood for temporiz- ing. Besides, the Victory was launched, and Bemis no longer feared the schemer.

“Well, what do you want?” he growled at the visitor.

“What do you suppose I want?” Winter growled back. “I've been stalling along, making my plans. Now I'm ready. I can make a signal that will bring you, and you will result in your whole plant, the Victo- ry and all, being blown to hell! Are you going to come through, or not?”

“N—o—n!” Bemis fairly screamed at him. “You lie when you say that you have the plans. I'm not so sure I am a fool! Don't you think we have been watching you? Get out of here, and do your worst. Get!”

Winter retreated. He was bewildered.

How much did Bemis know? Wouldn't it be better to go back and—he shud- dered. He was a coward. He went to the spot where he had left Burns, but the little rat was not there. So Burns had deserted him too. He looked about him, and waited a few moments.

Suddenly there was a sound of a man running in the room. And Burns was beside him, panting.

“What is it?” Winter whispered.

“I wuz crackin' de safe in de ol' man's office, an' he comes in, an' I had tuk croak im.”

“You've murdered Bemis?”

“I had tuh, I tell yuh.”

“It was in the office—on the ground floor?”

“Yah. De room wid de typewriter in.”

“I didn't hear any noise.”

“Sure yuh didn't. Dis tool don't make no noise, an' he produced a knife, which he proceeded to wipe on the grass.

“Come on with me. I've got an idea.”

Winter whispered, and together they crept back to the open window of the room that Bemis used for his office at home.
The Road to France  

(Concluded)  

so that it will seem like a robbery, and it will be all right.”  

Nothing attracts a plotter like a plot. The dishonesty of the scheme lured Winter, and the thought he was on hand in anticipation of a rich haul. Helen showed him the jewel cases, and his beady eyes flashed.  

“You must tie me to a chair,” Helen said.  

Winter did so, and as he was about to start for the door he heard a sound in the adjoining room. Startled, he turned toward the window, and stumbled outward over something in his way. Looking down he discovered the body of Tom Whitney, his shirt stained with blood. Before he had time to move a policeman had come through the window and seized him.  

“He killed Tom Whitney and was robbing me,” Helen screamed.  

Winter stared at her, too astonished to defend himself. At last he found words to ask her what it meant. The police untied Helen, and she asked them to allow her a few words in private with Winter. They drew aside, and she said to him, in a low voice,  

“You know the truth about my father’s murder. Unless you tell it, I will swear that you killed Tom Whitney while he was defending me from you.”  

Winter paused only a few seconds. He saw that he had placed himself in a trap, and that he had been caught red-handed in murder and robbery. Besides he didn’t ‘kill Bemis, and he didn’t care much what became of Burns. For once his interests were best served by the truth. So the police were carried back to hear the account of the Bemis murder. As he finished his recital, the dead body on the floor came to its feet, and Winter looked up at his nemesis, Tom Whitney, not dead, but very much alive.  

“You’re n-not d-dead,” Winter stammered.  

“No,” Tom replied, “and I’m not going to die until you tell me the truth about my marriage. I’m going to have the truth if I have to choke it out of you.”  

At first Winter was reluctant to speak, but when Tom promised not to bring any charge against him, he admitted that the marriage was a fake, and that Mollie was his own wife. He had intended using her merely as bait, but she had become greedy and urged that they try to get possession of the entire Whitney fortune through this marriage.

The Bemis home stood on a hill overlooking the shipyards. Before the next ship was launched, Tom and Helen stood on a little bridge one evening and looked over the busy scene, where the men, now inspired by Tom’s energy and example, worked at record-breaking speeds so that the Government’s honor flag for their plant. And they had a little mock quarrel, as newly married couples will, each trying to give the other all the credit for the happiness they had discovered, and for the splendid work they were doing together for the cause of the Nation.

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What About Screen Comedy?

(Continued from page 51)

When he discovered this the "situation" comedy had arrived. It carried with it a greater line of similar discoveries. For instance this: Just hitting a man with a pie isn't funny. To intend to hit your husband with a pie; miss him and hit the parish priest by mistake; that's a real joke.

Back of Mr. Sennett's discovery was a profound truth that applies chiefly to the American national character.

Everybody in America wants to do something to a policeman. Just as when we were little boys we liked to see how long we dared stay on the track with a train coming in and not afraid of him. It's no use denying it. The President of the United States walks a little straighter and puts on a puts-en-and-primus look, I have no doubt, when he passes a copper on the beat. No one is able to forego a feeling of awe when this funny fellow passes by slowly swinging his mighty billy.

The producers began to see that the joke lay in the tumble of this fearful dignity rather than in a cop doing monkey shows.

With this discovery the simple childish horse-play of the earlier days of motion pictures gave up the ghost with a sob. Anyone can see that when Sennett turned out the first dignified policeman, motion picture comedies made a mighty leap from vaudeville and variety into the realms of farcical drama.

Farse comedy on the screen was a good deal like farce comedy on the stage. To my mind, this was the least appealing stage of comedy in either phase—on the stage or screen.

After all, farce complications are rather tedious. You know when you hear about the rich old uncle that somebody is going to mistake him for the butcher and hit him with a mop; you know when somebody loses that five mislaid babies are due to turn up at the wrong time. It is all forced, unnatural and unconvincing. Motion pictures took the whole works; dragoons, engineers and supply train. The picture fared the lost babies; the rich old uncle mistakes for servants; the parson arrested for burglary; the naughty husbands escaping detection.

Now—we may as well be frank about it—this vein is exhausted.

You must remember that the screen is a voracious monster. One of the great producers has pointed out that if motion pictures has in ten years gone through the same evolution that required a thousand years for the spoken drama.

This is, of course, due to the rate at which they are turned out. I don't suppose, for instance, there is a single modern director who has not actually made more plays than Shakespeare and Marlowe and Scribe ever heard of.

It naturally follows that the screen comedy producer galloped through the whole range of farce comedy—through five hundred years of funny plays in a brief span of three or four. He has eaten the heart out of them all. I feel safe in saying that there isn't a single com
dy situation ever shown on the stage since the days of ancient Greece that has not been worked over and over and over in the pictures.

On the stage these farces would have lasted for years. About once a year Hickville was glad to assemble in the Odd Fellows Hall and cackle over the latest comic Hal. But when the movies came, Hickville had a show to go to every night. So even Hickville yawned.

Every possible twist and complication has been tried. Not only tried but worn threadbare.

And now they're hungry again.

The old machine is beginning to knock pretty hard for want of water and fuel. A new box of tricks is about to be opened and it does not require the services of a seventh son of a seventh son to see this next box of tricks.

The horse-play stage has passed; the drama of childish impossibilities has passed; the drama of next-to-impossible complications has come and is on its way out.

It goes without saying that the phase to follow is the drama of possibility—the drama of reality. There is really nothing funny about a man riding straddle of the moon; but there is something funny about the man who forgot to bring home the carving knife the night the rich relatives came to dinner.

In other words, comedy no longer lurks in that which couldn't happen; it lies in that which could and does happen.

I saw a very striking and interesting illustration of this in two comedies recently produced.

In both plays the same gag was used. It was a trick taxi-cab out of which many people climbed. In the one case a whole wedding party—bride, groom, bride's maids and mother-in-law came solemnly trooping out of one small cab when it drew up at the station. In the other case, comedy, a whole regiment of revenue officers disembarked from the one small cab. The first was the funny one. The second one started to be funny, but the laugh oozed away before the cab was emptied.

As I figured it, this was the reason why the first gag was funny but the second one wasn't.

The joke consisted of the mental picture you had of the way the passengers must have looked as they were piled up inside the cab. The instant that one revenue officer tried to get in, the cab was being piled into the cab crawled out, the joke died. In other words, the gag depended unconsciously upon the imagination of the spectator. When the director strung too hard upon the possibilities, the imagination declined to go on further and the gag failed.

A very strong hint of the new comedy that's to come can be found in the plays of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

They touch upon life as it really is. They touch upon universal experience. They open up lanes of real satire. Their comedies might have happened to you and me to—every one.

Not that I think much of the Drew
comedy. To tell the truth, they are not really motion picture plays. They are subtitles agreeably decorated with the pleasant faces of Mr. and Mrs. Drew. Mr. Drew stands up and frowns and sits down and smiles. Mrs. Drew looks annoyed or pleased or a little bit sad. The whole idea is told in the words that separate the meaningless pictures. Nevertheless they are the pioneers of the new idea.

But the "Drew idea" will not be snatched up with the easy avidity with which vaudeville gags were once kidnapped.

To make jokes that are true to life presupposes a knowledge of life—a sympathetic understanding that is given to few of us.

When we step into this next phase of comedy we find that the lane narrows.

We depart from Zim of the comic tramps and we approach the throne of Charles Dickens.

A great critic has written that Dickens is only enjoyable to those who like their "humor cut thick and their pathos laid on in slabs." Still he dealt in things as they are.

The next great comedy director will be found putting on real characters—characters carved out of real life, characters like Mr. Micawber. It will not be enough to put on a policeman and jerk his feet out from under him. The policeman must be first of all a human character with entertaining peculiarities. He will not be funny because he is a policeman but because he is a personality differing from all other personalities. His police-manship will be entirely incidental.

This war may work important changes in our humor. I shouldn't be surprised if the contact of millions of American soldier boys with the older civilization of Europe would bring us a taste of real satire.

At present we are not ready for it.

American humor is not satirical. Satire is old; finished; subtle; experienced; sophisticated. Our humor has every characteristic of the child—of raw youth. It is always over the top. It is like a spectator at a baseball game; we want to see the solemn policeman badly handled in the face.

The French have a style of satire of which I have seen one brilliant example in the films. A man was found trying to commit suicide by hanging himself in a forest. The peasant who found him couldn't legally cut him down so he ran to tell the gendarme; the gendarme ran out; took a look at him; then ran to summon the corporal; the corporal ran out to take a look; then he ran back to tell the sergeant; the sergeant took a look and ran to get the mayor of the town. The mayor ran out to take a look; then ran back to put on his official sash and chapeau before cutting down the man trying to commit suicide. It was delicious but fell flat. The American audience didn't understand the red tape at which the satire was directed.

We will have this satire some day but I'm afraid it will be a long time coming;

that will be the finishing touch to our humor.

When the American satirical comedy arrives, it may be piloted into the harbor by a very small girlish hand—by the hand of Miss Anita Loos.

Anyone who attempts to give an account of American comedy without first doffing his hat to this girl, at once counts himself out and shows that he knows nothing of what he is trying to talk.

In the course of my life, I have come in contact with two transcendent, flashing intellects; one was Gen. Homer Lea, the military strategist, the other, Anita Loos. To my mind, she is by all odds the finest intellect thus far to touch the business of making motion pictures.

In some of her Douglas Fairbanks pictures, she dragged this very crude art to a height that no one else has reached.

To my mind, the highest point that American satire has thus far achieved—either in literature or in drama—was this girl's play, "American Aristocracy."

I fear that Mr. Fairbanks did not quite realize what a jewel he possessed.

Since parting company from Miss Loos, his comedies have lost the magic touch. His plays now consist in jumping off roofs and climbing porches. They are no longer satires. They are just like all the other plays.

In the course of her Fairbanks plays, however, Miss Loos made this priceless contribution to the screen:

She showed in what tone of voice satire can be written and played to be convincing to the American public.

There will be, of course, amusing little side lights and side excursions into humor. There will be occasional girl shows—the Folies transferred to the screen. On the screen the T. B. M. charmers will lose the extremely dubious advantage of song and opportunity in offering more for the girls to do. Whereas on the stage they can only canter around and dance, on the screen they can play baseball; swim in real water.

The real pull of this kind of a girl show lies in the spectacle of free and glowing youth—youth that has deserted most of us. It is a wistful sort of humor. It is only a flavor and a perfume. It can never be an entree.

So, to make a long story a little bit shorter, let us stop here and with this: motion picture comedy is on the threshold of the most lasting and the greatest phase of its experience. But it is a threshold that few directors will cross.

We are looking down into the promised land. Only a few will ever get there.

We who have long wondered what it is that makes people clip their hands at the movies have found one explanation. The American flag!

There is only one time when a man will permit another to dictate how he shall kiss a girl—when under contract to do exactly as the director orders.

When you write to advertisers please mention PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE.
Questions and Answers
(Continued from page 101)

L. V. P. W., CANADA.—You Canucks are faithful. And we don’t say saying we’re always glad to see the Canadian postmark. You think Carol Holloway is the sweetest girl on the screen. Well, we don’t know about that, but Carol is awfully sweet. And you want a picture of Carol and William Duncan in the Magazine. We’ll speak to them about it. Pauline Curley was the little blonde with Hap’s mirror to get there. The Square Deceiver." Miss Curley at this writing is with the Douglas Fairbanks company.

M. M. B., M. B., HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bill Hart’s contract has a year more to run. Mary’s hair is naturally curly. Jane Lee is five; Katherine is six; Pauline is about eight. Douglas Fairbanks is not going to leave the movies. Those are George Walsh’s own teeth. No, we don’t think you are very clever.

VIOLET DEAR, N. Y.—Frank Mayo is playing right along for World, usually opposite June Elvidge. He was born in N. Y. in 1886. Before he went into movies he had care World studios, Fort Lee, N. J. Mayo is married. You say, “They all seem to me like some gods live in a land of their own. Movie-land, sweet Movie-land, that Alice had to go through the mirror to reach!”—or follow the bunny down the hole. Ah, Violet, every little Alice has to go through Alice-land. And besides, there’s a certain amount of hard work connected with a screen career. If that’s your idea of Movie-land, Violet, you’d better stay at home. But you’d better, any- way.

B. E. B., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—And still they come! Conway Tearle, so far as we know, has never had a “secret sorrow.” Did you read “A Merry Hamlet” in September Photoplay? That answers most of your questions about him. He was recently married to Adele Rowland. Don’t know why he hasn’t been starred.

H. R., NEWARK, N. J.—Elmo Lincoln and E. K. Lincoln are not the same person. Elmo Lincoln played “Tarzan” in “Tarzan of the Apes.” He was in “Judith of Bethulia” for Biograph; "The Birth of a Nation," "Intolerance"; "Aladdin" (Fox), and may be reached care National Film Corp., L. A., Cal. E. K. Lincoln is now with Lenore Hare, appearing in a Thelma Todd-Jackie Coogan film. "Lafayette, We Come!" Harold Lockwood, Metro, Hollywood. Mary MacAlistir is not with any company at present.

B. S. W., ILL.—Creighton Hale’s latest was “Whafs,” with Gladys Hulette for Pathe. Address him care that studio. He’s real name is Patrick Fitzgerald. He is married. But he will send his picture. Richard Barr—”elness is not married. We will be very glad to hear from you any time.

A. B., MONTREAL.—We thought everyone would recognize Mary Pickford as the subject of that picture in the art section for April. Sorry, but your other question is subject to the rules. Men things are the worst gossips, but women are sure that men are.

MARIEN, CATAWISSA, Pa.—May Allison’s address is Metro Studios, Hollywood, Cal. And you aren’t intruding at all, Marion. Haven’t we heard from you before?

R. E. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Kenneth Harlan in “The Price of a Good Time.” He has been drafted. You want a picture of Hart Heele, also a story. Many thanks for your good wishes.

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G. P. 386.
Questions and Answers
(Continued)

PEARL GALITES, ROCKFORD, ILL.—As we have heard that someone advised you about becoming a motion picture player. On the other hand we can hardly let a query go unanswered. You see, here in Rockford we are anxious to have fine entertainers on the waiting lists, and I take it that you have had professional training wherever you took it. So I'd let it over seriously before leaving home, if you'd do your research. We don't do it. Write to me again and tell us all about it.

J. F. LYNN, BROOKLYN, N.Y.—You like Tom Meighan. Well, Tom is with Famous Players-Lasky and may be addressed care Famous in N. Y. or Lasky in Hollywood; 340 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., and believe he'll send you his picture. But Tom says he isn't an actor, and he hates to have his pictures taken. Suppose you'll like him all the better now, won't you? You're right—the Editor invites criticisms and suggestions; he says he's running this Magazine to please you people. So jump right in.

W. B. SCARY, ARK.—Richard Barthelmess is twenty-three. He was born in New York City and had a stage career during which time he learned to sing and dance. He is known internationally for his voice and his dancing. He was married. Theda sends her pictures to all who ask, we believe. Miss Frederick was graduated at Wellesley College, and I think the picture you enclose is of Jack Mulhall. He was with Universal; appeared in "Wild Youth" for Paramount; married Pine, wife of Triangle at Culver City, Cal. Mulhall is married.

B. H. WELLS, MINN.—Oliver Thomas has light hair and Mary Miles Minter, golden hair and blue eyes. Doris Kenyon has brown hair, with gray eyes. She is twenty-one years old and unmarried. Little Lil is a real eye-opener and her hair is a really brown-haired. She is not married. Eileen Percy has light hair and blue eyes. Wm. Desmond is dark brown, with blue eyes.

LITTLE PRINCESS, TESCUUMBA, ALA.—It is Julian Eltinge who impersonates women. He has his own company now; his first appearance in the male role was Eltinge, a star for the World Film Corp., at Ft. Lee, N. J. Billie Burke and Pearl White have auburn hair. Sylvia Bremer with "June of the Marrow Trails." Miss Bremer plays in Cecil DeMille's "We Can't Have Everything," and J. Stuart Blackton's "Missing" and "The Common Cause." Miss Clark is really thirty-three. Tony Moreno is not married.

Mrs. H. G. A., POSTIC, MICH.—Photoplay receives hundreds of letters like yours every day, but we are afraid we cannot be of any assistance to you in obtaining employment. If you are convinced that you should try, write to her care Triangle at Culver City, Cal., for her picture. She has a Stutz car, and we believe her favorite color is blue. Bill Hart's present contract has a year to run. Bill said he would retire at the end of that time, but we'll wait and see. Here are some of Hart's Triangle pictures: "The Patriot," "The Apostle of Vengeance," "The Return of Draw Edgan," "Hell's Hinges." His latest for Artcraft is "Riddle Gawn." Write again, won't you?

POLLY OF AMERICA, FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.—Virginia Hart's real name is Edna Phillips. She is well known on screen and stage. She appeared with her husband in "A Pair of Sixes," the photoplay version. Jack Pickford can be reached at the Lamb's Club, N. Y. He is in the Navy. Charlie Chaplin is twenty-eight. He is not married to Edna Purivance; in fact, Charles is not and has never been. His picture is called "Shoulder Arms!" His first under the million-dollar contract was "A Dog's Life." Mutt, the dog, is dead. That was a mistake. He was a man who impersonated him at Camp Lewis. Fairbanks did not go to South America after all. Your other question is against the rules.

THE MYSTIC ROSE, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Yours was very good. You think Nazimova is the greatest actress on the screen. And you want to see Pearl White in features. So would we. That's the best way after all, isn't it?—to be your own critic. Pearl has always been with Pathé except for a brief period with the Crystal Company in the good old days. Well, the "Perils of Pauline" and "Exploits of Elaine" are still remembered, while "The Million Dollar Mystery" and "The Adventures of Kathlyn" have not been forgotten. We can't attempt to write you a list of all the blunders on the screen. So Mr. Quirk answered your letter. Write again. We like to hear from you. You are a real enthusiast, in the right way.

VIRGINIA BELLE, INDIANAPOLIS.—Douglas Fairbanks was born in 1883, so figure it out for yourself. Alice Brady is not married; she is about twenty-three.

JOSEPHINE R., N. Y. C.—Write to them at the following addresses: William Farnum, Fox studios, Hollywood, Cal.; Harold Lockwood, Pathe, Hollywood, Cal.; F. X. Bushman, Metro, N. Y.; Doris Kenyon, De Luxe Pictures, Inc., Wharton studios, Ithaca, N. Y.; Ruth Roland, Pathe, Hollywood, Cal. Henry Gsell is not in pictures at the present time but you might write him care Pathe at Jersey City. Wm. Farnum is forty-two. You are very welcome; write again. It is to be hoped that you're not as discouraging as it seems to be, but it is better to be good than to be ugly.

I BORED THE ANSWER MAN.—You wrote: we wish we had more letters like yours. You say, "There's only one thing wrong with your department, and that is that it keeps me too late at night reading it." Wish we could print your letter. You think we are "about 28 years old (because you use such modern slang); and you wear real stylish clothes, tight fit at the waist and everywhere. And you're a college man and of fairly wealthy people. You are just working as Answer Man for amusement and a little extra pocket money." That's right, Vera; use jest' work as Answer Man for amusement; but I don't wear no real stylish clothes, honey. Tight fit at everything—no, s'uh! James R. Quirk, whom you saw in "The Screen Telegraph," is vice-president and general manager of Photoplay; and you are entirely right, everything you say about him. We told him not to say about the picture and he was very much pleased. Now for your questions. Carol Halloway is a married woman. You want an interview with her? Mary Pickford and Gladys Brockwell's fathers are not living. Jack Pickford is in the Navy. Address June Elvidge care World, Ft. Lee, N. J. Your writing is all right. Would like to hear from you again.

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Questions and Answers

I. M., WINNIPEG.—Quite sure Mr. Tearle would not be insulted if you asked him for a photograph. He was last with Vitagraph, playing with Anita Stewart in "The 'Mind-the-Paint' Girl." You might write him there; they will forward it. Can't imagine why your other questions were not answered. Are you sure?

D. F., SOMEWHERE IN N. Y.—We were very glad indeed to hear from you again, as we remember your first letter with great pleasure. It is always good to feel that an effort to please is appreciated. We are gratified that you like us. Someone once said the eminence of a woman was more valuable than the friendship of angels, but we never could see it that way. Now for your question—after the films have gone the rounds of the exhibitors they come back to the company and are "shelved." to use the picture profession. Write to the World Film Company at Fort Lee, N. J., and ask them about buying one of their old films. Will you write again?

"CANADIAN GIRL."—Rockcliffe Fellowes' latest appearance is with Madge Kennedy in a Goldwyn picture, "Friend Husband." PHOTOPLAY will doubtless have a picture of him soon. Your letter was interesting, and your opinions worth-while. But we don't say we agree with all of them, remember.

MABELLE MITCHELL, 6 PITT ST., ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Write Sesue Hayakawa care Haworth Picture Corp., Paralta Studios, L. A., Cal., for his picture. Sonia Markova, late Fox star, now retired, is none other than Gretchen Hartman, well-known on the screen—remember her splendid work as "Fantine" in "Les Miserables"?—and the wife of Alan Hale, who is scoring in "Friendly Enemies" on the stage. Glad to hear that PHOTOPLAY is so well liked in Adelaide. You want other admirers of Hayakawa and Mary Pickford to write to you so you can sympathize with each other. Don't deliberate; it's fatal. Once begin it and you'll bore yourself to death.

V. Z., OF MAUMEE.—Oh, but girly, I can't answer questions real nicely. If I did one would read this department. One of Jack Sherrill's pictures was "The Silent Witness." Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld is none other than Billie Burke. Harold Lockwood and May Allison are no longer co-stars, but solo stars. One of May's latest is called "The Finding of Missing." Mr. Lockwood is completing "Pals First," from the stage play in which Tom Wise and William Courtenay starred. James Lashley is taking Mr. Wise's part in the screen version. Ruby de Remer, a former Follies beauty, is filmed in "The Auction Block" some time ago, is Harold's new leading woman. Motion picture players are paid by the week. Extra ladies and gentlemen are paid by the day—some days.

G. B., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Ethel Clayton is with Paramount, and may be reached at the Lasky studios in Hollywood. That is Harold Lockwood's real name. J. Warren Kerrigan's latest picture is "A Burglar for a Night." Fannie Ward is forty-three.

ROBERTA C. SCHIENCEATRY, N. Y.—No, Roberta, you have been misinformed—Nazimova is not Mary Pickford's sister. Neither did Earle Williams succumb to blood-poisoning on the Coast. Don't know who wrote "My Strange Life," sounds like Theda Bara. Nazimova is really Russian. Teddy, Sonnett's star canine, is a mastiff. Dorothy Kelly is not playing just now; she is married to Harvey Havenor.
Questions and Answers (Concluded)

PHILIP H., GERMANTOWN, PA.—Glad to hear from you again. Write us a letter and ask some questions. If you thought the September issue was the best yet, wonder what you'll think of this one.

N. A. W., N. Y. C.—"Over the Top" was filmed over here. "My Four Years in Germany" also. The Gerhard film is one of the great propaganda pictures. Have you thought about the big part the photoplay is taking in helping us win the war?

Virginia, Texas.—There is an interview with Frank Mills called "Mrs. Mills' Many Movie Children," which I think is your favorite. I will believe you tell us what you want to know about your favorite.

Vera Bicker, 101 Geneva Street, St. Catherines, Ont., Canada, would like to correspond with a Southern girl of her own age (15) about the movies, picture favorites, etc.

Cinderella, La Crosse, Wis.—Your best friend is Photoplay and your second best friend is Photoplay. Is your favorite favorite? We'll have a story about him soon. Believe Eugene sends his pictures; write him at the Royalton, New York, and tell him you are a great fan. Cannot believe you in any way, let us know. Write again soon; always glad to hear from you.

T. D., Logan, Utah.—You have a pretty name. Florence Carpenter is not on the screen now. The "X" stands for Xavier. Mary Pickford is going to take a vacation. You want to know what the movies are going to do with Caruso now that they have him. We wonder, too. Your writing indicates that you have a sweet disposition, and I hope you read Photoplay Magazine every month from cover to cover. Indeed we're glad to have another little friend.

Ray, Montreal.—Sessue Hayakawa is your favorite. Antonio Moreno is not married to Pearl White. One of Mary Miles Minter's late pictures was "The Ghost of Mary Pickford." Alan Forrest is her leading man. The Hayakawas have no children. We have no dope on Clifford Alexander. Anything else?

M. F. E., Brisbane, Australia.—Well, well, Mary, if we weren't glad to hear from you! We'd just had a letter from a girl who believes she "couldn't imagine why on earth we ever published that picture of Marion Davies in the art section; there was nothing attractive about it." And then came your sparkling letter in which you confide that you wish Mack Sennett would make more pictures like "Those Athletic Girls," and restored our faith in human nature. Why doesn't Paramount give more space to Mary Pickford? Great Boccaccio, Mary!—there's something about her in almost every issue. Mary Miles Minter will send you her photograph if you write to her at the American Film studios in Santa Barbara, Cal. Billie Burke did say something about calling her baby "Gloria," we believe; but she changed her mind in favor of the "Florence Patria."

Kathryn Gray, Kansas City.—Oh, that picture was produced in all seriousness, but to the truth it amused us, too. You see that producer has a firm belief in the public's insatiable appetite for the sensational old-time meller stuff, and he hasn't much of a sense of humor himself, so he keeps right at it and he'd be the most surprised man in the world if you told him you thought it a satire. I wish you would write again. Your letter was clever.

N. D. W., Yankton, S. D.—If you saw that scene enacted at Universal City, the girl was probably Marie Walcamp, who plays in most of that company's jungle pictures. But how can we tell you the name of the play when all the data you can give about it is that the heroine is golden-haired and there's a fight with a leopard?

Examinusque, Sydney, Aus.—You're dead right. You have a long list of favorites, but Photoplay will get around to all of them in time. Blessie and Montagu are not related; neither is either of them married. Vivian Martin is married to William Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson. Jack Dean is Miss Ward's second husband; she was divorced from the South African diamond king. Dean is an actor. Lottie Pickford has been playing in Paramount pictures occasionally; she had a part with brother Jack in "Mile-a-Minute Kendall." Warren Kerrigan is with Paralla. "Souls in Pawn" was an American Mutual production starring Gail Kane. The late Wm. Courtleigh, Jr., and Elliott Dexter with Miss Clark in "Helene of the North." May Allison is no longer Harold Lockwood's co-star; she is featured alone now, and among her new pictures are "The Winning of Beatrice," "A Successful Adventure." Earle Williams is not married. Cleo Ridgely is not playing now.

M. H. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Marguerite Clark is thirty-three, with red-gold hair and hazel eyes. She is now working on a fairytale, to follow her picturization of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she plays both Little Eva and Topsy. Emmy Wehlen is not married. Louise Huff is in her early twenties. Miss Curley doesn't give her age; she has been giving intermittent screen performances since 1916.

N. L., Cleveland, O.—Norman Kerry with Constance Talmadge. She is eighteen. Constance never had any stage experience; she was going to high-school in Brooklyn when she decided to follow Norma to the Vitagraph studio and try her luck in pictures. Like Norma, she worked up from an extra, and made good. Write to her care Select, N. Y. They do say Connie is engaged to Norman Kerry.

F. Epley, San Francisco.—George Walsh was born in New York in 1892. Believe his first picture was "Hell a Poppin' Valentine." Write to him care Fox studios, L. A.

R. C. D., R. C. H. A., Montreal.—Jewel Carmen is twenty-one and we haven't her husband's name; believe she isn't married. Write to her care Fox for a picture. Glad to hear from you any time.

L. A. D., Coleman, Wis.—Jack Pickford is in the Navy. Virginia Valli's real name is McSweeney; the interviewer was entirely right. Other questions are against the rules.

M. E. S., Topeka, Kansas.—"The Barrier" was filmed in Canada. Louise Glaum has been married. Pauline Frederick is not going to retire; she is under contract for a term of years with Goldwyn and will not give home addresses of the players. You'd like to know if Alfred Whitman is better looking with or without his mustache? Well, tell the truth, we haven't given this matter much serious consideration; but if you like, we'll think it over and tell you later.

Victoria Gills, St. Louis, Mo.—Mary Miles Minter may be reached at the American Film studios, Santa Barbara, Cal. She will send you her photograph.
Women of America
You, too, are called to the Colors

The Government calls upon you to prepare for War Service, offers you the opportunity to fight for liberty and freedom side by side with the men of the nation. The Service to which you are summoned is not easy in any way—it requires endurance, singleness of purpose, devotion and utter disregard of personal desires and pursuits.

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There are 1579 nurses' training schools in the country. Some of these schools do not require even a full high-school education. On the other hand, a college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for special scientific training, or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools.

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Board, lodging and tuition are free at most training schools, and in many cases a small remuneration is paid to cover the cost of books and uniforms.

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For further information or for enrollment apply at the nearest Recruiting Station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. If you do not know address of your local Recruiting Station, write for information to Council of National Defense, Woman's Committee, Washington, D. C.

Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman
Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense

W. C. Gorgas
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Next Month

If you have no coal, stick the December issue of Photoplay up in the fireplace and warm yourself in its cheerful radiance; it’s going to be that fervent and bright.

Among the personalities who will step right out of the illumination to meet you are John Barrymore, Madge Kennedy, Tom Moore, Niles Welch, King Baggott—a long time since you’ve talked with him, isn’t it!—Ethel Clayton, Nell Shipman, John Bowers, Richard Barthelmess, Dorothy Phillips, William Stowell, Marthe Le Fanu, Hale Hamilton and Molly Malone.

It is not possible to forecast the exact number of interesting personal accounts which may be contained in a single set of covers; news and a wealth of other material are to be reckoned, also: nevertheless the popular men and women just married are only part of those whose stories, illustrated with exclusive pictures from professional and private life, are in readiness to print as rapidly as the exigencies of space permit.

Among other December features—

Directors—the Second Generation
The whole realm of motion pictures has, so far, been ruled by its original directorial masters. But a new school—a great class of young men—the second generation—is springing up. A small group of these young men is perhaps the most tremendous influence in motion pictures today. The masters are still here, and most of them are still in the prime of life, but their pupils are beginning to produce originally. An interesting analysis of recent work and a timely forecast of tomorrow.

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There’s no doubt that today we hear more real music—good music—in a week than our fathers heard in a year. Who made America musical, all-of-a-sudden? The great opera companies and orchestras? They were a good drop, but only a drop, in the national bucket. The talking machines? A help, certainly. But the big, sweeping artistic evangelism has been of the past three and four years, and has been distinctly that of the high-class photoplay theatre. A real news story for intelligent people everywhere, by Hugo Reisenfeld, director of music, the Rothapfel theatres, New York City.

Storming Sweargey’s Last Stronghold
An absorbing account, in words and pictures, of the great exploit of Martin Johnson of Kansas, who has just brought back, in films, the final secrets of the South Seas. A year among the cannibals of the Solomon Islands—recorded on ten miles of celluloid.

A Fighting Arm!
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Literary Secret Service
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Modes of a Military Winter
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SMIRNOFF’S RUSSIAN SHAMPOO adds a crowning touch to hair beauty. In quality worthy of Djer-Kiss. Send for sample, 10¢
BALBOA may have discovered the Pacific Ocean, but it took Jackie Saunders to discover Balboa. Incidentally, Balboa's recent picture output has lacked the personal charm and piquant beauty of this interesting young comedienne.
DOROTHY, a competent counterfeiter of the various female emotions, is of that sinned-against sisterhood whose members are always sacrificing themselves to save someone—on the screen. "Green Eyes" is a recent Dalton contribution.
MADGE KENNEDY'S forte is the frivolous wife, a quaint contradiction of innocence and sophistication. On the stage she played in "Fair and Warmer" and "Twin Beds;" and her most recent Goldwyn completion is "Friend Husband."
NELL SHIPMAN is again a featured Vitagraph player after short sojourns with Fox and Lasky. Miss Shipman is one of the most versatile of screen actresses; she is traveler, novelist and scenarioist as well as cinema star.
BESSIE BARRISCALE has had a long and varied camera career. Commencing with "The Rose of the Rancho," continuing through an extended list of Ince-Triangle successes, Miss Barriscale now heads her own Paralta company.
WHEN D. W. Griffith gave her the ingenue rôle in "The Great Love," Gloria Hope's dream came true—she has always wanted to be a Griffith player. Remember her in Ince's "The Guilty Man"? Gloria is small and blonde.
ALLA NAZIMOVA has just completed "L'Occident," adapted from a Belgian story. The Russian actress, who put her "War Brides" into pictures, is now under contract with Metro. Her husband, Charles Bryant, is her leading man.
BRYANT WASHBURN makes his first appearance as a Lasky star in Cecil DeMille’s “Till I Come Back to You;” and is soon to play in the film version of “The Gypsy Trail.” “Bryant Junior” is absent from this family group.
ISRAEL ZANGWILL called America the melting-pot of nations, and his simile was considered a wonderful embodiment of vast fact in convenient figure.

America is a melting-pot, but the reducing fire of Zangwill's vision is to today's actuality as an assayer's flame to a blast furnace.

In the roaring converter of war more than nations are fusing.

Prejudices are sweeping out like ash on the furnace winds, creeds are commingling in the final gold of truth.

A priest administers extreme unction to Benny Cohen, and Benny smiles and closes satisfied eyes. A Rabbi is the exhorter of a group of Irish boys on the solemn eve of battle. The Young Men's Christian Association has become a boxing promoter.

Blue and gray have melted forever into Khaki.

The Iowa lad is learning that the French aren't frog-eaters, nor are the Italians "Ginnies." Likewise, the men of Europe are discovering a land of fellow-beings—not an imaginary continent of bad manners, red Indians and financial savages.

One result of this first real unifying of the human race will be a shaking of the conventional codes to their foundations.

In our long tranquility, in our too-sure epoch of commercial splendor, form had begun to be accepted for observance. Smug hypocrisy masked real morality. Society had many shams that had long passed for the real thing.

Five years ago, people were pretty generally accepted for what they seemed to be. For the rest of our lives, people are going to be accepted for what they are.

We have just begun to recognize that sin is a matter of motive, not accident or impulse.
"It's too beautiful for a bachelor—it's a shame," said one of a group of eastern society folks who recently dropped in to view Julian Eltinge's new California home.

"Well, I've been planning and dreaming this for ten years," was Eltinge's response, "and at least I'm going to get it finished according to my own ideas."

The place, which he calls "Villa Capistrana," is the most beautiful and unique ever built for a motion picture star. Its architecture is a combination of Italian, Moorish and Spanish.

It is located on Silver Lake, less than fifteen minutes from the center of Los Angeles by automobile. Here Eltinge lives with his mother and father.

The balcony off one of the bedrooms. Here Mr. Eltinge works on his scripts, and does most of his reading.
Italian Castle in California
Below—Eltinge calls this his "Trick Room." Charlie Chaplin calls it "The Zoo." Here are hundreds of rare pieces, antiques and books, picked up in all parts of the world. Also it contains autographed photographs of hundreds of celebrities, from royalty to stage and screen.
To the left, on opposite page —
The principal bedroom, Mr. Eltinge's own apartment, is a direct copy of a room in an old castle at Madrid. The tapestries and spreads are made of wonderful old blue and gold ecclesiastical robes. The door at the center opens on a beautiful tile bathroom, a striking contrast in period with the bedroom itself.

The entrance. Note the combination of Moorish and Italian design. The entrance hall has all the atmosphere of a medieval Italian castle.

A phonograph case which Mr. Eltinge designed for his "Trick Room."
When Mary Thurman Pants for Publicity—

—she literally pants for it, as you see here. And a crepe-hair moustache so effectually disguised Mack Sennett's best-known piece of living ivory that Virginia Warwick picked her as a gullible new John — until Charlie Murray put her wise.
The Bridge of Ships

Four views from the Government's third war picture.

Four blades has this propeller, instead of the usual three; and you'll note that they are detachable, whereas the old-time propeller was cast in a single chunk of bronze. Now, a damaged propeller means simply quick repair, instead of complete refitting.

A Liberty Carrier has just been born, and through the floating ice two staunch rags are drawing the mighty infant toward its fittings of propulsion and defence.

Below—a great liner's turbine is the finest piece of steam machinery ever made. These men are "trueing" the thousands of vanes which utilize every ounce of steam pressure.

Guarding some miles of anchor chain may not be the most inspiring bit of soldiering in the world, but the protection of material is every bit as essential as its creation.
M
st screen stars have done a life's work at twenty-five. If they live to eighty their biographies may be longer, but will they be more varied, or richer in observation and incident? Not very much.

What does the future hold for these ancients of twenty years—for these unmarried girls who have delineated every female emotion, joy and sorrow from youth to age? An astounding craft has compelled them to write an Encyclopaedia Britannica of life even before life has ceased to bewilder them; what can they add to that text when life becomes a casual thing?

They finished the grammar grades of acting in their teens. Most of them are in their high school seniority. The flower of maturity—the great and mysterious tomorrow of our reconstructed world—will be their artistic college course. Art is always long; it is building, study, observation, infinite practice—therefore it is not impossible nor even improbable that in the years to come a few of them may become the most finished and fluent dramatic interpreters the world has ever seen!

Consider, for a little while, that very interesting young woman and artist, Edith Storey: there's a bet, if you're picking tomorrow's world-series actresses.

Wanted: a queen of Egypt, a Spanish dancer, a Russian heroine, an Italian adventuress, a daring dame of the plains, a poised society woman, a country girl, possibly an eccentric comedienne—boy, for any of these, page Edith Storey.

Your memory will give you a better description of her acting than any words of mine. It is the personality of the girl herself—what she is, and how she lives and works, which is even more interesting, and which gives that calm promise of resultful years to come.

"Queen for an Hour," a two-reel absurdity indulged in by dramatic Edith while resting between "big" pictures. She enjoyed it immensely, she says. The lovely centerpiece of the legend was a rube servant girl.

Edith Storey is not yet past her middle twenties. Like most photo-

In this presumptuous film entertainment Edith Storey made her screen bow. It's a school diploma is Florence Turner. The little page back of Mr. Dion is Edith is Dick Storey, Edith's brother, now a petty officer on an American torpedo-boat in high heels, and in the course of
of Storey

pictures, wants to be a farmer, attend to two businesses, and cor-valuate example of bad acting.

Johnson

play actresses she is a citizen of the United States; that is to say, she knows California as well as she knows New York, although it is the latter town she calls home, and in which she was born.

It was in a New York apartment-house—on Riverside Drive, with the Hudson flowing in front, and the vast city flowing behind—that I found her on a cool evening after a hot August day.

"Here are father, and mother," she said, in informal introduction "—here we all are except Sooner, my little white dog, who's on Long Island, and Dick, my brother, who's on a torpedo-boat."

While she told me about Dick, and Sooner, I became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Storey. You who have imagined her a Russian, or a Jewess, or a Castilian woman, or French, can chuck these illusions when I tell you that

the parental interests can only be described in that substantial American phrase, Connecticut Yankee. Like Sam Clemens, the literary courtier of Europe, or Nordica, the supreme Wagnerian, Edith Storey, the star foreigner of the screen, is as domestic as a wooden nutmeg.

She leaves the actress stuff in her dressing room with the costumes and the stick of yellow grease paint. But her voice and her enunciation—the one rich and vibrant, the other crisp and complete—are not the speaking practice of the careless and untrained woman.

"I was depending on my voice," she said, "before I ever thought of making my living in front of a camera. I began on the stage. When I was eight. All sorts of kids, from a youngster in 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' to little princesses and such."

At thirteen, she made her motion picture debut. You see, she and pictures can't remember the time when they didn't know each other. Neither turned to the other; rather, they collided when they were pups, and played in the same back yard till they reached years of accountability.

She was with Vitagraph and Melies, and Vitagraph, and then here and there, and then with Vitagraph. Now, she is with Metro.

"Those were great days!" she sighed, after the manner of a seventy-year-old Bernhardt looking back upon Victorian triumphs. "Two reels was a special feature, for a set you borrowed somebody's pergola, and for light you trusted God to aim the sun just right. And God was the picture pioneer's most reliable backer; often everything else failed, but the sun shone, and we took our moving photographs just the same."

Miss Storey rocked back and forth, under the
In all reasonable weather she spends her Eastern hours in or about this sea-shore "farm" of hers, on Long Island. In severe winter days, however, she returns to her Riverside Drive apartment overlooking the Hudson river.

shaded lamp. The wind from the river rustled her dark hair, casting rippling shadows over her sun-browned cheek, and pressing the silk of her thin blouse tight against her superbly muscled arms and shoulders.

She was knitting. When a woman purls and counts, conversations lags.

"What do you read?" I asked, floundering.

"I don't read," she murmured. "One . . . two . . . I just knit. Last winter I knitted seventeen sweaters! All for the navy. My brother, on patrol duty in New York harbor, had to wear four sweaters at a time."

"But you do read." I contradicted.

"Under your yarn, there, is Loti's 'Mme. Chrysanthemum,' and Edith Wharton's 'Kingu.'"

"Oh, well: I don't read—much. And above all things, I don't want to strike a pose about it!"

Which last, I guess, was the truth.

We talked of acting, and acting associations, and favorite parts.

She has a personal definition of acting which struck me as original.

"Acting, to me, is being a real woman wholly different from Edith Storey."

Which, when you analyze it, is a pretty good one-sentence summary. We talked a little more, and got into a wordy fight.

"You're wrong. I like to play Russians, and Spaniards, and dance hall girls—not because they're what they are, but because they're all absolutely different from me! I don't think a girl, or a woman, who walks on a stage or in front of a camera to be herself, and to get renowned for her 'personality,' has any right to call herself an actress. She's only a model.

"If I have a favorite part, it is the Egyptian Princess in 'Dust of Egypt.' She was pathetic—and funny; majestic—and a little bit Marie Dressler—an all-right girl in an all-wrong street."

Bye and bye we talked of photoplays, and their general futility.

"You'll see," she said, "that the country'll be saved in a play way by doing all the old ones over again. I don't mean literally. I do mean that every situation has been exhausted without art; we'll put some artistic touches—that's reality and life, I think—into the old situations, and we'll have new plays! It would be impossible to write new situations to keep up to the number the photoplays demand. There aren't that many in a universe of worlds!"

Silence.

Then, right in the middle of a puri, she giggled.

"You and your 'foreign woman' ideas about me! Will you tell them what I really am?"

"I'm a farmer. I call my little Long Island place the farm."

"Some day I'm going to have a real farm."

(Continued on page 114)
Silence when he reads the paper at breakfast. Observe even the lady’s "sneakers."

Never inveigle him into a two-handed game of rum when he'd rather play solitaire.

For dessert, buy the very finest pastry your city affords — and assure him you made it yourself.

Finally, be artistic everywhere. Few men would chase a rooftop garden if they had a garden like this in the back yard.

How to Hold a Husband
Mr. and Mrs. Hayakawa, in an Oriental lesson in four chapters.

Photos by Stagg

PYRAMID-BUILDING, making Damascus blades, husband-holding — three of our conspicuous lost arts. But as a lot of wisdom has come out of the Orient on other matters, one may turn to Tsuru and Sessue with a considerable belief that they can really show a way to keep papa in nights. The divorce courts will now be watched for dwindling business, and more lessons will be published if necessary in this great cause.
Although Donald Crisp, Fred's director, can make a rope look like a million dollars, we have a suspicion that Fred taught him. Directly behind Crisp stands Raymond Hatton.

NY way you look at it, there are a lot of stones. There's the well-known Blarney, Young Kid Rolling, who would not pluck the moss, Old Grave Stone, who gets you in the end, Plymouth Rock, and Fred Stone. The others are mere pebbles compared to the popularity of the latter, Mr. Webster's often-quoted and frequently mispronounced dictionary says in part, discussing Stone—"A concrete earthly or mineral matter." Can you beat that? I'll bet if old Noah had seen Fred before he got to the S's he would have had a different line to write, and he would have needed more than forty days and forty nights to think of some terse expression to symbolize and describe the combination of "pep," fun, personality and huskiness that went to make up Fred when he hit the Artcraft lot to do three pictures in as many months and which will be shown all over the world within the year.

But to go back to our muttons—providing it isn't a meatless day—we must needs chronicle and describe Fred's debut into Filmdom and the accompanying excitement. In the first place Fred closed a very busy New York season of his successful musical comedy "Jack o' Lantern" on Saturday night and instead of going to his country home to rest his frayed nerves, as most stars do, he leaped aboard a train Sunday morning and tore out for California. Four days on the train was enough vacation, for when he untangled himself from the ropes Doug Fairbanks and his cowhands had used to haul him off the Limited, Stone announced that he was "A rearin' to go!"

Fred didn't know what he had got into when he arrived in Los for he had no sooner reached the platform of his car than a lariat landed about his neck and in

*Casting the First Stone, in Celluloidese means as follows: Each production that a star does in a year is numbered thus: First Stone—Sixth Pickford—Third Ferguson—etc. "Casting" is selecting the players who are to appear in a certain production. Therefore putting all this together brings out the deeply concealed fact that the title means selecting the people for Fred Stone's first photodramatic production and is not used to show the writer's deep knowledge of the Bible. Also and incidentally the title has nothing to do with the story. But it is a good title and the story could be worse so why keep them strangers in a family publication?
First Stone

comedian named Fred strata to mere pebbles.

McGaffey

another moment he was bound hand and foot while Doug and some twenty or thirty cowboys shot blank cartridges at his tootsies.

The Lasky people had picked out a great home for Fred, high up on a hill overlooking the town and his nearest neighbor within a half mile being Cecil B. de Mille, who lives a hundred yards away in a near duplicate of the palace rented by Stone. Inside of three hours it was impossible to tell which house was whose for Mrs. de Mille was calling on Mrs. Stone and the Stone children were exploring the neighborhood under the guidance of C. B.'s twain.

Early the next morning—in fact, too early—Fred Stone was over on the lot ready to begin work. No one was there to receive him and he spent an hour roaming around before the rest of the hands got down—hung up the coat and the old dinner pail and got all set for a day of honest toil.

Fred's first picture was a western "Johnny Get Your Gun," and all the cowboys who work in pictures welcomed it with gurgles of glee for once upon a time a celebrated stage cowboy came out to do a Western, all dolled up in true cowboy style from wide brim Stetson to pin heel boots, carried a regiment of artillery on each ship, and a bandana around his neck and was a real cowhand—all except knowing which end of a horse started first. Ever since the first couple of days they had the stage cowboy on the ranch, the real cowboys have been sitting up nights getting their hair pants all baggy at the knees praying for the arrival of another stage cowboy. Cowboys came from miles around and offered to work with Stone just for the laughs they would get.

The first day Fred was to go out to the ranch the cowpersons were up betimes and when the star arrived in his automobile with Donald Crisp, the director, they were, so to speak, "all set."

It was a little cloudy when Stone arrived and they had about an hour until the sun came out so the cowhands got to playing among themselves—just careless like. The subject of roping came up and the best of them went out and threw all the fancy stuff he had up his sleeve and it was hard stuff at that. Then one of the boys in a modest kind of a way, allowed they would all like to see a sample of the roping Mister Stone pulled to bunk the New York theatre-goers.

Fred stepped out and admitted that he was only an actor and of course not much of a hand with a rope but still he was always willing to oblige and if he could afford a lot of innocent young men a little amusement he was not the person to deny them. Then he pulled every stunt that had been pulled and ended up by doing things with a rope that the cattlehands didn't know were possible.

Stone's exhibition left them groggy but still game, so some horses were brought out and after he had roped and hogtied a pony in just ten seconds less than the best one of the bunch, most of the reckless riders of the range were all worn out and had to sit down in the shade for a long rest. The few that hadn't taken the count went out and gathered in Mildred.

Mildred is a mild-eyed, mouse-colored, flea-bitten nag that has the reputation of throwing more motion-picture actors and cowboys, further and harder than any other one horse west of the rockies. Mildred is a docile thing when it comes to being saddled, but once the stranger gets into the seat, she can pull aesthetic dancing that makes Ruth St. Denis look like a stone-boat.

Mildred and Fred held a little waltzing contest all over the ten-acre lot and Mildred allowed she was all tuckered out while Fred was still sighing for just one more Fox Trot.

The few cattle persons that were left were hanging goggly onto the ropes when this session was over, but slid quietly into unconsciousness when Stone remarked, "Let's send up to Wyoming for a good buck'er."

Fred pulled every stunt that had been pulled and ended up by doing things with a rope that the cattlehands didn't know were possible.

Fred pulled every stunt that had been pulled and ended up by doing things with a rope that the cattlehands didn't know were possible.
Do you know that a cameraman can ruin a photoplay by a careful endeavor to make all his scenes "pretty," just as he might ruin it by carelessness or lack of effort to make "pretty" scenes at the right time?

Do you know that active photography possesses distinct shadings of tempo—like music—and that a great cameraman "conducts" his tempo as a renowned conductor might indicate the time in different movements of a symphony?

Do you know that the equipment necessary today before a cameraman can start shooting costs $2,000, of which $1,500 is for the bare camera alone? Half a dozen years ago $300 would have purchased a whole studio outfit.

Do you realize that we are just standing on the ocean shore, as far as realizing the possibilities of active photography in itself? I mean the possibilities of expressing emotion and even the deepest shades of thought by photographic effect apart from all acting.

I assume that these and many other things are not familiar to you, no matter how regularly you attend picture theatres and read Photoplay Magazine. The publicity attaching to motion pictures, reviews and the popular type of scientific articles have all dwelt upon the star, the play, or the absorbingly interesting process of turning dramatic ideas into permanent pictorial narratives. Photography has been taken for granted.

Yet the photography of today, and all that goes with it, is just as far ahead of the photography of the old Biograph days as—well, I'll be safe and use contemporary salaries as a comparison.

Now I'll show you what I mean by that "pretty picture" comparison I used at first. I had a scene the other day in which the script called for a little girl in a tenement window, fading because she was shut away from the sunshine and air. That scene demanded a vagueness and gloom about it, but the cameraman—because the kid had pretty hair—could not resist putting an arc outside that window, not to simulate sunshine, but to lighten up the room to catch a sheen on her hair even in the supposedly sombre flat. He got it. It made a very pretty picture. But the whole scene had to be shot over, because the camera failed to carry out the dramatic idea conceived and executed, in order, by author, director and child. You see the camera is the fourth ingredient in any reality simulated on the screen. A combination of Mary Pickford and D. W. Griffith and John Galsworthy couldn't make a screen reality if the cameraman did not do his part.

As to tempo: an actor plays at one speed for comedy, at another for drama, at another for pathos. So with the cameraman. He shoots for cheerful tempo, sharp tempo, soft tempo. He must register the atmosphere in his cranking, just as the director does in his commanded action. I can best show you by another illustration.

Here is a story of a girl. She is living in poverty, fight-
The greatest and most thrilling scenes of motion pictures, such as above scene from "Intolerance," are as a matter of truth no bigger than a boy's thumbnail. The highest number of people, the most minute details you ever see on the screen, are all compressed into that size in reality.

The price of developer and other laboratory materials has advanced from five hundred to five thousand percent since the outbreak of the war. These materials are more precious than gold. Researchers are scouring the whole allied world and are buying up chemicals in microscopic amounts from country drugstores, and out of the way places, while still other researchers are busy with substitutes.

were lost, blurred or blended in that other eye, the camera. Blue takes white, if not too dark. Yellow, of certain shades, is the finest of all photographic whites because it is soft. White itself, in any strong light, is apt to "halate"—that is, to throw back a blurring halo that seems like a radiance in the film. Red, reproduced on the screen, becomes black. In a careful modification of these primary colors, in costumes and decorations, we get an apparent effect of tints and shades. Thus, by using roses

(Continued on page 115)
JOHANNA

By Dale

JOHANNA set one shabby little foot flat against the porch railing and lunged backward viciously. The crazy old rocker creaked in outraged protest and teetered too and fro on its decrepit rounds like an angry hen disturbed in her setting. But Johanna paid no heed to the protest. She continued to lurch backward and forward, faster and faster, while she totaled up the sum of her woes, and eyed the landscape with bitter disfavor.

As far back as she could remember, her days and nights had been bound around by the iron rule of self denial. Her ma opined that her ma was right when it came to girls. Which dispensed with the argument in so far as it concerned Johanna.

Ever since the day an overexuberant train hand had seen her riding on her pa’s milk wagon and had shouted “Hello, Cutie!” at her, she had been banished from the town trips, her pa allowing that no man, even if he was a train hand, was going to get fresh with a nice girl. At memory of this humiliation incident, Johanna’s pent up rage inspired the propelling foot to a shove that well nigh turned herself and the rocker over on the floor. Only by a mighty effort did she avoid disaster and bring her feet back to terra firma. Then in a frenzy of exasperation, she grasped the chair firmly by the arms and bounced up and down, stamping her feet in noisy emphasis.

“For the land’s sake, Johanna! What forever are you doin’?” called her ma from the kitchen. “I never heerd such a racket in my life!”

Johanna’s sullen young brows met in an ugly line. “It’s my racket, I guess!” she cried back defiantly, “and I only wish I could kick the house down!”

There was a quick rush of feet along the hallway and Johanna’s ma stood in the doorway.

“Don’t you give me none of your sass, Miss!” she warned querulously. “I’ve a mind to come over there and box your ears!”

“I just wish you’d try it!” shrieked Johanna spitefully, swinging her rocker around to meet the attack. But her ma’s discretion stamped her valor and Johanna listened to her retreating footsteps with a lowering face.

She would have liked to mix it with her ma, not because she disliked the co-author of her being, but because even a family row would have broken the monotony of her day. In lieu of which she twisted back to the railing and took it out on the rocker.

Her thoughts drifted to the “collitch” fellow her pa had fired the month before. He had come down to the Renssaller farm to work during his vacation, and he had been nice to Johanna.

Too nice, according to her brother, Jake, who had caught Johanna talking to him over the pasture fence. If Jake had continued himself with ordering the collegian back to the fields, all would have been well, but he made the mistake of a brotherly remark to Johanna which savored of the barnyard, and Jake hit the dust, while Johanna, heroine for the first time in her life, danced up and down for joy. But her joy was short-lived, for the collitch fellow, grip in hand, hit the high road that night and Johanna’s pa gave her the worst lurchin she’d ever got in her life.

The only thing that lightened the
gloom of Johanna’s thoughts as she scuffed her shoes out against the baseboard of the railing was the knowledge that vacation had put an end to her schooling for the time being. Her family tried her soul severely, but the school teacher was more than she could bear. Moreover, Johanna in her nineteen years of ignorance was a conspicuous figure in the third reader classroom and the name, “Lunk-head,” applied to her by a pupil high in favor, had stuck like the paper on the wall. Johanna scowled darkly at the memory.

An alien note broke suddenly across her brooding. From the highway came the sound of voices to the accompaniment of tramping feet. Johanna sprang to the railing and gazed eagerly down the road. Hundreds of marching, khaki-clad men met her eye, their colors whipping stiffly to the breeze. And they were heading directly her way.

For a moment she stared in petrification, then, her rancor forgotten, she let the household in on her discovery.

“Mamaw! Mamaw!” she cried, “come on out! Quick! The sogers are comin’!” Stampeding down the front steps, she hurled herself out to the front gate as the vanguard of the regiment swung by. A genial trooper with a merry eye hailed her as she hung over the pickets. “Ah! there! girlie! Give us a kiss, will you?”

Johanna beamed on him happily. Sogers were certainly nice men. No one else had ever wanted to kiss her. But her ma’s voice sounded the knell to romance. “Mercy on us, Johanna! You got no business down here with all them sogers goin’ by. You go right back up to the porch!”

Johanna’s small, none too clean hands tightened on the picket gate and her whole slim figure grew taut with resistance. She eyed her ma with hard disfavor. “I won’t neither! I’m a-goin’ to stay right here!”

Johanna’s pa and her brother Jake, and the Hired Man who went courtin’ the girl on the next farm because he didn’t dast look at Johanna, came running down from the barn and di-
she could see was a glimpse of a pale, handsome face under a mass of black hair. Lieutenant Colonel LeRoy, his name was. It was a grand sounding name and Johanna repeated it over and over again through the weary watches of the night as she balanced herself on the kitchen chair which served as her bed. Once she had a beautiful dream in which the officer and herself were eloping in a big motor-car. The car was racing along at lightning speed and they had almost reached the church when they crashed over an embankment and went falling down and down—

Johanna came to her senses with a bump as she found herself sitting on the floor beside the upturned kitchen chair. After this catastrophe she slept with one eye open.

On the next morning she learned that the soldier was still too ill to be moved and that the Commander had decided to camp on their farm indefinitely. Pa and ma were delighted because this meant that they could sell milk to the men at a fair profit and that ma's bread and pies would be more in demand than ever. All day long there was a constant stream of soldiers going to and from the kitchen door to buy food and Johanna had the one hilarious time of her drab and starved young life. Her ma was too busy to notice her enjoyment but she did become instantly suspicious when she saw Johanna at the wash basin for the second time that day.

"You ain't washing your hands twice," she snapped.

"They get awful sticky with the pies," Johanna answered with unusual meekness.

"It's the first time you ever noticed it," ma retorted; and after that tried to watch Johanna out of the corner of her eyes.

But she could not follow the child everywhere and she missed a thrilling conversation with Adjutant Van Renssaller, a handsome young officer who looked all the younger for being slightly gray about the temples. His kind brown eyes regarded Johanna quizically as she chattered about the events of the day and she found it very easy to confide her woes to this dignified officer who was not too dignified to sympathize with her wrongs or laugh at her jokes.

By the end of the day Johanna had evolved a bright idea which she related breathlessly to pa. She wanted the hired man to build her a stand out by the front fence where she could sell things to the soldiers. Pa was inclined to pooh-pooh the suggestion chiefly because it came from Johanna, but the thought had taken root and she heard him ordering Hiram to build a booth with a striped awning over it which he straightway stocked up with soda-pop, candies and cigarettes from the city.

The booth was a great success. The soldiers clustered around it like bees around honey-suckle and Johanna longed for four hands instead of two that she might wait on them quicker. As soon as pa noticed her popularity with the boys, he ordered her away from the stand, but on that day trade fell off so markedly that he grudgingly allowed her to return.

One day, while in the midst of her work at
the booth, a rough-looking private elbowed his way through the throng and demanded strawberry pop. His manner suggested that in spite of his uniform, he had been drinking something stronger than pop and Johanna drew back from him in indignation. "Don't be bashful, little one," the fellow leered. "And give us a kiss along with the drink. They do tell me a kiss goes with all your drinks."

The words had hardly left his lips before a fist shot out suddenly from the crowd and he fell heavily to the ground. He struggled to his feet with a curse and stood facing a husky soldier whose fists were clenched for the next blow.

"Vibbard's my name," the soldier said grimly. "If you want any more, you'll know where to find me. Come on, Johanna, let's get out of this."

He half led, half carried the bewildered girl out of the booth. They walked to her home together almost without a word but as he left her at the gate, she tried to thank him.

He stopped her with an abrupt gesture.

"That's all right, kid," he said, gruffly. "You ought not to be left there alone with rough-necks like that. After this, I'm going to stick around."

And "stick around" he did. Johanna found him an almost constant visitor at the booth whenever he was off duty. She was grateful for his protection but it soon became rather irritating for he was not the man to try to hide his too obvious infatuation.

Matters reached a crisis one moonlight night when Vibbard had persuaded her to take a walk with him. As they reached the path known as "lover's lane" he had made an awkward, half-boyish attempt to kiss her and been promptly and vigorously slapped. After the quarrel that followed, Vibbard had kept away from the booth although Johanna often saw him watching her. Johanna found this episode all the more annoying because of the presence of LeRoy who was still confined to her little room. The romantic figure of the convalescent officer had caught the girl's imagination—she loved to read to him and bring him the dainty meals which she prepared herself whenever she could induce him to leave the kitchen. Once when returning from one of those trips with the empty tray, she caught sight of her face in the parlor mirror. It was still rosy from LeRoy's teasing flattery and sparkling with the joy of intrigue.

"Why!" she gasped, still staring at the reflection. "Why, I'm pretty. I'm real pretty. It must be because I'm in love."

From that moment her love for LeRoy became a settled conviction in her mind and she interpreted his somewhat lordly interest in her visits as evidence of the same emotion on his part. But he never told her so and this was the only cloud on an otherwise sunny sky.

LeRoy made some futile attempts to pacify the infuriated man whose jealous rage could only give one interpretation to the scene before him. He would listen to neither of them however.

To bring this declaration about, she spent all her pin-money on finery and studied the "beauty hints" in the town paper. In this column she learned that milk baths were invaluable as a skin tonic, having been used with equal success by opera divas and Cleopatra. That evening LeRoy raged violently because two brimming milk pails brought in by the chore-boy had disappeared.

LeRoy had been uneasy and restless all evening and midnight found him still wide-awake and nervous. Johanna's attitude when she brought up his supper had piqued him more than he cared to admit even to himself. She was usually only too glad to sit down and chat but tonight she had slammed the tray down on the table and dashed out with a smothered giggle. "She's up to something," LeRoy thought miserably as he paced the floor of the tiny room long after the family had gone to sleep. Finally he could bear the inaction no longer. He made his way rather feebly down the stairs intending to go out for a walk in the garden but light glistening through the chinks in the kitchen door arrested him and he started in that direction.

As he turned the knob in the door, he heard a scream and crash from within. He opened it just as a white figure flashed past him into the other room, leaving him staring in bewilderment at an overturned bath-tub from which poured a widening stream of milk.

LeRoy's strength was not equal to the effort of the discovery and its solution at the same time. He collapsed on a kitchen chair and waited for the answer, not being
familiar with the habits of either Cleopatra or the divas. In a few moments the answer came in the form of an irate Johanna, rather sketchily clothed in a bath-robe and felt slippers.

"What does this mean?" she demanded furiously.

"That's what I'd like to know," said a voice from the doorway. They both turned to face Vibbard.

LeRoy made some futile attempts to pacify the infuriated man whose jealous rage could give only one interpretation to the scene before him. He would listen to neither of them however and suddenly threw himself upon Leroy, striking him to the floor.

Johanna, terrified, rushed screaming out of the room. When she returned, she found LeRoy struggling weakly to his feet, his face more pale than ever with white-hot fury.

"Ever see a court-martial, Johanna?" he asked. "You'll be present at one tomorrow. Then you'll know what happens to a ruffian private who strikes a superior officer."

"What—what does happen?" quaked Johanna, frozen with terror.

"If you will consult the code, my dear," he told her dryly, "you will see that the penalty is 'death or such other punishment as the court-martial may direct.'"

The next few days were nightmares to poor Johanna who felt as if she were caught in the vast machinery of martial law. If it had not been for the kindness of adjutant Van Renssaller who had been appointed Judge-Advocate of the case, she felt that she would have lost her mind. Between anxiety for the fate of poor Vibbard and the sense that in some vague way she was responsible, the child's days were an agony of fear and remorse. She had told her story before the court and had given every point in the prisoner's favor. The entire court inclined toward leniency—even Leroy; when his first fury had subsided, regretted his charge and made every effort to have it withdrawn. But law is law, especially in war-time and Vibbard seemed a doomed man.

"You must get him out of it, you must for my sake," Johanna sobbed to the young Judge-Advocate who was trying to calm her after she had testified.

The young officer answered her pleading look with one so fraught with pity and understanding that it startled her even in her distress.

"I'd do anything to help you, little girl," he said, softly.

"And in this case I think I can. At least I can try."

He did try. And succeeded beyond the wildest hopes of either of them. For he discovered that the charge-sheet did not state that Vibbard struck an officer while in the execution of his office which rendered the charge null and void. Vibbard was freed amid the enthusiastic applause of his fellow-soldiers.

One of the first to congratulate him was LeRoy.

"Bygones are bygones, Vibbard," he exclaimed. "I'm meeting you now man to man. We'll ride together to get Johanna and let her choose between us. It will settle the thing forever and avoid another little misunderstanding."

Vibbard scowled for a moment at this advance, then grinned and grasped the officer's hand.

"I'm agreed if you are," he said briefly. "And the best man wins."

At Johanna's house they dismounted by the gate.

"Remember," Vibbard said, "the best man wins."

"The best man has won," chuckled an old voice behind them.

They turned to see a grinning and nodding over his pipe. He was pointing to two figures strolling arm in arm down the path that led to lover's lane. One was Johanna and the other, as the two saw through the blurred vision of their astonishment, wore the trim uniform of the Judge-Advocate.

Without a word, the officer and private mounted their horses and rode away in opposite directions. The echoes of their horses' hoofs might have reached the pair walking slowly toward the sunset. But they heard not a sound, being in a happier world than that around them.
Six Feet, Nineteen!

Though but nineteen, Rod La Rocque is leading man for such stars as Mabel Normand and Mae Marsh. Here he is—talking with Mae.

THE youth with the odd name is conserving. Actuated by the popular spirit of economy, he insists on deleting an entire syllable from the generous allotment of letters which spell his cognomen. His first name is R-o-d-r-i-q-u-e. The other remains the same. Yet of years he can scarcely claim more than there are letters in his name. Rod La Rocque is but nineteen and is leading man to stars of such prominence as Mabel Normand and Mae Marsh.

He came to the Goldwyn Studios, a stranger in the East, being first held up on the ferry by investigators who wanted to know why he wasn’t in uniform. After some parley he convinced them that he was below the draft age. From experience he had learned that his birth certificate was his only safeguard.

Luck was with him when he interviewed Willard Mack and the casting director, Clifford Robertson. The cast of Mabel Normand’s “Venus Model” was being assembled and at once La Rocque was cast as the small star’s tall support. His long experience in pictures with Essanay, together with his work on the stage since childhood, did not let lack of ability stand in the way of his getting the coveted part.

And he more than justified the choice. Rod La Rocque’s acting in “The Venus Model” was replete with engaging youthfulness, sometimes bordering on awkwardness, but always human and unaffected.

Goldwyn engaged him to support Mae Marsh in “Money Mad.” In an entirely different part, the young Franco-American scored with equal certainty. Then came a still better opportunity with the same star in “Hidden Fires.”
Shirley Mason has five soldiers in the trenches with whom she corresponds and whom she supplies with tobacco, candy, sweaters, books and every other thing the government will carry over. And think what their eyes are missing— they have never seen Miss Mason in person or on the screen! They are soldiers in Belgium.
"Surely, Shirley—Surely!"

Editor's Note—It would seem that the interviewer betrayed Miss Mason's confidence about her favorite indoor pastime.

By Arabella Boone

She was born in Brooklyn—but then that's neither here nor there. If we told of our interview as it really happened—you see we promised her we wouldn't. However, but just the same that Brooklyn line isn't a good one. We should enjoy starting off with the truth; but she asked us not to, and—surely—who could refuse her?

It was between scenes at the studio. Shirley Mason was playing solitaire. That game where you put four cards in a row discarding all those of the same suit that are lower, and then pretend you aren't bored.

She looked up when we approached. "You've come for an interview?"

Real clairvoyance! We bowed.

"Well," she said doubtfully: "I can cook, drive my own car,—it's a Stutz—love to ride, golf, swim,—in fact, all those outdoor sports—and I just love my work."

"Solitaire—" we suggested.

She blushed. "Please don't," she begged reticently.

It was our tactful day and so we left this topic.

"Stage experience?"

Shirley brightened.

"Every ambitious movie aspirant should have stage experience," she said. "The stage is particularly good training for the movies and I believe the movies are good training for the stage. So to every extra girl who asks my advice about going on the stage I say 'yes, by all means.'"

"Now the extra girl is in the seventh grade of the movies. But if she wants to try to continue as an actress, she will sooner or later have to learn something about the art of acting. She may laugh at that suggestion now. Some manager may see her in a good little part and be ready and eager to pay her $100 a week for the picture he wants her to do next. But five years from now, what then?"
And Shirley Mason has the right to talk, too. Although she's only seventeen and, next to Marguerite Clark, the tiniest star on the screens, she has been on the stage since she was four years old. When she was four she appeared in Broadway in a part which she created all by herself. She was "Little Hal" in "The Squaw Man," in which William Faversham starred. Then she played "Meenie" in "Rip Van Winkle" and was "Peter" in "Passers By."

When her sister, Viola Dana, who is one year older, made a hit in "The Poor Little Rich Girl," Shirley understudied her and played the part many times in New York. Then she inherited the leading role when the company went on tour. With the Edison company Shirley was successful in ingenue roles. She was in "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Vanity Fair," "The Littlest Magdalene," "Lucia," "Cy Whittaker's Ward," "The Apple Tree Girl," and others. Then the "Seven Deadly Sins" and finally, at the advanced age of seventeen, with Famous Players-Lasky, a Paramount star appearing in John Emerson and Anita Loos Productions, co-starring with Ernest Truex in "Come On In.

Shirley lives with her mother and sister up near the Botanical Gardens in New York and her name, when she was the poor little rich girl, was Leonie Flugrath. She has five soldiers in the trenches of Belgium with whom she corresponds and whom she supplies with tobacco, candy, sweaters and books.

This would seem to be about all that the Amalgamated Association of Interviewers demand in an eight-hour day. Oh, yes—and she weighs ninety-four pounds.

"I am not—entirely happy," Shirley said a bit wistfully.

Have you ever noticed how terribly wistful Shirley can look?

"No?"

"No. It's—it's this new game of solitaire, I can't win it; I can't.

"But please—please do not say, in your interview, that I play solitaire," she went on hurriedly.

"Why, solitaire—"

"Don't!" she begged once more, the tears gathering in her lovely eyes. "Isn't it bad enough to be called the smallest star in pictures—next to Marguerite Clark—without admitting a fondness for passing the time between scenes in solitaire? Please, please don't mention it!"

Shirley Mason asked me not to. You can't blame me. I might have started this story right off with a bang—and instead I had to begin it in Brooklyn, simply because Shirley, as she shuffled the cards preparatory to dealing a new game of solitaire, smiled at me.

The Man Who Made the First Movie Move

By Homer Croy

THE man who made the first motion picture is still living and not one person in a thousand knows who he is. He could shoulder through the door at 1600 Broadway, or hang around the lobby in the Alexandria and half a dozen people wouldn't clap him on the back and offer to buy him a soda.

For a number of years England has been given credit as being the home of the motion picture, when as a matter of fact the inventor of motion pictures in projected form is an American, always has been an American and wouldn't know the English Channel from the Erie Canal.

Some twenty odd years ago a red-haired stenographer who was working in the Treasury Department in Washington lay beside his sharpened pencils and put away his notebooks when June came, got on his bicycle and started down Pennsylvania Avenue on his summer vacation. Westward he rode for seven hundred and twenty miles. Arriving at his home in Richmond, Indiana, he visited his cousin who ran a jewelry store and asked if he might pull down the blinds and make an experiment he had in mind. The blinds were drawn while the proprietor of the store, the boy's father and mother and a few friends gathered around a queer looking box that the boy had set up on the counter. Suddenly there was a violent grinding and groaning and out on the wall stepped a girl.

In open perturbation the good citizens stared at the girl and as they stared the girl lifted up her skirts and began to execute the intricacies of the Butterfly Dance. In her hands the young lady held two sticks to which were fastened the fanciful draperies of her dress and as the young lady grew more and more earnest in her dance her skirts began to go higher and higher.

Thus did C. Francis Jenkins, a red-haired stenographer in Washington, win for America the honor of showing the first motion picture, for on this day—June 6th, 1894—the first motion picture in the form that we now know it was projected.

The young lady was Annabella, a vaudeville dancer. She was the first person to pose for motion pictures as projected on the screen and for which she received merely a five dollar bill. This is a trifle less than what Mary Pickford now receives for the same amount of work.
Consider Katherine

Katherine MacDonald told Opportunity she wasn’t interested—but he shoved her into fame anyway.

By Kenneth McGaffey

AUTHORITIES on knocking—I don’t mean film critics, but those who really know—have statistics and evidence to prove that old George W. Opportunity knocks only once at everybody’s door, and if the portal isn’t promptly flung open, he gets all put out—takes a spiteful kick at the door jamb and passes on, never to rap again. Knowing George’s fussiness about doors what would you think of his polishing up the door knob, putting on his best party manners, opening the door himself, and begging a young lady to enter?—said young lady standing on the threshold remarking that she did not think much of the place anyway, and was George W. sure it had all modern improvements—and then having George go down on his rheumatic knees and with raised hands clasped in supplication beg said young lady to at least give the old manse the once-over.

After taking one glimpse at Miss Katherine MacDonald, cause of G. W.’s downfall, you have got to admit that the old man showed a lot of judgment. That crying stuff makes a big hit with ‘em if it’s timed right.

It’s an honest-to-goodness fact that Miss MacDonald, who has been leading woman for four of the biggest stars in filmdom had to be—figuratively speaking—blindfolded and backed into the job.

You see it is this way: Katherine MacDonald is Mary MacLaren’s sister—MacLaren being Mary’s nom de flicker and the cause of much argument, but nevertheless sisters they be. Well, Mary and her mother—Katherine’s mother, too, came out to California on a trip. Mary having had a little stage experience and a lot of ambition,
became tired of vacationing and went and hired herself to Universal as an ingénue leading woman.

Mary managed to keep her guilty secret from Katherine, who was busy around Larchmont and Lenox exhibiting her prize French bull dogs for nearly six months. Then Katherine chanced to spy Mary on the screen and immediately gave vent to shrieks of horror, packed her boxes and started west to wreck the reservation and bring Mary and Mother back with her to New York. Katherine being the eldest sister naturally runs the family. When Katherine landed here she was surprised to learn that Mary MacLaren was some pumpkins in our set.

Also she learned that little Mary was considered to be considerable actress and had a brilliant future as well as loving the work.

"Fine," said Katherine. "I'll bring Miriam out with the dogs"—Miriam being the middle sister—"and we will all sit around in the famous California sunshine and watch Mary work."

Thus did things go for several months. Mary worked and the rest of the family watched or dashed up and down the coast gathering blue ribbons from unsuspecting dog shows. Finally Mary got to be a star and Katherine decided that she was entitled to an increase in wages in keeping with the increase in popularity and prestige. The result of the argument was that Mary refused to work any more for that particular company—(it's been patched up recently)—and she is once more happy and carefree making Bluebirds—and Katherine set out to get Mary another job. She called upon a number of the big producers in California in behalf of Mary but all of them said—

"I'm very sorry, Miss MacDonald, we are anxious to have your sister, but in view of the impending legal trouble, it would be inadvisable, but if you are not doing anything yourself, we need a leading woman of your type for 'such-and-such' a production."

Katherine declined all of these offers as she had no intention of going into pictures—nothing was further from her mind—and went on her way hunting work for Mary.

Mary signed a contract with another company and went to work, but still directors kept calling Katherine to the phone with offers of engagements until Katherine herself began to think she might be good in pictures. Making up her mind to try it, Katherine disappeared—she went out among the bush league producers, discovered that the camera wouldn't bite her and acquired a great deal of experience, for sometimes she would do two and three pictures a week. She worked hard until finally a Famous Players-Lasky scout spied her and she was offered a position as leading woman for Jack Pickford in "The Spirit of '77." She made so good that she was chased over to do a picture with Charles Ray—"His Own Home Town." It was then Douglas Fairbanks demanded her for "Healin' South" and "Mr. Fix-it." She had hardly finished with Fairbanks before Bill Hart called for her to be his lead in "Shark Monroe," and before he had finished that story, he had sent out the "hands off" sign and engaged her for "Riddle Gawne."

Miss MacDonald herself, doesn't know whether to thank George W. Opportunity or Gus Luck for her success but admits that Kid Conscientious Toil had a lot to do with it.

"It's this way," she said in her soft, drawing contralto, "Get yourself prepared for a thing—and then go do it. It was just the same as when I graduated from Blainsville College and decided that I was the only suitable person to run our portion of the Clan MacDonald. The whole family being Scots, made it a bit difficult—especially mother. You see she, having brought us up, had opinions on the raising of children which did not coincide with mine, with the result that we have conferred upon her the title of "Mother Emeritus," while I am the Acting or Presiding female parent,—I look after the business affairs."

Incidentally, Katherine is easy to look at. Up to the time of going to press none of the masculine sex—except probably the blind man on the corner—have had to force themselves to gaze at her, from the tip of her light brown hair to the point of her number two's—but with all of her beauty and charm, Katherine is not one of the glass-case, cuddly type of femininity. She can "wham" a ball across a tennis net in such a vicious manner that when any male beats her at the game he goes around and brags about it. Her automobile, generally known as the "Tossing Tessie," is always entirely devoid of workable brakes, and a hairpin may be used to temporarily hold the engine in its proper place—but Katherine drives carefully—when there is a cop in sight.

All ready a couple of companies have offered to star Katherine, but she prefers to stay in the big league as a leading woman rather than have her name in big type for some small concern—but some day—she hopes to see "Katherine MacDonald" splashed all over the most important electric signs.

MAUDE ADAMS has always declared she will never appear in motion pictures. And it begins to look as though the actress said so in all earnestness. When she was in Los Angeles recently, a representative of one of the largest picture producing companies came to her with an offer of half a million dollars if she would translate her greatest characterization, "Peter Pan," to the silversheet. And Maude Adams refused. Unlike David Warfield, Miss Adams holds forth no promise of changing her mind in the future.
Earle's Latest Affinity

FERDINAND PINNEY EARLE, well-known New York artist who drew considerable newspaper notoriety a number of years ago by his resolute championship of the affinity system in love affairs, has found his own finest and most resultful affinity in the Photoplay.

He has established a studio for Metro in New York, and days, nights and Sundays he is devoting the finest of artistic educations and years of old-world experience to the improvement of motion-picture scenery and subtitles. He believes that the painter will go hand-in-hand with director and cameraman in achieving future symphonies for the eye.

Mr. Earle calls his work "motion painting." He is enabled to reproduce colors on the screen and minutiae of details which in the original are almost microscopic. Above, Mr. Earle is reproducing in veritable tints and dimensions one of the finest cathedral windows in Europe; left—a recent subtitle painting of an Egyptian vista in the time of the Pharaohs, archaeologically correct and painted with a splendor of sun and shadow which would have delighted the great Orientalist Jerome.

A scene from "To Hell with the Kaiser." Mr. Earle's work, it must be confessed, was the most artistic thing in the picture. His landscape effects are especially striking, and this dark grove of trees in a horizontal light is a composition worthy almost any gallery.
When Billie Burke and I went out into Western Canada, I'll admit I had terrible manners. She was a beautiful cook — take that two ways — but she was so afraid I'd cut myself eating pie that she acquired nervous prostration and had to leave me. It was dreadful to lose her. She made such good pies!

I straightened up, improved my habits and my clothes, and when I came East all that was left of the old-time boy was the pie appetite. My next love-affair was with a little ingenue named Marguerite Clark — and believe me, she was all to the Burke when it came to putting the crust and apples together! But I strayed away ... you know how men are ...

... and became furiously enamored of Blanche Sweet. It was my undoing. I had no business to leave pie, on which I was brought up. This very Sweet person adored Chinese food, and as I had acquired odd-tastes with my dress suit, I let her fill me up on tea and chicken-chop suey and chow-mair.

As a result, I nearly joined the heavenly cafeteria. Would have done so, in fact, if it hadn't been for Marie Doro, who got me into clothes I was accustomed to, and then made me old-fashioned things of milk and eggs. I recovered rapidly, but —

—I'm off famous cooks. I'm eating at the club.
THE TURN OF THE WHEEL

A woman’s instinct saves a man twice,
once from himself, once from others

By Jerome Shorey

CALL it what you please, woman’s instinct, second sight, telepathy, the subconscious mind, or just plain wit—the facts remain. Rosalie Dean possessed in such great measure the faculty of seeing through the visible into the mystical and invisible that certain superstitious Italian artists in the little colony in Rome where Rosalie moved, had assured her, with the utmost solemnity, that she possessed the “unborn eye.” It was their quick way of saying that she had a capacity for sight that was not of this earth. Rosalie only laughed. She assured them that she was far too healthy to be psychic, and bothered herself not at all about the matter. But her friends shook their heads dolefully and opined that as a result of Rosalie’s too keen perceptions she would never marry. A man would have to be quite perfect to satisfy her.

Rosalie could hardly tell him how important it was to her that he should go on; so she thought a moment and then made a proposition, as he held the revolver tense in his fingers.

Rosalie supposed she would marry one day, but she wasn’t worrying about it—yet. And she knew quite well that she did not demand perfection. She did not know what she wanted, exactly, but this she did know—that she would recognize the man instantly. That much faith she had in her own powers of vision.

She did. Rosalie was no simpering, romance-befuddled school girl, and had not pictured to herself a Galahad or half-back as the man who would be her mate. Yet, being a woman, she must have cherished certain ideals. In any event, she could hardly have expected to find the one man, flushed and reckless, staking a fortune on a turn of the wheel at Monte Carlo. But the faculty which had stood her in such good stead on so many minor occasions did not forsake her at the critical moment of her life. She knew Maxwell Grey was the man she sought, before she knew his name or his circumstances, while he still was only an excited American youth, playing high stakes in the world’s most notorious gambling house.

Rosalie watched him as he enjoyed a few moments of success, watched him double his bets, and finally, with a gasp of apprehension, saw him stake his entire heap of bank notes on the double-O. She wanted to call to him that he was wrong, to tell him to push it across the narrow division line to the single-O. But the weight of training held her back, and as she stood there, almost choking, Grey lost, the little ball falling into the single-O pocket. The young man laughed, a hard, mirthless, horrible laugh, and strode away, not unsteadily, not with the least suggestion of weakness, but as a man who is moving definitely toward a certain goal.

There was a buzz of comment, and in the whirr Rosalie caught the phrase “the bench of forgetfulness,” and of a sudden remembered the sinister side of Monte Carlo. She hurried after Grey and found him, not a moment too soon, sitting in a corner of one of the most beautiful gardens on the earth, saying his last goodbye to the world. For in his hand he held a revolver, and he was just raising it to his head as Rosalie stepped beside him and took his hand gently.

For a few moments neither spoke. Then, answering her unspoken question, he said with sorrow:
"I have all the money I need," she said. "If I have such a power as this, it has been given to me for better purposes than gambling. Faculties that we abuse, we destroy."

Slowly they strolled back to the hotel, and few words passed between them. Grey mused upon the fate that had dragged him back from death, had provided him with wealth, and had bestowed upon him a friendship that was growing momentarily dearer. Happiness such as he had never before known bathed him as completely as did the rays of the full moon, and when they parted reluctantly they both knew that tomorrow meant for each of them only a day on which they would meet again and develop still further this friendship.

The days grew into weeks—weeks of almost constant companionship, and still they lingered at Monte Carlo. Rosalie because Grey never suggested leaving, and Grey for reasons of his own. Then a mystery began to dawn which not even Rosalie's perceptions could penetrate. She knew Grey loved her, and she felt he must know she loved him. Yet he never spoke of love. This, she could not understand. Neither could she quite understand why he never spoke of himself, his life in America. She had baited him by telling all about herself, her more or less successful career as a sculptor, her life in Rome. Still he was silent about his past. He spoke much of America, but never of his relation to the country from which he came. Then it was suddenly explained.

They were sitting on the balcony of a little inn one day, when three men intruded and their spokesman approached Grey.

"You are both under arrest for the murder of Mr. Grey's wife," he said.

Grey, motionless, stared at the table. Rosalie wanted to laugh, but when she saw how seriously the man she loved accepted the accusation, she was puzzled. She knew this man was no murderer, as well as she knew that she herself was innocent. Yet he sat there and said not a word.

"You're not guilty!" she exclaimed.

"I—don't—know," he replied, dully.

Without another word they went to police headquarters. Rosalie had no difficulty in establishing her innocence. Maxfield Grey's wife had been killed, she learned, but she had not been in America within a year of the date when it occurred.

All the known details she received from the American consul agent. Grey and his wife had been separated. One night Mrs. Grey was killed in her apartment, and Grey had been seen leaving the place with a heavily veiled
woman. That was all. Nor would Grey himself supplement the information. Yet Rosalie knew he was innocent, just as she had known at a glance that she loved him, just as she had known in advance the winning numbers on the wheel at the Casino. And she resolved to return to America and prove his innocence.

In America Rosalie found there was one other person as anxious as she to prove Grey guiltless, but he was quite as helpless as she. This was his elder brother Frank. Their relationship had partaken of all the qualities of those of father and son, as well as of brothers. Frank had been Maxfield's chum and confidant, had been always more than ready with sympathy and assistance. Yet he too had been denied any explanation of the circumstances which caused Maxfield to be accused of the murder of his wife. At first this cut deep, for he could not believe Maxfield guilty. But as he looked into his brother's eyes and saw their mute appeal not to pass judgment upon him, Frank accepted the silence as something he could not understand, and continued to hope in the utter darkness.

Rosalie was not satisfied merely to hope. She must act. She established herself in a studio, and set about discovering all there was to discover concerning the friends and acquaintances of the man she loved. But there was not much to learn. Since he divorced his wife, Maxfield had lived very much to himself.

One night, dining at Frank's home, Rosalie met Wally Gage. At first he seemed merely one of those colorless individuals whom one calls in at the last moment to balance a party, and provide an escort for an unattached guest. He was distinctly the social butterfly, and Rosalie, in her innocence of the game, did not know of the poison that these creatures disseminate. She might hardly have noticed him at all, only that she caught quick, furtive glances passing between him and Frank's young wife, Bertha. Much younger than her husband, and pretty in a light, fluffy way, she too had failed to make a deep impression upon the serious Rosalie. This suggestion of a flirtation going on under the very eyes of the unsuspecting husband, annoyed her, but she passed it off.

At the end of the perfectly dull evening, Gage took Rosalie home. He was true to his type. The moment he was out of sight of Bertha, he began to try to make an impression upon Rosalie. And when he learned that she was an artist, and lived in a studio, Wally, to whom art was only an excuse for dissipation, made the colossal blunder of his entire assimine career, and clumsily attempted to kiss Rosalie as they said good-night. He went away rubbing an ear.

As Rosalie fought down the disgust that came over her at the thought of being touched by this creature, a sudden thought illuminated her mind. It was only a flash, a possibility. But several facts suddenly grouped themselves significantly. She checked them off one at a time:

First—at the apartment house where the murder occurred, the sole bit of identification she could gather concerning the woman who left with Grey, was that she wore a large, curious diamond ring.

Second—Bertha Grey wore a large, curious diamond ring, which Wally had pretended to be examining in one of their flirtatious moments.

Third—whenever Maxfield's predicament was mentioned, both Bertha and Wally had made obvious attempts to change the subject.

Even if it were Bertha who was with Grey that night, the problem, of course, was only half solved, and actually more complicated than ever. But it was at least a clue, and as she had no other, Rosalie determined to follow it. She cultivated the acquaintance of Bertha, and tried to get into her confidence, but that usually gushing person seemed instinctively to fear Rosalie, and progress was difficult. But at last her patience was rewarded.

Bertha arrived at her studio one day, manifestly restless and nervous. After making conversation about various matters of no interest to either of them, she said:

"May I use your telephone a moment—privately?"

Rosalie granted the curious request and went into an adjoining room. In this room there was an
extension of the telephone, and Rosalie did not hesitate long, before deciding to take this opportunity of learning something of the private life of Bertha. She listened. In a moment Wally Gage was on the other end of the wire. Suspicion number one was confirmed.

"I've some good news, Wally," Bertha exclaimed.

"Frank tells me that Maxfield has absolutely refused to talk, and his lawyer has thrown over the case."

"He'll keep his mouth shut, all right," Wally answered.

"He thinks too much of Frank to spill the beans."

"When can we see each other again, Wally dear?"

"Almost any time, at Carlino's. But I've got to have some money."

"Oh, I can't get any more just now, Wally. I gave you all I could spare last week, and if I tried to get more Frank would suspect."

"Well, get it somehow. And meet me at Carlino's tomorrow night, same time as usual."

Wally hung up abruptly. So Rosalie's instincts were right again. Grey was shielding some one—obviously Bertha. At least these two knew who killed Mrs. Grey, and they must be made to tell. She had failed to make progress with Bertha, so she would play upon the weakness of the man.

Like all men of his type Wally considered himself irresistible to women, and when he received a note inviting him to pass an evening at Rosalie's studio, he grinned. To him it was not at all remarkable—just another to be added to his long list of adventures.

That his subjugation should be complete, Rosalie overlooked no point in her toilette that would add to her charm. It was a beautiful, voluptuous woman that received the tango lizard, and coyly refused to meet his glances of frank, though insulting admiration. To Rosalie the evening was interminable, but she did not fail to use every means of leading Wally on, though he needed little encouragement. The game proceeded fast and furious, until Wally decided there was no use in wasting more time in such an easy pursuit, and seized Rosalie in his arms.

Then, at a prearranged signal, Rosalie's maid entered. It was most disconcerting, and Rosalie had no difficulty in making Wally believe that she too was annoyed at the interruption.

"I'm so sorry," she whispered to him as he took his leave. "Meet me at Carlino's Wednesday evening. We won't be interrupted there."

At last Rosalie began to see daylight ahead. She lost no time in making her plans for the occasion which would either reveal the truth and exonerate Frank, or at least start her on the right road toward this, the one aim of her life. Her first move was to invite Bertha to the party, telling her that Wally would be there but asking her not to mention it to him as she wanted it to be a little surprise.

Wednesday evening arrived. Rosalie had engaged a private room, and came early to complete her arrangements. She was accompanied by two men, dressed as waiters. She gave them minute instructions, and sat down to wait for her guests. Notwithstanding the daring of her scheme, she was strangely calm. She had every confidence in the outcome, and was inexpressibly happy.

Bertha was first to arrive, and when Wally came, and found the woman of whom he was beginning to tire as well as the one whom he hoped to win, his face expressed his disappointment. Rosalie found an opportunity to whisper an explanation:

"That fool Carlino told her I was here and I couldn't avoid asking her to stay. You must be unusually nice to her so she won't suspect. We'll get rid of her later."

Dinner was served, with plenty of cocktails and other stimulants. It was one of Rosalie's own waiters who served the meal, and if Wally had been observant he would have seen that the man was extremely careful in selecting Rosalie's glass. The party became very gay, and Rosalie encouraged the frivolous chatter. But before long the gaiety began to wane, and Bertha showed unmistakable signs of drowsiness. Wally, too, grew dull, and the conversation dropped to monosyllables.

At length Bertha could hold her head up no longer, and fell forward on the table, sound asleep. This roused Wally, and he looked at her in amazement. Then, suddenly realizing that he was approaching the same condition, he rose unsteadily and turned upon his hostess.

"You—you—you doped us," he stammered, and tried to go around the table to where Rosalie sat, watching him with cool and calculating eyes. But before he could reach her the drug did its work, and he fell to the floor.

Rosalie summoned the two men who had come with her, and hurried the unconscious pair away through a side entrance, to a waiting car.

Half an hour later the apartment where Maxfield Grey's wife was killed, presented a strange scene. On a couch and a divan lay Bertha and Wally, still in a stupor. Rosalie, no longer dressed in the evening gown she had worn at the party, but in a dress like that the murdered woman had worn the night she was killed, was taking down her hair. The moments ticked on. She was ready for her guests to wake and look over at them again and again.

At last Bertha began to stir uneasily. With an effort she sat up, and looked about her. Across the room was Wally, and he too was beginning to recover his senses. He half rose and stared back at Bertha, and together they looked about the room, bewildered. At the same instant their eyes found a sinister figure on the floor—a woman, sprawled at full length, her hair disheveled, and on the floor beside her a big red stain like blood.

Bertha screamed and sprang to Wally.

"My God," she cried. "Look!"

"What—what does it mean?" Wally gasped. "Haven't they buried her yet?"

"They mustn't find us here," Bertha screamed again, hysterically pounding her fists on Wally's breast.

"It wasn't my fault," Wally mumbled. "I swear it!"

Then as they stared, the recumbent figure moved, and Rosalie stood facing them, saying, "I beg you here to learn the truth," she said. "I've heard enough to know that you can solve the mystery, and you're not going to leave until you tell me everything."

Wally, now fully recovered from his stupor, in desperation seized a small statue from a stand, but before he could strike Rosalie a door was flung open, and two men stood covering him with revolvers. The waiters were now in police uniform. Wally understood finally that resistance was useless. The trap was complete.

(Continued on page 114)
The Million Dollar Dolly Mystery

How do we know the Dollies didn't double in their picture? They used to—in school.

You saw them. That is, you thought you saw them. How do you know it wasn't simply another case of double exposure?

If Leonce Perret, for his Metro picture featuring the dancers, could have had two Dollies for the price of one—in other words, if he could have persuaded Roszika to pose for both Dollies, or Yansci to double for Roszika, he wouldn't have signed both of them, would he? Of course, we don't know. This is only a premise, and yet—in school Roszika was a literary wiz; Yansci a mathematical shark. So Roszika used to double for Yansci in composition, while Yansci helped Roszika with figures. So we say—how do we know?

Those sensuous sisters, Roszika and Yansci—but it is whispered that Roszika in really Rose and Yansci, Jenny. Does it matter? Have you seen them dance? They have danced since they were four; on the stage since they were thirteen. Born abroad, the Dollies came to the United States eleven years ago. When they were thirteen they made their New York debut with Lew Fields in "The Midnight Sons." Later they danced for the Shuberts in "The Merry Countess," "Miss Caprice," and at the Wintergarden. Before that they played under Charles Dillingham's management in "The Echo." Then they joined Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic." In vod-vil they broke all records. Came Leonce Perret, who saw them dance at the Palace in New York and persuaded them to do "The Million Dollar Dollies" under his direction. Previously, the Dollies each starred individually in one picture. Roszika in "The Lily and the Rose," for Fine Arts, with Roszika in her original role; and Yansci in a three or four year old Kalem, "The Call of the Dance," which Yansci answered.

A Piece of Cheese Cloth

For economy's sake, the utility of a piece of cheese cloth in a motion picture studio is multiple. Cut from a fat, new bolt, it is first dipped into a die and emerges, no longer white, but brilliantly yellow to begin its long career—yellow because it thus photographs whiter than white. Its guardian is the Wardrobe Woman, who watches over it unceasingly, guiding it on its varied adventures. It is quite likely to be used at some time as a Moslem's turban or to furnish nethergarments for a Fiji Islander. It may be a bridal veil one day and a shroud the next. Curtain, dress, bandage, dustcloth, all are favorite roles.

And it usually comes to an ignominious end, when, after many washings, and only faintly yellow, it is issued as a makeup cloth to remove grease paint on days when the studio is accommodating hundreds of extras and the towel supply is inadequate.
Educational Films

A department of service in the application of the motion picture to one of its greatest fields of usefulness

It hasn't been so very long ago—you probably can recall it without incriminating yourself—that the motion picture enthusiast who suggested a course in scenario writing to a Colossus of finance would doubtless have received that particular captain-of-industry's very best hospital punch on the point of his chin. The railroad president or automobile manufacturer of the same period, if similarly approached, might very properly have squared away the above order.

But that was away back in the uninteresting epoch before movies became photoplays.

Today in the files of the New York office of the American Museum of Safety—giving point-blank denial to any assertion that big business can do without the movies—there reposes a list of nearly fifty photoplays written, produced, directed and released by men who hold the financial and industrial destinies of the nation within their grasp. One and all, these screen productions owe their being to the same idea—the teaching of public safety to every workman, child, pedestrian and vehicle driver in America.

For the movie, with its ever-present aids, now ranks in importance beside the card index, the efficiency expert, and the time clock in the corner for all practical purposes of industry. And the screen muse is diligently wooed by A-1 business men because, they assert, the silverscreen has no rival when it comes to teaching their employees and the public generally the value of human lives.

Marcus A. Dow, general safety agent of the New York Central railroad, became a moving picture director and producer for that organization as the result of a deep-seated conviction, backed up by facts, that a highly-trained railroad man is one of the most valuable citizens of the United States as well as one of the most difficult to replace, and that accidents to them are not only grievous, but are economic carelessness.

Very early in his safety campaigns Mr. Dow learned the educational value of the motion picture and its intimate and instant appeal to classes which probably never before had the chance to hear of the serious results that have attended their carelessness.
eral operates two cars as traveling movie houses with attendants, which are on the road constantly. From fifty to seventy-five railroad employees and members of their families can see the pictures at one time and additional matinees are given every Saturday and Sunday as the cars move from one yard to another.

The Federal order recently issued by Secretary McAdoo, directing each of the one hundred and eighty railroads under government control to establish safety committees before August first, is undoubtedly helping to make the motion picture as a teacher of railroad safety universal in its range. New York Central films are always available at small cost to any railroad which cares to use them. Others of a similar nature have been produced by the Pennsylvania railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western roads.

Men who dominate the steel industry today admit that the screen has brought home to their reckless workman the value of caution in a manner no other modern instrument could.

Something like six or seven million dollars is the amount that United States Steel has expended for safety first campaigns among its employees. A substantial slice of this has gone for the film footage of three photoplays which the corporation has produced. The last of these—"Why"—was released but a short time ago and had its first showing at the company's plant in Gary. The others were "The Reason Why" and "The Workman's Lesson."

"The Outlaw," scenarioized and converted into film under the auspices of the Liberty Mutual Insurance company of Boston, is now being shown to the employees of steel mills, shipyards, and shoe factories. It was produced principally to solve many of the problems which have developed in connection with accident prevention since industrial concerns have been compelled to accept any kind of worker to fill up ranks vacated by men called to the colors. Men are constantly drifting in and out of plants as the result of war conditions. Consequently, "The Outlaw" is being shown by safety engineers at special shop gatherings and at lunch and rest periods in order to impress the inexperienced employee with the necessity for unusual care. David S. Beyer vice-president and chief engineer of the Liberty Mutual Insurance company, wrote the scenario.

The hazards of the lead industry led Henry Ford to turn motion picture producer in order to warn workmen about them. Similar films have been released by the National Lead company and kindred concerns. The Eastman Kodak company is responsible for some thousands of feet of film showing safety devices used in camera shops.

Motion picture warnings against dangerous practices in the electrical and gas industries have been brought out by the National Electric Light Association and the American Gas Institute.

The mining industry has confined its efforts in safety first film propaganda to four films—one on mine rescue work issued by the Educational Film Corporation of America; (Continued on page 112)

A boy on roller skates does not know what way he may tumble. Scene at left from "Careless America," warns a careful auto driver to slow down when he nears the boy on skates.
A Fifth Avenue Beauty

Gotham's gayest street is only a favorite "location" to Agnes Ayres

Girls, think of the fortunate plight of an actress who is condemned, apparently, to a lifetime of work upon New York's most aristocratic thoroughfare, Fifth Avenue, the center of more ambitions and rubberneck wagons than any other spot in a great city. Think again, girls, of the genuine pleasure that might be yours were you to spend your working hours in close proximity to Gotham's gayest and finest! It's gaudy and all of that, as Agnes Ayres admits, but sometimes there is a limit to all good things.

Some months ago scenario writers in the Broadway Star Feature studio conceived the happy idea of adapting for the screen a number of O. Henry stories having a Fifth Avenue locale. Apparently scenario editors easily became set in their ways, for no sooner had Miss Ayres become thoroughly familiar with Fifth Avenue as a "location" than there came a perfect rain of Fifth Avenue O. Henry stories, and the end is not yet in sight. Each day of the week, sunshine permitting, Miss Ayres and her associates may be found busily acting before the camera and the admiring eyes of Fifth Avenue's sightseeing bus, the

Agnes Ayres and Edward Earle in a scene from "Springtime a la Carte." Yes, far from Fifth Avenue. Above—Edna and Edward.

story being filmed as the bus careened up and down the avenue during the closing days of the last Liberty Loan campaign.

Then came "One Thousand Dollars," a Vitagraph O. Henry feature, which also contained numerous Fifth Avenue scenes, following which Miss Ayres returned to the two-reel O. Henry Stories produced for General Film Company. "Mammon and the Archer" was given many Fifth Avenue locations as well as "Springtime a la Carte," and "A Bird of Bagdad." In five of these stories she has played opposite Edward Earle. Other better known stories in which she has been featured are "The Renaissance at Charleroi," "The Defeat of the City," "The Rubaiyat of a Scotch Highball," "The Purple Dress," and "Sisters of the Golden Circle."
Some Bebe!

You've read of Daniel among the Lions? This is about the Lioness of all the Daniels

By Justin Fair

TODAY we find ourselves plunged into a whirlpool of joy!

Listen, Lucullus, we are writing about somebody we love to write about, and we are getting paid for it.

Time was, in yon musty past, when we wrote little pieces for the papers about Madamoiselle Tush, the queen of the air. We described her baby-blue eyes and her shapely limbs, and all that sort of thing.

But we sobbed as we penned the lines.

First, we sobbed because Madamoiselle Tush was about forty years old and her hair offended us.

We used to sit opposite Madamoiselle Tush in the owner's tent.

We used to try not to watch her as she gargled the vermicelli and attacked the corned beef and—

But it was no use.

Her manners drew our fascinated gaze and we didn't eat very much with the circus that year.

And we have written more pieces for the papers about other ladies who took milk baths and milk punches; who drove blooded horses to blue ribbons and strong men to strong drink; who could sing to high C, sober, and to H when exhilarated.

This is a modest little story that might justly be called "How Can She Help Being Good?" or the romance of a pretty Girl who Hasn't got a Big Bump on Herself and thinks She is the Whole Gazooosh."

Speaking thus, we introduce Miss Bebe Daniels.

First of all, we love to write about her because she is a nice little girl. She is the kind of youngster your mother would like to have come in to supper. Dad would find a lot of cheer in chatting with her after the dishes were cleared away.

She is an A-I, Regular, Clear-eyed, No-Foolishness kind of a girl. She loves children, turtles, huckleberry pie, swimming, cats, dogs, geese, and even if she is a successful screen actress she isn't afraid to be teased about going to church Sunday mornings.

These are

Bebe Daniels is an A-I, Regular, Clear-eyed, kind of a girl—the kind of youngster your mother would like to have come in to supper.
only a few of the reasons we love to write pieces for the magazines about Bebe Daniels.

Bebe Daniels was born of theatrical parents in Dallas, Texas, January 14, 1901. She started on the road with her father's company when only ten weeks old and at that tender age made her professional debut. She was the baby in "Jane."

At the age of three years, she played her first speaking part. This, by the way, was a part written into the script of "The Confederate Spy," which was one of the popular plays in the repertoire of the stock company of which her father was manager, and leading man, and her mother the leading woman.

A year later, our heroine might have been heralded as the youngest Shakesperian actress in the history of the stage, for she was playing the child "Duke of York" in "Richard III." In this part she received enthusiastic encomiums of praise from the critics of the big newspapers, who, we dare say, knew a whole lot more about drama than dramatic critics do today.

At the age of five years, Bebe was engaged by Oliver Morosco to play child parts in the repertoire presented by the Burbank Stock Company in Los Angeles. From there she went to the Belasco stock in the city of Los Angeles and played two seasons.

Then her professional career gave her opportunities to appear in "The Squaw Man" with Louis Stone, and Thais McGrain; with Lilian Albertson in "The Royal Family"; with Amelia Gardner and George Barnum in "Shore Acres"; with Hobart Bosworth now in the movies, in "Glauce and Pelaos" and "Malisande," and in her own way, Zaza and DuBarry, the Leslie Carter successes.

When Bebe was only eight years old, she was a stage star in her own right. Her play was "The Prince Chap." When this tour ended, she was re-engaged at Belasco's stock company in Los Angeles.

When Bebe was only a little past fourteen, the films got her.

She has just signed up for the third year with the Pathe-Rolin comedies in which, as the world is aware, she is the wide-eyed heroine when Harold Lloyd is the goggle-eyed hero. They do say that some day Harold will lead the fair Miss Daniels to the altar—but never mind that.

And Bebe claims to be an adept of the concoction of the sinister Golden Buck which is an intensified variety of the welsh rarebit, you know. For pets, our heroine harbors one collie dog, one bull dog, three fancy cats, two canary birds, two love birds (dear, dear, how sweet), a bungalow, situated not far from the Rolin Studio in Los Angeles, and a sedan motor car.

We told Miss Daniels that we were going to write a piece about her for this magazine. She did not blush and falter.

She smiled sweetly.

"All right," she said, "make it fancy, but not flossy."

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**Movie Mermaids Infest L. A. A. C.**

ONE of Los Angeles' boasts—it has many—is its Athletic Club. This imposing pile of concrete, plate glass, ornate rooms, water, gymnasium, strong men, art gallery and what-not stands at the corner of Seventh and Olive streets, and in addition to its social, athletic and gastronomic advantages is the dwelling-place of many of its members. Among these are numerous motion-picture actors.

The younger screensters are now giving the old-line club members fever and ague. Reason, the chicken friends of said young persons.

You see, on the fifth floor of the club is its magnificent swimming pool, unquestionably one of the finest indoor plunges in the world. This is open to ladies on Tuesdays only. But does that deter the dauntless little filles de film? Not at all! They scamper about unconcernedly, with their cute little bathing-suits concealed under their wrist-watches, or some smaller place, don the fashions in some friendly darkness—and splash!—in they go, with smothered squeals of delight, while said old-line members, in the quiet library below, wonder if their grand building is haunted.

So, the old-line members feel that something really should be done. But what? And who's going to do it?
THE MIDNIGHT TRAIL

John Lynch may have resembled the outlaw,
but in his soul was a world of difference

By Betty Shannon

TWO farewells were said that humid afternoon as the California sun glared down on ranch and garish village, on twisted trail and slope of ragged cedar, on gulch and gully which had yielded richly of the yellow ore—and on those which echoed only the disappointed sighs of broken searchers after gold.

In the dooryard of his ranch John Lynch was bidding farewell to his daughter Mary—a softly-moulded creature whose gentleness kept constant memories in his heart of the beautiful southern wife who had left them before the Civil War had come to snatch away their wealth, and to turn them to the land of the setting sun for future fortune.

It was a graceful, tender farewell, the farewell of a southern gentleman with a heritage of chivalry. He bent over the girl’s hand in a profound bow, sweeping his broad-brimmed hat from his iron grey head, then placing a kiss on her white forehead.

“I’ll be home Monday or Tuesday, as usual,” he called as he swung up on his mount and cantered off down the trail to El Monte—and to “The Gold Cradle.”

It was not so pleasant a scene, that other farewell. Bige Rivers, arch thief and road agent, soul stained with violence and murder, was “throwing out” his “Spanish gal.”

Over the pine board table in the lone cabin in the same sun-flooded hills Bige was enacting a tragedy. Leering, cruel, he stood over his “gal,” choking her in his hairy-handed grasp. As he leaned forward, his cold colorless eyes ate down into her brown eyes, dilated with terror.

“Git out of here to Frisco—I got work to do—an’ if you open your mouth on me there’ll be another angel in greaser Heaven.”

Then he flung her away and let her crawl out of the room, as he turned away to toss a bottle of brandy down his throat. He drank not as men drink, but as a destroying demon.

Bige Rivers thought it was goodbye to Nita, the Spanish girl, forever. He intended that it should be.

Now in the mining camp of El Monte there are two places of vast attraction. “The Gold Cradle” was secretly the possession and pride of John Lynch, a member in high standing of this careless community. It was built on the same clean lines as John himself. Liquor and girls were taboo, and only those interested in a gentleman’s game found welcome.

Cheating and underhanded methods...
were left to "The Red Flare" across the way. There Mexicans and whites alike were lured by brazen women with painted cheeks and willing lips to a hundred nameless sins. There the vile lamps sputtered and flamed all night. The sounds of coarse raillery, harsh laughter and wild music never ceased before the dawn.

The steady, clear lights of "The Gold Cradle" and the flickering ruby lights of "The Flare" had long been lit when the lumbering four horse stage drew up to the hotel. The respectable, God-fearing citizens of El Monte were settled at their games under John Lynch's genial eye. The riffraff of this end of the world had embarked on a new night of orgy over the way.

The arrival of the stage seemed to offer but slight competition among the affairs of the night's routine. One or two hangers-on stumbled out into the night to hear the news. But when they saw only two passengers alight they faded off into the darkness again.

Joe Statler, the man passenger, honored citizen and president of the El Monte Mining Company, made straight for "The Cradle," and a game with his friend John Lynch.

The woman who had alighted from the stage at the same time, went with equal directness to "The Red Flare," seeking there the proprietor. She found him drinking whiskey with a hardfaced woman with naked shoulders. He looked the newcomer over appraisingly, noting her seemly body, her round throat, her full lips.

He nodded acceptance and sent his partner to direct her to a room where she might leave her carpet bag and change her traveling clothes for the dress of the dance hall.

She came back anon—Nita, Bige River's cast off Spanish gal, her plump, seductive shoulders gleaming white, her teeth flashing in a smile.

At a table in the noisy dance hall three men, strangers to El Monte, had loitered all evening. They were Pasquale, the exquisite Spaniard, with luminous eyes, moustaches of fierce black, and delicate hands; Boggs, the coarse, loose-jowled horse trader; and McGrough, the "Rat," beady-eyed, sharp nosed, with knotty hands that worked convulsively at the buttons on his coat.

The "Rat" suddenly pulled himself up from his posture of apathy as a whisper reached him through the dance hall din. It was the voice of one of the stragglers who had sauntered out to meet the stage.

"He come—he's over to 'The Cradle'."

The Rat looked meaningly at his companions.

"You'll know him when he drinks a bottle of brandy at one pull," he whispered to them. Then he slipped away through the dancers.

Across the street in John Lynch's respectable gambling establishment the Rat felt ill at ease in his miserable clothes, surrounded by so much elegance of broadcloth coat and brocaded waistcoat, of linen shirt and flowing tie. But Rat was on a mission. So he hunched around uneasily until he came close to the table where John Lynch and Joe Statler were playing poker.

The Rat stood there a full minute before Lynch sensed his sinister presence. Before he could sink away the secret proprietor of "The Cradle" turned about and looked him in the eye.

Under that cold gaze the Rat slouched out into the night.

However embarrassed Rat McGrough might have been, he had learned in "The Flare" what he sought, and one thing more. Joe Statler was sending out the heaviest shipment of gold of the year on the morning stage—also an incidental fact of special significance, that John Lynch looked enough like Bige Rivers, the bandit, to be that unworthy Rivers himself.

Before the night had grown much older the door of "The Flare" swung open and Bige Rivers, full of liquor, and looking for friend or foe, stepped in, sweeping the room with an eagle glance. He saw no one he knew. He took a seat by himself and shouted for drink.

Pasquale and Boggs alone marked him as he tossed off his bottle of brandy at a gulp.

"It's him," they nodded each to the other.

And when Bige Rivers sauntered out through the bar—past the spot where a brown-eyed Spanish girl he had cast away forever was cringing behind the broad shoulders of a towering miner—they followed him.

The crowd of sober gentlemen from "The Gold Cradle" had gone home for the night and only John Lynch was left, leaning against the door and looking out into the darkness.

A shriek from the hall of sin across the street awoke him from his meditations. Peering into the dark he made out the shadowy outlines of a man and woman struggling.

In a moment a hard fist shot out and the man was a whining heap on the ground. The girl covered against her rescuer.
“Oh, Senor—I be keeled!”

John Lynch put his arm about her shoulder and helped her over to “The Cradle,” reassuring her that no harm should befall her while in his care.

In the doorway she looked up into his face. She started back in terror, her eyes staring wildly, one small hand clasped at her throat.

The man beside her offered her no violence. She gathered courage to look again. John Lynch smiled benevolently down at her, and slowly the haunting fear faded out of her eyes. This was not he—the terrible Bige Rivers masquerading in other clothes. This was a kind gentleman to whom Fate had given a face so much like the outlaw’s that they might have been twins—a likeness to deceive even a mistress.

Lynch saw the change come over the girl’s face. He knew she wanted to tell him something.

“What is it, girl?”

“I mus’ go, Senor—or—” The realization of what Bige Rivers would do to her if he found her in El Monte again came to her mind. She broke into tears—“I don’t dare tell more—”

“You’re going down to my ranch to stay with my little girl and me.” John Lynch had a way of taking charge of things just like that.

“Hey Scotty,” he called to the roulette croupier, “take this young lady to the ranch in the morning and tell Mary she’s to be one of us.”

Nita fell on her knees and covered John Lynch’s hands with kisses.

Across the street Rat McGrough picked himself up from the heap where Lynch had kicked him and shambled away to join three earnest men in conference in the stable yard—also to report to Bige Rivers that Nita had not gone to Frisco.

There were several expeditions afoot when the early morning sun scattered the mists hanging over the hills at the break of the following day.

The stage coach, piled high with chests of golden treasure, was rumbling over its accustomed trail to the nearest railroad. A Wells Fargo guard sat beside the driver with a rifle on his knees. One solitary passenger rode inside.

On the trail since sunrise, John Lynch rode toward the road house owned by his father, half way between El Monte and the railroad. He was worried about the report Joe Statler had brought back the night before. His father was ailing. Inn keeping was too hard for the old man, anyway, disappointed and disheartened as he was with his fruitless prospecting for gold.
Mary, firm in faith in her father, struggled valiantly but vainly against the overwhelming sentiment of the community. She was successful however, in sustaining the hope and good cheer of her parent.

On a narrow cross trail through the scrub oaks intersecting the main road over which the stage was traveling, three men were riding cautiously on trim flanked horses.

They rode in silence, though now and then the oldest and hardest of them raised an empty brandy bottle to his lips, and cursed.

Only "Twisted" Tuttle, a tattling old man, evidently a new helper about the place, greeted John Lynch on his arrival at his father's inn. Elias Lynch was off prospecting. "Twisted" did not know when he would return.

John decided to wait. He sat down in the public room, while "Twisted" went about his business outdoors. After a time the gentleman gambler decided he could wait no longer, so he mounted his horse and started back for town.

When "Twisted" entered the inn again, Bige Rivers was sprawled in the chair John Lynch had occupied. He ordered brandy and drank it down. It was obvious that "Twisted" saw no difference in the identity of the hard visaged, colorless eyed man who sat there now, and the man he had left waiting for Elias when he went out. He drew up his chair, bent on conversation.

In a flash of motion, Bige Rivers' heavy pistol had changed its resting place from the table to the top of Tuttle's head. Old "Twisted" dropped motionless on the floor.

Bige Rivers, refreshed by his drink and his amiable little diversion with "Twisted," was back with Pasquale and Boggs, waiting, masked and mounted, for the stage to swing round the curve.

It came on rumbling noisily, to the accompaniment of a jovial song from the driver. But the song was soon hushed. The horses plunged and wheeled. Before they could lift their guns, the driver and guard looked into the pistols of three desperate men. And then driver and guard toppled over dead.

There was one more shot.

The sole passenger hung limply out the window. Bige Rivers, Pasquale, and Boggs were left to snarl over their spoils.

When Elias Lynch returned from his prospecting expedition, that night, he found three men bent over the table in his public room, snapping over a pile of dirty bags like wild beasts over carrion. "Twisted" sat gagged and bound in the corner.

He was no coward, this Elias Lynch. He knew exactly what this meant. These men had robbed the stage, and like as not they would kill him. He strode to the table, his eyes ablaze, and looked from man to man. When his gaze reached the sneering countenance of Bige Rivers, he gave a sudden start. His hand went to his heart. He leaned forward to look closer. He grasped the corner of the table for support. And then his voice broke into a moan. "John Lynch—my son!"

If Bige Rivers had ever felt a human emotion, he would have been touched by the pitiful suffering of the white haired man beside him now. He only threw back his head in a wicked laugh, pulled his gun to a sidewize shooting position and pulled the trigger as carelessly as if he had been aiming at an empty bottle. Elias Lynch fell heavily to the floor, shot through the shoulder. Then the outlaws were on their way.

When Elias recovered sufficiently to drag himself to his feet next morning, he released "Twisted" from his bonds. They went together to the stable yard, and Elias all but fell again when he saw the stage coach, rifled of gold and bearing the bodies of three innocent dead. The handiwork of his own flesh and blood!

Events followed swiftly when "Twisted" rode at headlong gallop into El Monte.

John Lynch was among the first to hear the news.

Elias, his father, sadly wounded, followed closely with the stage coach, driving it in just as it had been left in his stable yard by the bandits.

John helped his father down from the high seat, carrying the fainting old man into the express office. There he stood over Elias chafing his blue hands until the doctor came. Together with Joe Statler, the sheriff and a group of El Monte's leading citizens, he stood about the couch until Elias was sufficiently restored to tell what had happened.

Danniing destiny and malicious Fate hovered.

John stepped back to let "Twisted" in the group. "Twisted" looked into John's face. His shaggy brows raised in puzzling recognition. He paused, shifted his "chaw," blinked, gulped and stammered.

"Thar's the man that clipped me over the head with th' shooting iron.

"John Lynch looked into the old man's face as though he had not heard the accusing words. He smiled indulgently as one smiles at a prattling, silly child.

Then came Elias' testimony, broken, halting, punctuated with pain.

"As God is my witness, my own son John Lynch shot me!"

It was as the lightning flash. There was terrible confirmation.

It was known, just as all small doings in El Monte were known to all, that John Lynch had ridden to his father's roadhouse the morning before.

The crowd appalled, in shocked and wavering conviction, needed but one more corroboration.

Pasquale and Boggs, captured and brought in as confessed accomplices, added the damnation of their testimony.

(Continued on page 112)
SHALL I tell my story? Or would I better remain in that paradoxical cloak of fame which the Silversheet throws about us? I've started this like a Rider Haggard subterranean romance, I know. But what I mean to ask is—what of publicity and the screen player? Is publicity good for the actor—does it enhance his appeal, or rob him of that aloofness so necessary to the realization of his ideals?

The editor has finally convinced me that people are sincerely interested so—

Before I left Broadway for sunny California, I had to have it straight that it was for the best — my career, you know. I'd made something of a hit, I believe, in Fatty Arbuckle's "Butcher's Boy," and I wanted to keep up the high standard I set in that comedy. My fans expect it of me—nay, demand it. But when I stepped out

When Luke arrived most of the canine film stars of Los Angeles were at the train to meet him. Luke is here shown addressing the dogs from the platform. Note that all nationalities are represented in this congress of dogs. Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle, with whom Luke signed the contract for life, is waiting patiently outside.

on the platform of my private baggage car, upon my arrival on the West Coast, and saw assembled to greet me a representative group of the film colony's dog-stars, I knew I'd come home.

A Spitz made a nice little speech and presented a silver-spiked collar as a token of esteem. I made rather a graceful reply—just a word or two—to put them all at ease. I don't want them to think me a bally toff, you know. Then I left them, because Arbuckle was waiting outside in the car.

On our way to the studio Fatty put this thing right up to me. "Luke," he said gravely! "We need you, old man. Sign this contract, for $50.00 a week, and—"

" Hold on a minute," I cut in. "Does that offer include a star dressing room and the use of your cars? Do I have to be on the set in make-up before ten o'clock? Do we knock off work at 4:30?"

"Yes, yes," said Fatty. "Anything, anything!"

(Signed) Luke.
ALEXANDER would have had a good idea of the additional worlds he sighed to conquer if travel films had been shown for the entertainment of his army. Washington could have kept his heroes in a cheerful mood despite the lack of food and shoes if he could have given them a Chaplin or Fairbanks or Arbuckle comedy every night. Napoleon — well, he might have changed his saying to, "An army travels on its feet," referring to feet of film, if only he had had motion pictures to entertain his Old Guard.

Film has been the recruiting sergeant, the drillmaster, the morale-strengthener and the faithful comrade-in-arms of this country's army in cantonment, on board transport, in front line camp, in the zone of the rear and in hospital. How armies got along without movies in the past is a subject of interest to those who know the great part they are playing in the present world conflict.

Every motion picture fan knows the aid the film has afforded in stimulating enlistment by showing in interesting realism scenes in the war zone, action pictures of the Marines and other favorites and grimly stirring views of the enemy's frightfulness as practiced on innocent non-combatants. As a drillmaster the motion picture has been invaluable in showing to our armies in training camps the technic of warfare and of using strange weapons, new and old, as practiced by European veterans.

When the selective service men went into great training camps the movies went with them, giving thou-

next to "chow," the estimation of the fight-
Y. M. C. A. entertains

By Janet Over-Seas

At left two Y. M. C. A. women operating a motion picture projecting machine in a "Hut" in France. The impromptu stand for the machine is indicative of the portability of the equipment.
For Fighters

motion picture show comes first in the

ing man. And here is told how the

a million weekly, both here and in France

M. Cummings,
Service, Y. M. C. A.

million a week in American training camps.

This organization shows moving pictures to American

fighters from the home camps, where they say good bye to
civilian life, up to the zone where gas and shells interrupt
the performances, while the camps and ports of the British
Isles are not forgotten, nor the men on board warships and
transports. Many a moving picture with a submarine
motif has held audiences spellbound, but how about a
movie which outdrew a real submarine attack in interest?

A submarine alarm on board a transport sent to the best
stations every soldier on board, of whom hundreds had
been watching a motion picture when called out. A
torpedo, fired by the Hun, missed the transport. The boys,
having exhausted the possibilities of this diversion, waited
hopefully, and finally one of them voiced the sentiment of
the crowd by asking an officer "Can we go below now and

finish the picture?" That's how screen drama grips 'em.

The organization which provides and exhibits the motion
pictures for the American soldiers, sailors, marines and
labor battalions is the Y. M. C. A. National War Work
Council, cooperating with the Community Motion Picture
Bureau. The films are projected in the "Y" huts in the
United States and abroad.

SENQ SOME MONEY HOME
WE DO IT FOR YOU
WITHOUT CHARGE

Grantd — that this picture of a Y. M. C. A. sign in France
appears "smudgy." But the black spots are where bits of
shrapnel struck. This sign resulted in the sending home
of several thousand francs.

The weekly circulation of film to "Y" huts in America
was 7,000,000 feet this summer, while to the huts in France
it was 2,415,000 feet and on board the transports 4,660,000
feet. The service to the British points has only begun, due
probably to the fact that the cinema was fairly handy to
our men there, and as a result the weekly footage was only
200,000 this summer, but is increasing because of the de-
mand for home stuff.

It is clean, happy, mirth-provoking stuff that the boys
get, the antics of Charlie and Fatty and Doug, plenty of
rollicking, slap-stick comedy and absolutely nothing on
vampire home-wrecking or underworld agonies. Somebody
asked the Colonel of a famous regiment which saw great

you ever see the caption: "A motion picture theatre near the front," be not mislead.
houses where the illumination is guarded at every window. The lights might prove disastrous.

Y. M. C. A. workers are often forced to don gas masks in
holding their positions behind counter canteens. This worker
was wounded while on duty. Note the motto on the wall:
"The best for the man in the mud."

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fighting this summer what he wanted most to put pep into his men after they had moved in with the French.

"Motion pictures, more motion pictures and then more motion pictures," he replied, paraphrasing a famous statesman. That's how the military leaders regard the newest and most popular form of entertainment.

When the enormous number of American troops sent across the ocean last summer is considered, giving some idea of the crowded condition on board transports, the value of the movies in keeping these great assemblages of men entertained and contented throughout the voyage can be appreciated slightly. As one old sailor said, "It was pretty dreary going over until we had the pictures."

On board each transport there are several machines going at the same time, one on the upper deck, one on the second deck and perhaps one inside for the officers.

To the man who does not understand the intensive manner in which modern wars are conducted it might seem wasteful or frivolous to send movies to men who are there to fight. But when it is considered that fighting is their industry, year in and year out there, and that after crowded days or weeks of fighting the soldiers have to go to rest camps where a powerful nervous reaction often sets in, the tonic of the motion pictures can be appreciated. The men demand pictures—good ones, too, and would rather have them than anything but "chow." They even meal the go-by at times to stay to the end of a reel.

The Y. M. C. A. movie operators no longer consider it a novelty or a rarity to project the antics of the favorite film stars to the accompaniment of shellings by the enemy or the insidious approach of gas. Many a Chaplin fall has been emphasized by a bursting shell instead of the customary bass drum beat.

The gas alarm was sounded one night this summer while a moving picture play was being presented in a "Y" hut, a dugout near the front in France. As the alarm sounded, a soldier in the audience rose from a seat near the door, peered out, and turning, shouted to the operator:

"Keep the old crank turning, 'Bo.' I'll tell you when it's time to put on your gas mask."

The "Y" this summer was giving more than seven hundred shows a week by standard picture machines to audiences that average some five hundred men. In addition there were in use near the front line trenches twenty-one small portable projectors which make approximately one hundred showings a week with a total weekly attendance of between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The plan of the bureau is to install sixteen standard projecting machines and six small machines with every division.

The moving picture has proven a wonderful aid in the cure of soldiers in the hospital, and many improvements have been adapted for giving these sufferers entertainment. At some hospitals in training camps the pictures are projected on the ceiling for the entertainment of those invalids who have to lie on their backs. In Camp Dix large sheets of blackened paper are set up beside the bedsides in such position that the motion pictures are reproduced in miniature for the bedridden.

How, indeed, did soldiers of other times do without pictures?

ELLIOITTT and the ADIMIRABLE TASSA

A tale of the East and the West—filled with heart interest and flapjacks.

By Kenneth McGaffey

THIS contribution to celluloid literature or flicker history, as the case may be, could well be entitled "Why Elliott Dexter Goes Home Nights," or "The Mystery of the Panting Pancakes," for in it Art and Vittles are united and everything is lovely in the final fade-out.

In order to fully explain this drama without the use of too many subtitiles, it is necessary to introduce a prologue and therein reveal the character and habits of that splendid fellow and excellent actor, Elliott Dexter, the well known husband of the equally well known Marie Doro. Elliott is one of these quiet chaps, and as Marie was on the noisy stage in the East, Elliott rented himself a secluded cottage by the sea where he could get the early morning plunge in the surf stuff that is so often bragged about but seldom executed.

The rest of the gang at the Athletic Club sort of missed Elliott and wondered over his beating it home every night as soon as he was through work at the studio. A few went down to the cottage from time to time and came back with knowing looks, but the main part of the crowd were unable to fathom the mystery. Finally a round person from the wilds of Chicago attended a dinner there and then the whole world knew.

Take for an example the lowly flapjack or pancake as it is called by the smart seters.

Such ecstacies can not be flung together in a carelss and haphazard manner, but must be composed with the same care as is a cantata or blended like the pigments for an artist's masterpiece.

The Admirable Tassa has his own way of composing pancakes and that all the world may have some idea of the epicurean delights indulged in by Elliott and his friends, he has consented to give the recipe and the method of cooking to Photoplay Magazine exclusively.

Here is the recipe:

Two cups war flour
One cup corn flour
Four teaspoons baking powder
One-third teaspoon salt

These should be sifted dry, then add enough milk to make a soft batter—one tablespoon syrup or sugar, a tablespoon melted butter and one egg beaten into the batter. If water is used instead of milk, use more syrup or sugar.

The griddle must not be too hot—just a faint smoke coming from the melted grease. The batter should be poured on with the spoon, and the cakes should be no more than four inches in diameter.

NOW comes the trick for making good pancakes:

NEVER TAKE YOUR EYES OFF THE CAKES WHILE THEY ARE COOKING!

According to Admirable Tassa, unless the cakes are watched every minute they are very apt to develop air bubbles, brown too much or cook too fast. The cakes should be watched to see that the air bubbles do not develop, for if they do, the cake is no good and not fit to be eaten. It is too strong of soda or something like that and must be fed to the dog.

Of course describing Tassa's method of brewing flapjacks and arriving at the finished produce, is like giving a boiler maker a lot of paint and telling him to turn out
something that will make Rembrandt bite his finger nails.

Tassa also keeps a diary as to everything that goes on and also puts in his personal observations on what recipe he can cut out of notebooks. One day will run something like this: "I learn that Government send Durham to the soldiers at front and I promise not to smoke this tobacco hereafter." "Lift the hand high when rubbing fat into pastry so that the air can go through." "Mr. Dexter says he will be home for dinner and then does not come—this is bad and expensive." "I hear that Miss Pickford's chauffeur takes her car out and breaks it when she is away—this is not the work of good servant." "Mr. Dexter bring some laundry home send other out from studio without making list—this not business like." "If meat is tough, wash it with vinegar and then wipe it."

Tassa also keeps a list of the guests that come to the house with his personal views and comment on each. It is some book.

Tassa sees every picture Elliott is in and writes a complete review of it in his diary. Of "Old Wives for New" he remarked that as yet he had not worked in that kind of a family.
We started from our Riverside Drive five-thousand-a-year apartment—two thousand for the flat, and two thousand for the view, and one thousand to keep the janitor from calling us by our first name in company.

It's a long way to Tipperary, but not nearly so far as our trip onto the Hudson, down the Hudson, out The Narrows to the open sea, across the Atlantic, up the Seine, into an estuary—and at length we reached the Western battle-front.

We took the Subway down-town. (But we didn't use this kiosk—going in that direction would have landed us at the North Pole in fifteen minutes, as sure as thinking bad things will make a German out of you.)

Presently, leaving the immediate horrors of war, we wandered back to a deserted French village. But as this was in constant danger of shells from some Big Bertha in some boy, we kept right on going to the shores of the Mediterranean, and then—

We got off about Thirty-Fourth street, and walked West to Eleventh avenue because our magic ship was to be launched in the heart of gas-house politics and the Erie railroad.

—found ourselves in a sunbaked Moroccan street. Douglas Fairbanks had been bound in this particular Morocco just a little while previously.

Here we are! The good craft “Make-Believe.” It served Lila Lee to some purpose, so we knew we could depend upon it. Another thing—it gave us the air.

In the “Make-Believe” we skidded over to Egypt. Clara Kimball Young and all of Pharaoh's other daughters being absent, we put wings on Lila's ship o’ dreams, and flew to—
SECONDS!

ANOTHER motion picture miracle!
You sort of expect to go everywhere and see everything when you're looking at the screen, but to actually project yourself around the world in less time than it takes to run a show, and in less physical space than ten acres, is a new experience.

But we did it.
Here's a map, all marked up to show just where we went.
Here are photographs, to show all the little particulars and national peculiarities of the spots we hit in the trip of our magic carpet.

Of course some people are going to say that we accomplished the whole Cook's Tour on the Lasky lot in Hollywood—but then, they're folks of no imagination.

Shanghai, where we landed in front of a restaurant that didn't wear so much as a Hoover placard by way of caution. After the chop-suey—

A momentary stop at Sessue Hayakawa's Japanese Mission in San Francisco, and then—

A brief pause at a little town in Western Nevada. We thought Mark Twain had once lived there, but from the bullet holes the ex-tenant must have been Bill Hart.

Investigating Mexican conditions we tarried in a patio somewhat the worse for wear, but damaged by Douglas Fairbanks in a good cause in "Headin' South."

We stopped over in a little Kansas town to see where Fred Stone painted the church steeple for "Under the Top."

And then, home—and blamed if the hired man hadn't changed the settin' room furniture around so much that we hardly knew the old place!
she was supporting James A. Hearne in that rugged old classic, "Hearts of Oak." Then she tried the movies, and was one of that now famous group of extra girls at Griffith's Biograph studio. She acted also in films produced by Pathé and World. When she came to Universal City she was principal soubrette in the Eddie Lyons-Lee Moran series of comedies.

Miss Dean then graduated into dramatic roles with such pictures as "The Gray Ghost," "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle," and "Beloved Jim." So peppy was she, even in her tearful parts, that Universal decided to give her a chance to shine all by herself; and before Priscilla knew it, she had her own company and her own brand of pictures. "The Two-Soul Woman" was her first stellar effort.

Furthermore,—a regiment calls Miss Dean "Our Girl"; she knits, she gardens, and to her best friends she is "Prissie." Not at all appropriate, except that it annoys her and makes her all the more determined to live it down. At all times she is a speed-fan, and her little roadster is red, and at U. City they call it "Pep."

“I'm a lawyer, and that's why I want my son to be something else," you've heard men say. And usually the son becomes a lawyer. By the same law did Priscilla become an actress—Priscilla, whose parents were stagefolk. At upper left—Miss Dean in "Trilby," the Willson Lackaye, World Film.

Her given name didn't keep Miss Dean off the stage, even though her parents so anticipated

THEY might have known she wasn't the kind of girl to answer when they called "Priscilla." Too much pep. No austere dignity. Yet they christened her Priscilla. It is characteristic of the girl that she succeeded in spite of it. Persevering though, at a very early age, she pursued her pepful career until she earned the right to repudiate her benign misnomer. Priscilla—for a girl like that! Just think!

Priscilla's parents were stage folk and,—at least for the purposes of this little story—didn't want their only daughter to go on the stage. Perhaps that had something to do with their puritanical christening of her—Priscilla. But Priscilla's pep put it all over Papa's objections, and Priscilla went on at the age of four, with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." Ten years later
Why-Do-They Do-It

THIS is YOUR Department. Jump right in with your contribution. What have you seen, in the past month, which was stupid, unfilial-like, ridiculous or merely incongruous? Do not generalize; confine your remarks to specific instances of absurdities in pictures you have seen. Your observation will be listed among the indictments of carelessness on the part of the actor, author or director.

How Short the Days Are Growing!

RECENTLY I saw "Riders of the Night," a photoplay starring Viola Dana. On the screen were flashed the words, "Midnight and the toll gate takes it toll," then Miss Dana is seen coming out of the room where her grandfather died and beheld, the time by a clock on the wall is twenty-five minutes after nine.

WILLIS TAYLOR, St. Paul, Minn.

The Birth of a Notion

THANKS to the production of "A Modern Lorelei" should have looked to the spelling of the captions, for in two instances in that one picture there were glaring mistakes. "Hard lives of the fishermen" in one case, and "appearance" another.

Is there no other way of registering the birth of a good idea in the brain, than by nodding the head and grinning at the audience? E. W., Spokane, Wash.

Crossed Wires, Perhaps

I HAVE just seen Goldwyn's production of the "Fair Pretender" and while the cast and acting was superb, a small and often mis-used detail caught my attention. The gentleman spy, Ramon, is shown receiving a Marconigram at sea and a close-up of the message reveals that the message is written on a sending blank! I have often seen similar mistakes in other productions and anyone at all familiar with telegrams or cables knows that the messages received are invariably written on receiving blanks. Don't directors or property men ever receive telegrams?

C. R. L., Petersboro, Ont.

You Can't Blame Mrs. Rinehart

IN the motion picture version of "K," called "The Doctor and the Woman," it appeared as a breach of professional etiquette that the little nurse in training would remain seated while visiting with an M. D., especially while awaiting orders or at the bedside of the patient. Also, a "head nurse" would never lower her standard, professionally, to "gossip" with a "pupil teacher," and these two points spoiled for me the production of Mary Roberts Rinehart's beautiful story.

A GRADUATE NURSE, Oakland, Cal.

Aren't You Glad It Wasn't in German?

IN "Hearts of the World," the box from which "The Little Disturber" takes the hand grenades to attack the Germans, is marked very conspicuously in English: "HAND GRENADES!" and the box is owned by the Germans.

In Bill Hart's "The Two Gun Man," a telegram is being received at the telegraph office. The operator takes it down in writing, and hands it up for the others to read. But by the time it is handed up, it has very mysteriously changed to a neatly typewritten telegram.

In "The Unbeliever," played with the assistance of the Marine Corps: "On a beautiful summer's day" Phil is seen playing golf with his friends. He glances across the fields and sees the Marines drilling. Here, only a few rods away, the ground has a light covering of snow, and the wind blows the heavy winter coats of the soldiers. How can they do it?

P. E. S., Washington, Pa.

A Memo to Mr. Hoover

IN "The Mating of Marcella," with Dorothy Dalton, Marcella buys a bag of apples to take to her invalid father. The hero comes along in a swell limousine and nearly runs over her, causing her to drop her bag of apples. Hero and heroine drive off but leave the bag of apples on the pavement. Marcella arrives home and surprises her father with the same bag of apples.

CARL J. PETERSON, San Antonio, Tex.

Oh You Pan!

IN "The Service Star" we see Madge Kennedy go to the stove for a kettle of water, pour the hot water in pan and then go back and put empty kettle back on open lid which showed flames coming out. I would like to know what the kettle was made of to last to the finish of the scene.

MRS. M. SCHACHT, Chicago, Ill.

Lanterns on the Flags?

IN "A Man Without a Country" a soldier is seen using semaphore flags on top of a tower during a battle. The scene is supposed to be at night, and sure have some eyesight to be able to read flag signals at night.

SIGNALMAN H. M. S., "Somewhere."
Nonchalant? Very!

I NOTICED in “Hell Bent” that Harry Carey is seriously wounded in the arm while on the desert. In a scene following I saw Harry striding carelessly along, swinging the wounded arm, as he walked. In the first scene the blood is streaming from the arm; in the next few moments — presto! It’s apparently healed.

Another thing. Why do the college boys in Carlyle Blackwell’s “The Leap To Fame” act like twenty and look like forty? A rather ancient looking group to play the “fair collegians.”

ELIZABETH WOOD, Grace Leigh, The Dalles, Ore.

Soft Coal Electricity (?)

I N “The Antics of Ann” the electric reading lamp in one of the rooms of the hotel smoked terribly.

LARUE SEWELL, Pratt, Kan.

Mebbe the Darkies Returned ‘Em

I N “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” starring Marguerite Clark, little Eva, at her death, gives each of her father’s slaves a curl as a keepsake. Although about twenty darkies were presented with these curls, there was not one missing, apparently, from her fair head when Death finally overtook her. I thought the death scene pretty long but didn’t realize it was long enough to grow a full head of curls.

G. O., Birmingham, Ala.

Caprices of June

I N June Caprice’s latest picture, “Miss Innocence,” June at the age of about 18 runs away from the convent. Her mother comes to look for her. The Priest is saying mass and June’s mother walks down the aisle. She faints and the priest stops saying mass and leaves the altar to pick her up. A Catholic knows that the priest never stops saying mass no matter what happens. Another thing, June runs away and is picked up by two girls and men and is taken to their house. And think of it, she has never been out of a convent before, and yet she knows how to “make up” (paint, etc.) better than her two friends. My, but you sure learn things quickly in the movies.

MADGE VAN HOUTEN, Atlanta, Ga.

Trick Photography

L AST night I went to the movies, and learned some things about a camera that I never knew before. The play was “They’re Off!” with Enid Bennett. At the appointed place Miss Bennett registered a desire to photograph a group of pickaninnies. She then opened her camera and took a snapshot picture so close that she could not possibly get more than two of the group and at an angle. Later the finished product showed a horizontal picture of the entire group and considerable scenery thrown in, taken directly from the front.

RICHARD F. REID, Stockton, Cal.

English As She Is Wrote

I M sending you the program of a picture theatre out here—where they make ‘em, and ought to know. I have, quite unnecessarily, called your attention to some of the best effusions of the theatre’s inspired publicist, and want your thanks for enlivening a dull day.

English as she is wrote: “‘Tangled Lives’—an unusually strong story with a steady grip of suspense.”

“A Jules of the Strong Heart”—a story of the Great North Woods and virile manhood. The smell of the pines and the breath of love mingled into a plot that brings a lump to your throat one moment and leaves you convulsed with joy the next. Truly an acrobatic performance!

Another picture is described as “the story of a great love surging with the mighty problems of today.”

“A Man’s Man” is “red-blooded, gripping, virile, adventurous, spectacular, and a sweet love story” in addition to being “The biggest picture of the year.”

But this one is the gem of the collection: “Alimony—the story of an unwanted wife. A picture the whole family can see with profit and remember with pleasure!”

These films may be all that is said of them; I don’t know. But if they are, why on earth did they put the movies in the “essential” class?

J. J. CRAIG, Los Angeles.

Ho! Boy—A Geography!

I N her new film “Back to the Woods,” Mabel Normand, as the girl, starts for “Trentsville, Mass.,” to teach school. To get there, she takes a “Baltimore and Ohio Express” from the Pennsylvania Station in New York and on arrival meets the author-hunter-hero who is “summering in the Maine woods.” How did she do it?

DIXON BUNN, Boston, Mass.

Hair-Raising!

I N “The Claw” we find Milton Sills being rescued from the African natives, and as the hero of the moment (Jack Holt) enters the cave where Mr. Sills has languished for months supposedly, we find, naturally enough, that the latter’s face is covered with a heavy growth of beard. Then follows a wild ride through the night on horseback, pursuing natives, etc., and lo! and behold! when home is reached and Mr. Sills dismounts from his horse, his face is as smooth and fresh looking as a two-year-old’s. Now it may be possible but not probable that there was a barber shop along the way—or yet again, arming himself against the inconveniences of South Africa, maybe Mr. Sills carried his own safety razor with him. Who knows?

RUTHE A. NEWCOMB, San Francisco, Cal.

Making It Safe for June

I N “Every Girl’s Dream,” with June Caprice, June is pursued by bears through the woods. Were they (the bears) wild? We guess they must have been, judging by the chains they were dragging behind them.

TWO OREGON FANS, The Dalles, Ore.
Learning to Say "No!" The most conspicuous sign of real screen progress in the past year is seen in the industry's newly-acquired ability to say "No!" "No!" to arrogant stars, to wildcat promoters, to egotistic directors, even to selfish managers and roguish exploiters within its own gates.

"No!" is a new word to picturedom, it must be admitted, and the utterance is still a bit clumsy, but it can be understood.

One of the principles of business is that any man is entitled to a fair share of what he can earn for his employers, but heretofore, in paying big salaries, unusual talent and extraordinary earning power had small space in the final argument. Where a few great earnings in motion pictures have been entirely justified — and will doubtless continue — there have been scores of swollen salaries utterly unjustified by any logic or argument.

A thirty-five dollar reporter who became a movie press-agent was insulted at less than a hundred a week, and frequently got double that. A good bank clerk at the same original wage called himself an "efficiency expert" in the picture office — and sulked under a hundred and a half per Saturday. A good seventy-five or hundred-dollar stage leading man was outraged at less than five hundred a week under the Klieges. A fair fifty-dollar stage manager, as a director, had to draw two-hundred and fifty in screen money to keep from starving to death. Right and left, up and down, the picture business has been trimmed, bled, milked and stung; and the proof of its mighty vitality is that it survived all. Why, at the same work, a man should be worth forty in a counting house and two hundred in a film factory; or fifty on a stage and three hundred on location, has been one of the mysteries of a headstrong, headlong young art.

Readjusting The readjustment of salaries as far as actors are concerned is seen in the recent influx of new talent — young talent — to the screen. In the past three months many of the ludicrous contracts which made picture finance a bizarre scandal wherever important money could be regarded with a steady eye have failed of renewal — or, in not a few instances, have been actually repudiated or bought out. The authorized representative of a great firm went through the West last fall leaving a trail of contracts varying from fifteen hundred to three thousand a week in stipulation. When he reached New York his employers summarily discharged him, and, ever since, have been trying to undo his oldtime profligacy in various legal ways. Although he doesn't know it, he will probably be remembered as the last of the nutty spenders; the sun of sanity was peeping over the horizon even before the finish of his fling.

So with the directors, whose day of dollar-cedar, at least, is over. One of the stars among them, disregarding the signs of the times and performing in the grand manner to the last, recently left the country a bankrupt. Another, whose name is almost a household word, remains chief of staff and studio king on the main titles only: after many months of costly absolutism he decided that discretion was better than departure, and consented to be guided in a policy which is even now giving better public result.

In addition to saying "no," the photoplay industry must learn to say "yes" — at the right times. This is a harder problem, whose study they're just beginning: "yes" to broad, constructive policies which may take years for establishment; "yes" to new ideas that are ideas; and above all "yes" in practicable, profitable, perpetual form to the bona-fide authors, who — as many film men do not realize — are the foundation of the screen's future. An age of grossly overpaid actors and attaches has found the author grossly underpaid. There must be an equalization.

Two-by-Four Despite the realism of the well-conducted modern photoplay, life at its romantickalest is still lived in the two-by-four movie. Among the green old traditions which still thrive luxuriously in some managerial outputs are:

- Evening Dress at the Club.
- Frowns and Roars accompanying Big Business.
- Guns in Drawers.
- Dressing gowns on the leading man.
- Livery on servants.
- The perpetual butler.
- Assorted maids.
- The hero's old nurse.
- No reverie except in front of an open fire.
- The hero's valet.
- Virtue must be chased.
- The hero must end rich, anyway.

"Photoplay." A firm of New York press-agents, long on time and short on ideas, recently took a tilt at a windmill in their solemn decision that a film drama should have a more dignified name than "photoplay." These gentlemen are variously reminiscent of Don Quixote, Esperanto, the Keeley Motor, and Garabed. They don't know what they want, and they don't know how to get it.
The word “photoplay” is a terse, comprehensive, exact and distinctive definition. The great majority of screen pictures tell a story, whether that story be a drama, a comedy, the thread of a travelogue or the linked episodes of war or industrial views. As the story is usually more dramatic than a mere narrative, it should wear an appellation at least pertaining to the drama. “Motion picture,” or “moving picture,” is a mechanical name descriptive of the process rather than the substance. “Cinema” is continental, and will probably never become an easy word in the American mouth. “Photoplay” is absolutely the only word which has appeared which contains in three short syllables an identification both of the process and the art-form.

The press-agents—who pin their remarks on Maurice Tourneur—forget another thing: the people make language and fasten names in the cement of custom—never the theorists or professors. “Photoplay” is imbedded in the deep adamant of the English tongue the world around because the people have found it a name apt and sufficient. It means something.

The first general public recognition of the word “photoplay” came years ago, when this magazine, a new publication then, took it as its own name.

**The Bubble Reputation.** One of the reasons life is interesting lies in the fact that you can’t depend on it. Life is full of tricks, reversals, perplexities, unreasonable astonishments.

What, you ask, is more fragile than a woman’s reputation?

A man’s.

This is quite contrary to belief, but it has been proved in screen history.

Gossip trailed a dark cloud over a famous man and a famous woman. The popularity of the man had a hard setback for a little space. As far as box office reports went, the lustre of the lady was in no wise diminished. The wife of a popular star recently sued him for divorce—and got it. And she came so near torpedoing him as a drawing-card that for weeks his employers debated the renewal of his contract on any terms.

A year or two ago it got around that another celebrity—one of the very best-beloved in the early days of the movies—was an abuser of his family—a wife-beater. That man’s popularity was killed beyond any resurrection. In six months he was a dead issue. Today he is forgotten.

Reputation is at best a bubble, but in the public eye there is perhaps a gleam of chivalry: a man’s shoulders are broader; he must bear the blame.

**What Can You Expect?** Here is a paragraph from the official publicity sheet issued by the William Fox office in exploitation of a young person stage-named June Caprice, appearing in “Miss Innocence”:

“She scaled a convent wall—and the wolf world, with its tongue out, waited to slake its thirst with the delicious blood of her innocence.”

A fair sample of the disgusting and horrible verbal slinging which fills decent, uninformed people with dread and loathing. Fine propaganda for the photoplay!

Yet... What can you expect?

A Falling Percentage. Doubtless you’ll be surprised to learn that the percentage of dramatic motion pictures continues to fall off.

According to the data of the National Board of Review, compiled in the first six months of 1918, the average length of a picture was 3.14 reels. The number of subjects reviewed was 1,010; number of reels, 3,171.5. In the corresponding period in 1917 the subjects numbered 1,525; the average length of each subject, 2.66 reels. For the same period in 1916, 2,216 subjects, averaging 2.19 reels in length. The scope of the Board of Review has remained substantially the same; it has covered the field.

Three causes for this stand out very prominently: war conditions, causing some uncertainties in manufacture; reissues of old pictures; the tremendous and vital increase in travel, education and news pictures—the latter footage swollen out of all proportion by our growing family interest in the mighty struggle for liberty across the sea.

**Triple Trouble.** There are two sides to the reissue question.

The best side is the matter of permanency for good photoplays.

The other side—the dark cloud that backs the silver lining just mentioned—is the purely commercial instinct to reharvest a star who has passed on to other fields.

The question is one of ethics, and art, rather than of the courts or business. The owner of a negative can do quite a good many things with it and still be within the law. But how far can he go and still show respect for the art which gave him his limousine?

For instance, this column does not presume to pass upon Essanay’s proprietary rights in “Triple Trouble,” a ghastly extract of past-and-gone Chaplins, unconsciously well named.

But it can deplore, and does, such treatment of an artist heroically and continually trying to do something worth while. Mr. Chaplin is working for more than his large emoluments; he is giving his youth, his every thought, his utmost vitality, to the creation of laughter which is at once a relief and a commentary on the days in which we live. Sometimes he is more successful than at other times. But at all times he is sincere, and when a mess like this is pushed out—perhaps to give people who have never seen him a lasting disgust—Photoplay Magazine extends its sympathy and joins the chorus of denunciation.
The Photoplay League of America

Its purpose—fight on salacious pictures. Instances of good work by Photoplay League organization.

By Myra Kingman Miller

THE Photoplay League of America is an organization of intelligent people who, realizing the tremendous influence that the screen now exerts and the great force that it is to be in the future, have interested themselves in an effort to aid in a constructive manner in the development of the new art and industry.

It is not enough to criticize and discourage your exhibitor when he shows inferior pictures. You must prove to him that good pictures will increase his attendance. You must give him organized encouragement, real encouragement, in the shape of increased attendance. If you do not do this, you have failed.

JAMES R. QUIRK, Pres.
Photoplay League of America.
Start a Photoplay League in Your Town

Organize a branch of the Photoplay League of America. Take the matter up with your friends who are devotees of the motion picture, and if other organizations in your city have Better Film Committees, co-operate with them. Send to the Editor of this Department for a sample Constitution and By-Laws, and after you are organized you will receive an endorsed charter which will give you official standing. The news of your league and hundreds of others will be found monthly in Photoplay. Reviews of the best plays will be given. Address Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, 165 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Photoplay Magazine

Photoplay League of America is a national clearing house for all the better film movements and where there is no organized movement branches are being organized. Last month, the President of the Woman's Club, at Lyons, New York, wrote to me, and received suggestions as to how to go about doing some constructive work in their community.

When their exhibitor found that the women were organized and meant business, he said: "All right, I will put on the kind of pictures you suggest, but you must show me that as an organized body, you are a power and you must agree to sell five hundred tickets for this play. On the other hand, I will give you all the profits over a certain specified amount." These women under the leadership of Mrs. Emma T. Ennis took the evening in their own hands and filled the house, clearing something like $40 for their own fund, and demonstrated to the manager that it pays to put on pictures in a community that have the force of public opinion behind them.

Another instance on the opposite side of the continent shows even greater success. The club women of Monrovia, California, organized under the leadership of Mrs. Harriet H. Barry, got in touch with their exhibitor, who, when he found an organized concerted movement backing their request, told the Committee that he would put on a community chosen picture every Monday night, and continue to do so as long as they proved successful from the box office standpoint.

The first four nights were planned as a benefit for the local Red Cross chapter. About $200 was cleared, and the exhibitor was so pleased with the result of what organized effort will do that he continued to show only the pictures of the standard set.

But, I hear somebody say, "That sounds very good, but how did they do it?" These are the queries one wants to hear because this department hopes to be of real practical benefit, and so it is glad to give you some of the details of how these Monrovia women set about accomplishing this wonderful result in their city.

First, they were organized.

The adage that "in unity there is strength" applies to every good movement in line. In other words, in organization lies strength, so your first step in your town is to organize as a body anybody and everybody who is interested in a better film movement. In Monrovia, they organized, then they called upon their exhibitors in a most friendly, happy, cooperative sort of spirit. They did not antagonize him, but tell him he was showing the worst pictures in the state, but they treated him like a gentleman as they would any other business man in their city, and they were rewarded for their estimation by receiving the courteous treatment their attitude demanded.

They told him they had come to him as a committee to ask him to co-operate with them in a movement for
The gentleman below has been called by such press-agents as King George and Poincare the foremost leading man in the world. But no one can be a favorite everywhere at once; perhaps these press-agents are wrong—for instance, the subject of this portrait is quite unpopular in Berlin. A suitable prize to any little girl who will tell us who this gentleman is.

John Pershing, the American, has more than two million in his company, and is on location in France, working north. He expects to do some highly interesting shooting along the Rhine, early next year, and may stage a peace picture in Berlin. You may recall his first big dramatic success: "The Man from Mexico."

Mr. Hoover's educational series, results absolutely guaranteed, is becoming universally popular. When he told the nation to get on a diet it did—and that's the answer. Mr. Hoover himself, perhaps, appears less on the screen than the other popular actors on this page, but his admonitions and visible results appear even more.

The man who said "Nobody loves a fat man!" didn't know Papa Joffre, whose rotund screen semblance is warranted to get more applause than the slimmest, prettiest young Romeo who ever oozed in front of a camera. Papa Joffre's masterpiece is a pastoral of the Marne, entitled "Deutschland unter Allies!"

Douglas Haig is an extremely popular Englishman—he has been knighted, and everything. He is said to be related in active principle to Haig & Haig, the Scotch liquid brothers. Douglas Haig excels in the virile outdoor stuff, and has recently made some very large takes in France. Married; has a country place in England; favorite pastime, Hun-hunting.

Ferdinand Foch, for instance, manages his own organization, and it is not only bigger than Artcraft, Paramount, Triangle, and all the rest combined, but is destined to reach twice or thrice its present size. A German aggregation, once exceedingly boastful, now admits that the Foch company is its superior in all exterior work.

Our New Leading Men

Film heroes who get even more applause than Hero Hart, Hero Fairbanks or Ha·Ha·Hero Chaplin.

Photos by Press Illustrating Service.
This man’s stock in trade is that he looks like a fool — and is as far from being a fool as Rockefeller is from being a spendthrift. Mr. Arbuckle’s most recent portrait.

Sylvia Breamer, beautiful, dusky and fervent, yet on occasion possessing the tender charm of an ingenue, is one of the acting finds of the year.

Robert Harron has increased his scope in characterizing, and his resource in small details — but his charming simplicity and unaffected boyishness have remained.

The Shad
An Analytical Review of the Year’s Acting

There are fewer memorable acting performances in the screen records of the past year than in any twelvemonth since the photoplay became the great national art; but if you are going to put all the blame for this on the actors you might as well blame the unmined anthracite for any emptiness in your family bin next winter. The photoplay actors are here, just as the coal is there, but unless you give an actor a play, or the coal a miner and a gondola, what can they do to warm your heart and your home?

The facts must be told to thwart the very pessimists and knockers who would profit by their concealment. If you have an infection on your little finger clean it out—don’t let it give your whole healthy body a case of general blood-poisoning. The photoplay industry today is at the peak of favor and material prosperity. It is a national necessity and a war utility. It is run mainly by honest men—Tory authors please note. Its future is certain because the world’s need of it grows greater and greater. The mysteries of science are as open to it as the sack of wealth—and here is the sure little finger: worthless plays.

The play situation is extremely complex, and I have no patience with the man or woman who finds all the answer in one place. Overproduction is a cardinal sin, a sin for which the manufacturers can honestly refuse to accept more than half the blame. Chasing the new thing is the national vice of the speediest nation, and as long as the American public had rather hop from house to house, lightly skimming the silversheet for a new sensation instead of exploring human life and dwelling upon details—as strangely enough they seem willing to do in novels and spoken dramas—we shall have quantity production with all but the third gear sealed. No author’s golden age has ever been or will be in which competent pens and typewriters might even keep in sight such joviders as today’s cameramen. The managers and the authors need a President Wilson to bring them together on an equitable and productive basis. The managers say that the real authors are contemptuously giving them only by-products, and the authors insist that in any event what happens to their scripts renders original writing not worth while. There is abundant prejudice, misrepresentation —
and truth—on both sides. The directors act like little cars, and the stars like big ones, but the star-director problem is not half as big as it was a year ago. The scenario-writers are accused of factory output—but is not the average scenario-writer a factory hand?

Here is the streak of dawn which makes rosy the whole eastern sky: every really big man in the film business has come to a deep, sincere realization that the play’s the thing. The problem of making a man do the right thing, however hard it may be, is as nothing to making a man wish to do the right thing. A year ago you couldn’t have told the celluloid king that the story was the main event; he was too busy expanding his distribution, making gorgeous productions, signing every star in the milky way. Today you don’t have to tell him. He is trying to tell you. He is a bit helpless. Most of the authors are making selfish demands instead of co-operatively studying a big problem. The audiences are just as restlessly demanding a perfect barrage of thirty-thousand-dollar productions. The war has added its intricacies and anxieties. Nevertheless, we are on the way to curtailment of quantity and an unmeasured rise in quality, just as surely as America is on the way to military victory.

However, this is no complete alibi for the actor. Some players, by characterizing power and force of will, have risen above mediocre material this year in notable assumptions. Others have only made their material a little worse: there are some so-called stars in America who are insincere and presumptuous cheats, throwing a little personality and no dramatic labor into every assignment. No accident of temporary popularity can make these permanent survivors.

Extraordinary Performances

I seldom use the word “great.” One can so seldom enunciate it truthfully or sincerely. It is, like fame, one of the most abused words in the language. Nevertheless, “great” is the only adjective I can attach to Mary Pickford’s performance of Unity, the little crippled slavey in “Stella Maris.” Locke himself, a master of all the pastel emotions, never struck a finer note of grim though quiet tragedy than Miss Pickford found in her representation of this loyal, forlorn, plaintive, terrible character. A play which by its fabric tricked the audience into a logical end—

Unity, as played by Mary Pickford in “Stella Maris,” was unquestionably the most remarkable single acting performance of the year, and the most startling Pickford character.
Raymond Hatton has gone along at an unvarying gait, always resultful, no matter how much or how little he has had to do. Morbid and depressing, "The Whispering Chorus" found him, and his truly colossal conception of its self-doomed central character, its chief redeeming feature.

Among Notable Achievements

I hardly think anyone will gainsay the statement that Elsie Ferguson is the screen's most valuable acquisition this year. True, she has had no flawless scenarios, nor has she ever risen to such heights as did Mary Pickford in "Stella Maris," or Nazimova in "Revelation." But she has vouchsafed a personality of combined mental and material beauty, has brought a certain well-defined originality into the shadows, and has left an impression of fineness, of detail, of real womanly character in each of her roles which baffles exact description. "Barbary Sheep," one of the most satisfying and atmospheric narratives ever rolled up on reels, is to me her star accomplishment, though I admit that those who give "The Rise of Jennie Cushing" first place have ground for argument.

Marguerite Clark has done the best work of her picture life. "Prunella" is not wholly responsible, though assuredly this was a pliant script in her sensitive hands. Miss Clark's advance as a serious artist has been a very definite one. Witness the "Sub-Deb" stories—quite unsatisfying as to scenarios—and "The Seven Swans."

Kathlyn Williams has thoroughly re-established herself as a mature woman of graphic, poignant charm. Her Charity Cheever, in "We Can't Have Everything," did honor to that fastidious author, Capt. Hughes.

Elliot Dexter has developed a proficiency and a following in what we may call heavy virility. He is one of those players here in classified as "coming along."

Viola Dana has quite grown up, mentally, and still looks the child. She is much, much better than the plays they have given her.

Theodore Roberts might sink out of sight in the parts he draws were he not such a consummate actor. How completely he stole every honor, including even a bit of the director's, in "Old Wives For New!"

Much more difficult than Roberts is George Fawcett's position. He has done scarcely anything in the year—and yet each little part he gets is cameo-like in its lustrous definition. How superb he was in his unnamed bit in "Hearts of the World." There's a lesson for young actors who think their toil is definitely measured by the number of "sides" in their scripts!

Eugene O'Brien has accomplished one task for the

Griffith has a habit of giving his people astounding single parts. Let us hope that the verse and fire Dorothy Gish poured forth as "The Little Disturber" will find another medium.

ing, tragic and yet “happy.” A play which accounts definitely for Mary Pickford's Victorian (so to speak) reign as Queen of the Movies.

Here goes "great" again. This time, pasted upon Norma Talmadge. This wee American is all at once a shadow Bernhardt, a Duse, a Rejane—and a delightful comedienne. In her universality she is a young girl David Warfield. There is no limit in her ability to rise in any dramatic situation. Speaking in professional parlance, there seems to be no situation and no actor that, in the limitless heights of emotion, she cannot top. It will be a very real tragedy if this magnificent youngster is allowed to waste her wonderful twenties upon a succession of inferior materials.

Mr. Chaplin is the miniaturist of laughter. His humanity makes him a world-relief, and his perfection of detail should be—and is—not a lesson to all his acting brothers. I commend Chaplin's slowness of output; it is the true artist's determination, in the face of a temptation consisting of literal barrels of gold, to do nothing not worth while. "A Dog's Life," though only a grimy little backyard tableau, ranks with the year's few real achievements.

As a rule, Alla Nazimova is as bad on the screen as she is good on the stage. She overacts, on the screen, to an absurd degree. But in "Revelation" she did not overact! Here was a study of an elfinlike grisielle which DuMaurier or Henri Murger might have been proud to claim in writing. A performance unequalled, in kind, on either stage or screen during the year.

It is hard to tell, in any rendition under the Griffith baton, how much of the appeal is Griffith's, and how much the player's. Sometimes I have thought that we never see Griffith's people at all—we see only David Wark himself, in a protean performance under a set of male and female masks. However that may be, Dorothy Gish's "Little Disturber," in "Hearts of the World," is one of the brightest splashes of vivid human sunshine in the whole gallery of Griffith impressionism.
whole craft. He has proved, in part after part, that a leading man may remain a human being, and that a gentleman is not known by his dress-suit.

Robert Harron has more sympathy and spontaneity than any juvenile in films. In every part he is not primarily a hero, a lover or an adventurer, but a real boy, with a boy’s foibles, ambitions, loves and hates.

A year has gone by since Edward Connelly pulled from popular tradition, the newspapers and a few directions by Herbert Brenon his barbaric, ferocious, mystic Rasputin, in “The Fall of the Romanoffs.” If you think this character played itself, recall Montagu Love’s queer impression of the same part.

For surprising and unexpected novelty, Robert Anderson’s “M’sieu Cuckoo,” in “Hearts of the World,” probably takes the 1918 movie cake.

Newcomers

We have already considered Miss Ferguson.

Then there is Sylvia Bremer—dusky, sensuous, sweet, a facile mirror to all the voluptuous and most of the tender emotions. “Missing” was her high mark, but Cecil DeMille utilized her admirably as the luxurious foil in “We Can’t Have Everything.”

You almost have to consider Shirley Mason and Ernest Truex together—Viola Dana’s extraordinary smart and pretty little sister (right name, Leonie Flugrath) and the energetic, kiddish, moustached, serious little comedian who plays with her. Miss Mason is, after all, not so much a newcomer, except in her new effectiveness.

Robert Gordon may be classed as a characterizing lead. He proved a definite and distinct appeal in “Missing.”

Bert Lytell appeared first in “The Lone Wolf,” last year, but his establishment came only with this season. Still, he has had no such vehicle as his initial one.

Madge Kennedy acts well and naturally in her comedies, but, somehow, she doesn’t stick in one’s memory. Why, I wonder?

Bert and the plays she has been given recently, is to-day the foremost child star in films. She will hold her place as long as she has proper vehicles—and no longer.

Betty Blythe, a tall and strikingly handsome girl, has less a good deal of feminine force to Vitagraph.

Texas Guinan’s beauty, recruited from musical comedy, was found briefly in Triangle plays. In “The Gunwoman,” she created a female Bill Hart, and would have started new Western vogue, had a line of these plays been put forth by a management which proved too timid to take a chance.

Roy Stewart—speaking of Westerners—has played

Mr. Chaplin in his newest expression, a human and timely farce called "Shoulder Arms!" Chaplin is one of the hardest workers and the most painstaking artist on the screen.

In 1918, has slowly developed from horsewoman to actress. "Nan of Music Mountain" gave her perhaps her best opportunity.

Elliott Dexter has developed a proficiency and a following in what we may call heavy virility. Don’t know what else to call it. Witness “Old Wives.”

Jack Holt, Tom Moore, Norman Kerry, John Bowers—a quartette of excellent leading men of widely divergent capacities in widely separated fields.

At Triangle, Olive Thomas became a comedienne—and is dropping out of sight through no releases. Pauline Starke had a good play or two, best of all, “Until They Get Me.” Alma Rubens, genuinely classic beauty, is a hypnotic subject awaiting a director; without one, she is quite expressionless.

(Continued on page 105)
Anna Held is Dead!

A biographical note on the French woman who began her remarkable career as a child singer in Paris streets.

Anna Held died in New York August 12th, after a seven-months' battle against pernicious anaemia. She was forty-five years old.

Only women like Bernhardt, Lillian Russell and Mary Pickford have so completely gained the attention of the American people. Anna Held was more than a talented Frenchwoman, or a mere comedienne; she was a national figure.

Her first celebrity, here, was of a daring sort. It was born of her world-famous song hit, "Won't you come and play wiz me?" and the flirtatious use of the singer's eyes as an accompaniment. Anna Held quickly became the most brilliant personage among the figurantes of beauty and laughter on the metropolitan boards; and to the outlands, the last word in a risque playgoing adventure when "seeing New York."

But as the years went on, and her popularity remained, other qualities than stage abandon and personal charm began to be recognized. Her private career was exemplary. She was a woman, not only of culture, but of far sight where all stage matters were concerned, a keen insight into what the public wanted, and not a little practical business ability.

Married to F. Ziegfeld, Jr., she was instrumental in shaping his early career, and there are some who claim that it was Miss Held who inspired his distinct and successful line of showmanship as manifested year after year, now, in the annual Ziegfeld "Follies." Married in 1897, they were divorced in 1913. She did not marry again. He married Billie Burke. Miss Held's friends say that "Flo" was the one love of her life, and that she never forgot.

In all the later part of her life Miss Held was renowned for her charities, and for her sensible, practical advice to young girls on the stage, scores of whom actually looked to her as a mother.
An Iron Man in a Velvet Manner

Eugene O'Brien, a resolute and hard-fisted young American, camouflaged in a Continental Veneer

By John Ten Eyck

It was early in 1914 that I met Eugene O'Brien. He was a not widely known actor, and I was a press-agent in New York City. The firm of Comstock & Gest, my theatrical masters, picked up a play by an entirely unknown author, Catherine Chisholm Cushing. The play was "Kitty Mackaye," and on the foundation of its success Mrs. Cushing was destined to strike again for favor in "Pollyanna," and after that in plays, sketches and stories too numerous to catalogue.

No one had much faith in "Kitty Mackaye" at first. It was the story of a poor little Scotch girl of the Victorian era, and her noble young lover of England, a lieutenant in the Cold Stream Guards. But at any rate, the producers played it around New York, and, eventually, in it came to the Comedy Theatre. We had heard about the young leading woman, Molly McIntyre, but we had not heard about that Cold Stream lieutenant; and I remember that my surprise the opening night was reserved for him. Here was a young American who had the old-world notion of gentility—as far as his stage deportment went, at least. The American youth of our best plays and fictions is snappy, bright, brusque, positive; action rather than deportment is the main event with him; his job is to deliver the goods, and he doesn't care how he does it. The European beau—that is to say, leaving out the domineering and loutish Prussian—is suave, graceful, mellow as to voice, wears his evening things or a uniform without being in the least "dressed up," is moderate in speech and action, and is always courteously in demeanor. The self-made American used to consider him a supine dude, the shell with-
Photoplay
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Events
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wrong. However—

There was O'Brien,
ye complete gentleman according to the rules of any Queensbury of the drawing room, advertised as an American. I didn't believe it. I knew that he must wear at least a London plating. After the last curtain I went back to his dressing-room.

He was the same off-stage.

"Where do you hail from?" I asked. "Originally, I mean."

"Colorado," he answered.

"Where do you get that acting style of yours, then? I'd have sworn you were an Englishman."

"English? Where my name is O'Brien?" There was a peculiar twinkle in his eye.

And then I found out that if he were what he ought to be, and what his folks intended, he wouldn't be on the stage at all. By rights, he should have been performing operations in Denver, or prescribing for the bilious in Colorado Springs; Eugene O'Brien is a physician, and while I do not remember that he said anything about taking out a license, he finished his medical college course, after other university training—and then decided to go on the stage.

A vaudeville sketch was the first medium of his dramatic talents, and after that he played quite awhile with Irene Bentley. His first really good part came with Elsie Janis, in "The Little Duchess."

In 1914 O'Brien lived in an apartment in the fifties, near Park avenue, and to it I went, some days later, with a photographer. It was a chintz-hung apartment, ground-floor, and with half a dozen commanding pictures compensating for the lack of any window-scape. A huge blue bowl of yellow flowers spiked a silk cover to a heavy antique table in the alcove between the two windows. A French novel and a new book by Arnold Bennett, with a volume or two of Shaw, lay along the window-seat, as if they had been dropped upon their reader's summons to the telephone. In the air was a decided odor of cigarettes, and a faint suggestion of the tang of sandalwood. It was late afternoon, and the host rang for tea. I enjoyed mine, but from the distressed look in the photographer's eye I knew that he would have preferred light beer and a frankfurter. O'Brien saw the look, too, and immediately proffered Scotch and a siphon. The photographer did not drink his tea.

We were so used, here in America, to consider a man utterly incapable of making a home. The photographer, a person of no imagination, looked at the flowers and the pictures, and the tea, as much as to say: "I wonder where he hides her—when he has company?" Alas for customs which made us believe that the three essentials of a man's room were an iron bed, a college pennant, and

out the stuff inside, the final product of a declining civilization. To the fellow on the east bank of the Atlantic river the man from the States—stiff in a dress shirt, effervescent with slang, and totally devoid of all regard for the conventions—seemed a barbarian.

Events since 1914 have proved both viewpoints wrong. However—

In Norma Talmadge he declares he has found the fairest, squarest player he has ever trooped with.

A scene from "De Luxe Anne."
In the shadowy end of the rather long room there is a grand piano, loaded with music. It is not reserved for jazz tunes at an occasional party; its owner does rather well with syncopation, but he also loves Puccini and Grieg and Chopin.


Of us we heard voices—a pair of male voices, rough, derisive, brutal; a female voice, weak, plaintive, old. An aged newspaper woman, shivering in the cold air and pitifully trying to sell the last of her evening stock, was being bullied by a pair of truckmen lounging at a bar entrance. O’Brien did not seem to consider it ill-advised to interrupt the sports of the populace, weight and numbers notwithstanding.

(Continued on page 108)
The Westward, Ho! for everybody World, entrenched for Borean

HISTORY repeats itself.

Sixty years ago the great plains, trackless to all save the Indians, were dotted here and there with brave canvas-covered caravans frequently inscribed, with heroic humor, “California or Bust!”

It is “California or Bust” once more, although the wagons are mainly Pullmans, and the inscriptions are visible to the eye of the imagination only. The Indians are gone, never to return, but the spirit of the early pioneers is reincarnated in the pioneers of the film business.

California as a preferential picture center is no new thing.

California as a compulsory picture center is.

Czar Fuel has made it so.

When the question of the motion picture as an essential or a non-essential first came up, it was thought to have been definitely settled in Washington with the placing of the films firmly on the essential list. But—like one of the little rock-faults that start an earthquake—a huge firm’s carpentry department put in a wholesale order for screws and fasteners, late in August, and the order was turned down on the ground that the manufacturer could not supply steel to a non-essential industry! Bang went the whole question at Washington again—this time an official query, before the War Industries Board itself.

And the Motion Picture has been classed by the War Industries Board an essential thing in war-time.

But no kindly ruling can solve the fuel problem. The photoplay manufacturers are thankful that they have, officially, been allowed coal for their laboratories in upper New York, in Long Island and in New Jersey, but that does not answer any questions of original manufacture.

So, the great trek of everything save executive offices is now under way, and will be completed by Christmas. Executive offices will in a certain sense be a transportation matter, for the actual film heads will spend about half their time on trains between Los Angeles and New York.

Among the Zukor-Lasky people going West there will probably be Elsie Ferguson and Marguerite Clark. John Barrymore and Billie Burke are returning to the stage. Cohan can’t leave Broadway to stagger on alone. Shirley Mason and Ernest Trues will be in Los Angeles when you read this. So will John Emerson and Anita Loos. Caruso makes only two pictures, which will be finished before winter in New York.

Zukor-Lasky stars in the West this winter, and there now, include Wallace Reid, Ethel Clayton, Fred Stone, Lila Lee, Charles Ray, Dorothy Dalton, Enid Bennett, Dorothy Gish, William S. Hart and Douglas Fairbanks.

Marshall Neilan’s Select Pictures group, under his own

A Sentry on a lonely road leading back from the front heard the rattle of an approaching motor. Bringing his gun to port, he said “Halt! Who goes there?” And a voice came out of the darkness: “British ambulance, sir.” “Pass, British ambulance!” A little while after the same noise of approach, and the same question. This time the answer was: “Ambulance Français.” “Pass, French ambulance.” Silence . . . . . and then another approach. “Halt, who goes there?” “What the h—— is the idea of stoppin’ me like this? I got a load o’ sick men——” “Pass, American ambulance!”
Grand March

in the film business — excepting assaults behind a rampart of coal

Decorations by R. F. James

WHAT strength! what strife!
What rude unrest!
What shocks! what half-shaped armies met!
A mighty nation moving west,
With all its steely snows set
Against the living forests. Hear
The shouts, the shots of pioneer,
The rending forests, rolling wheels,
As if some half-checked army reels,
Recoils, redoubles, comes again,
Loud-sounding like a hurricane.

— From Joaquin Miller's "Westward, Ho!"

supervision, includes Clara Kimball Young, Blanche Sweet and several others. They are already at work in Hollywood.

So serious is this move considered by the Paramount-Arclight organization that their great Fort Lee studio is being definitely abandoned for all time. Their Manhattan studio, on 56th street, will be kept, however.

Everything of Universal is in California. The only Eastern remnant is a little plant at Coytesville, N. J., where Violet Mersereau is to make two pictures.

Goldwyn contemplates the grand march about the first of November, bag and baggage, horse, foot and dragoons; but, as Samuel Goldfish is still dickering for the extensive studio requirements necessary in Los Angeles, particulars are not at hand.

Vitagraph is in Hollywood—except one or two companies who will continue to work in Brooklyn for a shorter or longer time, but not through the winter. J. Stuart Blackton will return to the Coast November first.

Pathe is an established fixture of Los Angeles, although the Pearl White pictures will probably continue to be made in New York.

Fox is all to the West, and has a plant of two city blocks in Hollywood, within a stone's throw of the Lasky lot.

World Film alone has determined to brave the arctic rigors of an Eastern midwinter. Their coal is not only all purchased, but all delivered, so they feel comfortably assured of making a season of it without alpenstocks or fur sleeping-bags. The World stars will be Montagu Love, Carlyle Blackwell, Evelyn Greet, Barbara Castleton, June Elvidge, Louise Huff and Madge Evans, and there will be a company for each.

The great trek of everything save executive offices is now under way and will be completed by Christmas.

TWO TRENCH-STAINED, shell-torn Tommies, ragged, disheveled, wounded, worn and highly untidy, were on leave in London. They stood in Trafalgar Square, consorting with some member of the Royal Family, when approached a detachment of the Windsor Guard, in silver trappings, red coats, long varnished boots like mirrors, plumed helmets and kid gloves. The Tommies looked in silence a moment, and then one nudged the other and whispered in an awed voice: "Look, Bill—sojers!"
This Would

Though it rose if Ann lived

This bungalow-cottage is on the slopes of Cahuenga Pass, a mountain road connecting valley with valley, and running up out of the plain on the edge of which lies Hollywood and its great film manufactories. When they were in an intense state of house-hunting Miss Little and her mother one afternoon rode this way merely as a recreation, and with all thoughts of resident locations temporarily dismissed from their minds. But they came—down that road you see in the lower right distance—and these quarters, new and never occupied, flashed on their vision.

"I like this, Mother," said Ann. "Phone the storage people to send up the stuff. I'll wait on the porch."

And she's still waiting.

Miss Little has a bit of feminine philosophy about a dressing table. "To a woman," she says, "it's what a club or a bar is to a man. She hangs around it, spends her money before it, plans her campaigns in front of it, and looks in its mirror to find a reflection of her victories. Just stupid people think dressing tables are made for manicuring and hair-dressing!"

We have neglected to say the usual thing about Miss Little's general culture and scientific habit of mind. But this is our guess: any young woman who reads Photoplay Magazine—as Miss Little is doing in the window, which is in the oval—anyone who reads Photoplay regularly has got a big start down the toboggan of knowledge and right living.
Be Just a Little Home—

Be twenty stories and covered a block—
in it and didn’t change her name.

Business of getting the snap end of a funny story over the telephone, one half-second before the laugh.

Her home indicates that Miss Little is a woman of vision. The horizon in every direction encourages far sightedness.
Not even Enrico Caruso's best friends had any intimation of his marriage to Dorothy Park Benjamin until the newspapers told them. This picture of the two shows them out for a stroll a few days after their marriage.

**Plays and Players**

Real news and interesting comment about motion pictures and motion picture people.

By CAL YORK

Fox may have signed Evelyn Nesbit not so much for her good work in "Redemption," as in recognition of the fact that her name was once Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

MARSHALL NEILAN has left New York for California, where he will become permanently located at the Harry Garson studios in Los Angeles, assuming the director-generalship. Neilan will supervise Blanche Sweet's picture from the Rupert Hughes novel, "The Unpardonable Sin," and will also supervise the Clara Kimball Young productions. It had not been announced at this writing whether Neilan would immediately direct any pictures himself. His pictures for Paramount, including "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "Stella Maris," and "Out of a Clear Sky," established Neilan as the ablest of the younger directors.

ROBERT BRUNTON is to produce a feature with Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl. Miss Keller has arrived in Los Angeles and has already commenced work on an educational picture.

PRINCE PIERRE TROUBETZSKY, we learn, is engaged in reproducing Mary Pickford's features in clay. So far as we can discover, there is no reason why the Prince should not be engaged in reproducing Mary Pickford's features in clay, inasmuch as sculpting is the Prince's business. There is so little to be said on either side, that we must allow this startling information to pass with but a brief comment.

ENRICO CARUSO was married August 20 to Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, in New York City. It is said the couple became engaged six months ago. The singer gave his age as 45 years, and stated that he had not been married before. His bride, who is 25, is the daughter of a well known New York lawyer, who was for some years editor of the Scientific American and is the author of several historical works.

LHUSE LOVELY returns to the screen after an absence of several months in support of William Farnum in "The Man of Power."

The expansion of the draft age limit to include men from between 18 and 45, has caused much speculation in picture circles, for such a ruling would include several of the best known actors on the screen, notably Douglas Fairbanks and Bill Hart. Both Hart and Fairbanks have long expressed their willingness to enlist, but they have been advised by Governmental authorities that they are more valuable in their present work. The ruling also affects William Desmond, Henry Walthall, Monroe Salisbury, Lew Cody, Charles Clary, Elliott Dexter, and David Wark Griffith.

MARY PICKFORD set aside all the conflicting rumors about her return to the screen by starting work on a new production September tenth, under her own auspices. It has not been definitely decided what agency will distribute the new Pickford plays, but they will probably be released through the First National Exhibitors' Circuit.

CHARLES RAY has definitely decided to leave Thomas H. Ince. Since he joined the New York Motion Picture Corporation in 1912, Ray, known as "Ince's Wonder-Boy," has remained under the Ince management, appearing in Ince-Triangle and Ince-Paramount productions. At the expiration of his present contract, which is up in February, Ray will go under the management of Harry Garson, to make pictures for that particular division of the Zukor interests, under the supervision of Marshall Neilan. His first play will be "Turn to the Right," from the stage success.

WILLIAM FOX has signed Evelyn Nesbit for a series of five films productions which the Fox company itself declares will surpass anything in the history of the motion picture industry for powerful drama, human appeal, and lavish settings. Inasmuch as little mention is made of Miss Nesbit's abilities as an actress, the speculation intrudes that...
WHEN Carmel Myers was in New York recently with her mother, she met A. H. Woods, the theatrical producer, and confided to him her ambitions to be a real star in the spoken drama. Mr. Woods, so the story goes, listened right attentively, and promised Carmel that if she was a good girl and studied hard, he might give her a part in one of his new plays late this fall or some time during the winter. So Carmel returns to California and the daily drudgery of the studios, brightened by the rosy hope of a career on Broadway.

MATT, the third member of the Moore group, has been engaged to play with Blanche Sweet in the Harry Garson production of "The Unpardonable Sin."

ANNA NILSSON and Thomas Holding are included in the cast of the Mary MacLaren picture, "The Vanity Pool."

BILLY B. VAN, a comedian who is featured in musical comedy, is said to be contemplating a screen career. If he comes in, his pictures will be produced under the Famous Players-Lasky banner.

SLACKERS, work-or-fight evaders, and all other law-breakers in Queens County of the Empire State, are preparing to flee following the announcement that Norma Talmadge has been created a deputy, appointed by the sheriff, b'gosh! Norma is wearing a little silver shield on the lapel of her walking suit, and she is empowered to make arrests, quell riots, and have her picture taken, with a close-up of the badge.

MARGUERITE MARSH and Ruth Stonehouse both appear in the serial which features Harry Houdini. The last month or two, if you have noticed, witnessed the conversion to pictures of such personages as Queen Alexandra, Lady Diana Manners, Caruso, and the hand-cuff king.

SEENA OWEN'S radiance will soon again brighten the screens that have long been pale for lack of it. Seena--was was Signe Auen, and then Mrs. George Walsh--is leading woman for Charles Ray in a forthcoming Paramount picture.

THE motion picture industry in its entirety has been declared essential by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, after a conference with prominent film men from the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry. In the ruling, limitations have been imposed that film and metal must be conserved; that all non-essential production and wasteful methods must be eliminated; that no new picture theaters are to be erected; and that only wholesome pictures are to be produced. In making the announcement which officially recognizes the photoplay as an important national industry, attention was called to the service it has rendered and will render in helping to win the war.

E. M. NEWMAN, director for the Educational Films Corporation, has returned from Europe, with some extraordinary material for war films. Newman has been with the American troops from their transports to the front. He was with them in Alsace, on the Piave, and the Asiago Plateau. He witnessed the shelling of Paris and the raids on London. Included in his valuable film material is all the work of the American forces, from the building of miles of railroad to the enormous bakeries. Newman, who is now in Washington to place his material before the Committee of Public Information, still suffers from the effects of a gas attack, which robbed him of his voice.

HARRY BEAUMONT is again directing Tom Moore, this time for Goldwyn. Beaumont and Moore were associated in the Selig production of "Brown of Harvard."

Mack Sennett in his "switching tower," from which he can overlook his entire studio. He can see Louise Fazenda and Charlie Murray going through the action for a scene; he can watch Mary Thurman as she registers the Sennett dramatic idea; and he can hear, too, the pantomimic turmoil that prove his station is not only a "see-all," but a "hear-all" as well.
extricate herself from the mazes of the plot in which the villain's machinations embroiled her. Well, Universal, without Mae's knowledge or consent, titled this picture, "Her Body in Bond." Miss Murray didn't fancy this title at all, and U. found a $150,000 damage suit on its hands. But another thing that annoyed her was that the billing of the name of the play was in larger type than the name of Mae Murray. And while we're talking about her—she has been granted a decree of divorce from Jay O'Brien. And her contract with Universal has expired, and her new plans are not yet made.

AND now Alice Brady, one of our best little exponents of the art of suffering beautifully, has gone back to the stage in a Brady production by Owen Davis, entitled "Forever After." However, Alice's contract with Select Pictures is in no way impaired; she will continue her sunshine career during the day, and most fittingly pursue her foothlight ambitions in the evenings.

THE romance of Alma Rubens and Franklin Farnum has been shattered, only two months after the marriage took place. Under the real name of both parties, Alma Smith versus William Smith, it became known that the bride filed papers for divorce. Miss Rubens married Mr. Farnum June 14 at Pomona, Cal.

THE Theatre Managers' Association of Southern California has established a school for women operators, which is expected to be used to replace the depleted man power in the industry. Some of the picture houses have been threatened with closure on account of their inability to secure operators, so badly handicapped have they been by the draft.

VIRGINIA PEARSON is an unconscious paradoxist. One of her last foxy films is "Her Price." Miss Pearson, who is in private life Mrs. Sheldon Lewis, lately issued an ultimatum to Mr. Lewis, stating in stenuous terms that she would not permit him to work in another single one of "those serials!" Lewis takes part in Leah Baird's narrative picture, "The Messenger of Death;" but it is his last part in a serial, says Virginia.

THE hero of "Missing," Robert Gordon, is ready for real fighting, and expects to be called soon. J. Stuart Blackton had scheduled him for the leading part in his propaganda play, "The Common Cause," but Uncle Sam scheduled Gordon for an early call to arms instead.

AFTER a brave battle with death for weeks, Anna Held died, August 12, in New York City. The French actress was born in Paris in 1873, and had a long career as a singing comedienne here and abroad. At one time she was married to Florent Ziegfeld, Jr., now the husband of Billie Burke. She appeared once on the screen, in Morosco's "Madame La President." Her daughter, Liane Held Carerra, survives her.

READERS of Photoplay who have been writing in and asking why it is that Tom Meighan hasn't been starred, will be relieved to learn that they will soon see Meighan's name in type as large as that of the play in which he appears. Tom is to make one more picture for Paramount, upon which his contract expires; and he will then join the Norma Talmadge company to play opposite the star in one picture. And finally—well, Tom admits that he has had an offer to star alone, and that it sounds good.

(Continued on page 94)
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When you cut the cuticle, you ruin the appearance of your whole nail.

It was to meet the need for a harmless cuticle remover that the formula for Cutex was prepared. Cutex completely does away with all need for cutting or trimming, and gives a smooth, shapely outline to the nail.

How to manicure with Cutex

In the Cutex package you will find an orange stick and some absorbent cotton. Wrap some of the cotton around the end of the stick, dip it into the bottle and work around the base of the nail, gently pushing back the cuticle. Then carefully rinse the fingers with clear water, taking care to push back the softened cuticle when drying the hands.

If the skin around the base of your nail dries easily at certain seasons of the year, as that of many women does, apply a little Cutex Cuticle Comfort. This Cream will help to keep your cuticle always soft and pliant.

After your first Cutex manicure, examine your nails! You will be amazed at the improvement just one application makes.

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Mail the coupon today with 15c and we will send you this complete Midget Manicure Set. Address Northam Warren, Dept. 711, 114 West 17th Street, New York City.

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When you write to advertisers please mention PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE.
Marguerite Clark was married to Lieut. F. Palmerston Williams, at Greenwich, Conn., on August 16. The wedding was not to take place until after the war; but when it looked as if Lieut. Williams, in the engineering branch of the army, might be sent overseas, Marguerite changed her mind and hurried up the production of her picture, "Three Men and a Girl," so she could marry her fiancé and have her honeymoon before any such orders were issued. Miss Clark's contract with Paramount has still some time to run, and even when it has expired, she will probably go right on making pictures.

Those Triangle studio teas have brought in the admiring public for miles around Culver City. Incidentally they have been the means of netting quite a sum for the Motion Picture War Service Association, to which all funds are turned over. You know when you've seen Alma Rubens, or Gloria Swanson, or Claire Anderson on the screens, you'd rather jump at the chance to take tea with them, wouldn't you now? Then you can say to your friends, in an offhand manner, "Alma poured;" or "Gloria said to me—." You haven't forgotten Florence Turner, a favorite whose popularity dates back to the good old days when the Vitagraph was the film company? Miss Turner will again be seen on the screen, after several years spent in the motion picture studios of England, in a mining drama produced by a Spokane concern. Mitchell Lewis—of "The Barrier"—has the leading male role.

Mrs. G. Vere Tyler, daughter-in-law of President Tyler, is the author of several film plays, and an enthusiastic picture fan. When she was asked to name places in and about Lackawack, N. Y., her summer home, where a state road had been completed, it occurred to her to name them after famous film personalities. As a result over sixty streets, streams, lanes, hills, and roads, have been dedicated to screen stars. There are "D. W. Griffith Heights," "Mary Pickford Lane," "Vivian Martin Terrace," "Theda Bara Valley," and so on. Mrs. Tyler is here shown christening an avenue after Mae Marsh.

Ilia Lee, picture making at Avalon, the Catalina Island resort, came upon Al Jolson, who had fled from the Wintergarden and "Sinbad" with his ukelele to learn some new songs for the new season. Iliia and her company were making exterior scenes for "Such a Little Pirate," some of them taken on the Island. Al Jolson, an old friend of Miss Lee, undertook to teach her his new songs. She spent so much time warbling with the black-face minstrel that George Melford, her director, in despair joined the singing class himself. Theodore Roberts, a member of the company, tired of wandering about waiting for work, followed suit, and it is said the natives of Catalina had to listen to the Jolson chorus whether they wanted to or not.

J. Warren Kerrigan has selected for the site of his future activities as the star of his own company, the old Selig studios at Edendale, California. A chapter or two of film history was made on the Selig lot; and it was here that the first moving picture stage in California was built.

The Photoplay mobilized splendidly in aiding the Fourth Liberty Loan. Miniature features, with most of the leading players taking part, were produced at the various studios. These pictures were prepared in such a way that they may be put to various uses by exhibitors—run separately or used as trailers. The general plan of the films follow the "Swat the Kaiser" picture which Douglas Fairbanks made for the third Loan. Prints to the number of between three thousand and four thousand have been made from the negatives and distributed to the various Federal Reserve Districts, all prints bearing an announcement along these lines: "The United States Treasury Department, in cooperation with the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, presents the following plea for Liberty Bonds." The list of stars selected to appear in the features is too long to be given here, but it included the name of almost every well known picture-player.

Jackie Saunders bids good-bye to her soldier brother, Edward E. Saunders of the U. S. Photographic Air Service, as he leaves for over there.

Does Richard Barthelmess resemble Bobby Harron? Griffith has selected Barthelmess to play opposite Dorothy Gish, and this may mean that the former Famous Players juvenile is to take Bobby Harron's place when Bobby goes to war. Harron expects to enlist soon.

Gladys Brockwell journeyed from Los Angeles all the way to Camp Lewis, Washington, to marry Harry Edwards, a former director, who is now in the U. S. Army.

(Continued from page 92)

(Continued from page 111)
Resinol Soap

imparts to her skin a fresh, winning glow

Resinol Soap merits the appreciation of discriminating men and women. The most costly of soaps could not be more delightfully cleansing or purer—indeed, few fancy soaps can equal Resinol Soap in perfect freedom from harsh, irritating alkali.

In addition, Resinol Soap contains just enough of that soothing, healing Resinol medication to relieve clogged, irritated pores, reduce the tendency to oiliness and pimples, and give the skin that healthy glow which goes with a clear eye and a clear brain.

Those who have once formed the habit of being beautiful will rarely consent to be without Resinol Soap for their toilet. It helps to build good complexions without making extra demands on your already overcrowded day, and as for expense it doubtless costs no more—perhaps even less—than the soap which you are at present using.

Resinol Soap is also excellent for the bath and shampoo.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

Soothing lotions are unnecessary after Resinol Shaving Sticks

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As the Waiter turned away,
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Without Oysters.
I've
An Awful Appetite; I guess
It's because
I Can Eat all I want, now.
Last winter, when
I was Making Pictures
In New York, I
Almost Starved to Death.
I'd
Have to Get Up
At Six o'clock; ride
In Cold Elevated trains
Across Town; shoot through
A Subway or two, and
When I Finally Got to the Studio,
That was Cold, too; and we
Were Doing Dinner Drama, where
The Food was all Property,
And the Director—!
Sometimes
We worked right through the day,
Without
A Sandwich at noon; and
No Dinner.
Yes—I
Love the Movies, or
I wouldn't be
Working in 'em.
—Don't you Wish
That Orchestra
Would Play
Something Cheerful?
I'd like to tell them—
What?
Oh, yes—
I Used to be
An Infant Prodigy
At the Piano—
When I was Seven. I
played between acts in
A Repertoire Company—
One-night Stands,
That's Why
I'm an Actress now and not
A Musician.
Will you look
At that Girl Over there?
I Hate Swank—and
Ingenuity, and
Vampires—
I'm going to do

GRAND CROSSING

Impressions

By

Delight Evans

Chicago, the Grand Crossing; the transfer-point for players on their FITTINGS FROM COAST TO COAST.

Chicago, a place where they change trains and, in the sad, mad scramble of luggage and lunch between, run up to see "PHOTOPLAY."

The Raby-vamp
On the Screen—
'Upstairs and Down.
I'm in
Another Hatton Play, now—
'Lombardi, Ltd.'
—We'll go, just as soon
As the Waiters win the war—
And stop talking long enough
To bring my check.
Well,—good-bye—
And come and have lunch
With me
Some time."

Grace Valentine, in Person,
Pink Georgette,
Dimples, and
Only One Ring, isn't
"The Unchastened Woman"
At All.
I'm going to see her
Again. She's
A Good actress, but
Grace Valentine is
The Best Thing
She does.
Besides,
It was a Very
Good Dinner.
It isn't
That I don't like
him.
I do,
What's More,

Or About his Wife—
And his Eyes
Grow Very Serious
When he's Speaking of her—
I didn't Blame him, because
I Like her, Too.
But here's the Point—
It's That Tie.
I Can't Get Over it.
It follows me
Everywhere, just like
The Eyes haunted the Wicked Sister
In "missing."
Why, oh why
Would a man Like Alan Hale—
Over Six Feet Long, with
Proportionate Shoulders,
A Broad grin,
And a nice Frank hand-clasp?
Wear a Tie Like THAT?
It's
The Most Violent Blue
You ever saw.
I'm glad
That Blue Photographs Black
On the Screen.
He isn't really a Villain;
But I hope
He takes it off, and
Puts it away, and
Forgets all About it.
Just so,
He doesn't Wear it Again; because
People who don't Know him,
Might not Understand.

Hale makes a Wonderful Spy—
He's Playing one Right Now,
in
The Stage-play, "Friendly Enemies."
"It's a Good Job," he says; "just
There are other Parts
I'd Rather play."
He's going to be Called Soon;
I'd Like to See him
In a Uniform.

Mrs. Hale's Screen Name
Is Gretchen Hartman.
William Fox tried to Change
To the Russian, Sonia Mar-
kova; but
He couldn't fool
All the Fans
All the Time.
They Remembered;
And wanted Gretchen Hartman Back.
Every day your complexion pays toll to wind and dirt

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THE rough, cold winds chap and roughen the skin; dry heated air draws and parches it. The constant strain under which we live—the ceaseless activity of crowded days, the constant effort, the lack of rest—all these things take daily toll of the complexion.

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Apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream when you motor or travel. Rub it in lightly. This will protect the sensitive pores from grit and grime, will keep your skin free from that parched feeling that generally follows exposure to dust and dirt.

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SIDE by side we are fighting with our English cousins. In war, in language, in custom, and in art, we are proud of our kinship. And now comes from across the water Elizabeth Risdon, to make us more than ever glad that England is one of our ablest Allies in making the world safe for art—as the French say.

Miss Risdon was very well known indeed in English theatricals, and because she is married to George Loane Tucker, the cinema director, she became as well known on the screens. When the Tuckers came across, right off the bat these two perpetrated what they might call an English joke on us—the poor unsuspecting picture public of America! Some of us had seen Miss Risdon's pictures, and more had witnessed her remarkable performance in the Hall Caine photoplay, "The Manxman." So when the announcement came forth that "the beautiful young English actress was to appear in "Mother,"" we all hastened into our photodromes for another glimpse of the lovely Elizabeth. Well—it was a great play, and Miss Risdon's lovable characterization of "Mother" will not soon be forgotten. But—just glance at these pictures and you will understand why we are glad that in the future Miss Risdon will act upon the screen in her own person, unobscured by make-up, however admirable that make-up may be artistically.

"Hypocrites" completes the trilogy of the Tucker-Risdon photoplays, and Miss Risdon hopes soon to appear again before the cameras.

Elizabeth Risdon is the most accomplished dry-land swimmer in the country, bar none. She played in "Seven Days' Leave," the English war-melo that ran for so long at the Park Theater in New York, the part of an English girl interested in serving her country. The climax of the sensational play comes when she leaps into the sea for a gruelling swimming contest with a woman spy employed by the Huns. With the aid of unique electrical effects this scene was made almost as real as the real thing. Besides, Miss Risdon wins. Realism? Art!

Elizabeth—we beg her pardon, Mrs. Tucker—has acted in plays by the most celebrated English playwrights. She appeared in Lord Dunsany's "Gods of the Mountain;" under the personal direction of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, in "Presenting Mr. Panmure;" and of George Bernard Shaw in "Fanny's First Play." Miss Risdon, by the way, made her first screen appearance at the suggestion of Hall Caine.
Alice Brady

says she is delighted with the comfort, style and fit of

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Readers of Photoplay are invited to write for a free copy of our booklet containing one hundred tested recipes for every day and special dishes.
ALICE, SWEET ALICE, OF IRVING PARK.Booth Questions and Answers resemble the pen portrait at the head of this department. You don't need to tell us you perfectly love Gene O'Brien. We perfectly know you do. He was born in Denver; is thirty-four years old, six feet tall, weighs 160, has light brown hair and blue eyes, and he swims and rides and motors. Of course, he's a leading man. There is a story about him in this issue of Photoplay. You are a hero worshiper? Then be perfectly serious always and lose your sense of humor—no one should laugh except the idiot and usually the idiot thinks it is no laughing matter. Ruth King was Tom Forman's wife. Norman Kerry was reported to be engaged to Connie Talmadge.

GLORY, MINNEAPOLIS.—A woman who tells her real age would tell anything. Don't trust her. Oh, it is vulgar to argue. Contradict—but never, never argue. Harrison Ford was divorced recently. He seems to be better in comedy than drama. Norman Kerry enlisted, we believe. Douglas McLean was a member of the Morocoo Stock Company. He plays with Dot Gish in "The Hun Within" and with Mary Pickford in "Johanna Enlists." That's his real name, I think. E. B. is thirty-three—this says. Earl Williams, thirty-eight. We like your letters so much that we're going to ask you to write again.

E. M. B., BAY CITY, TEXAS.—Your letter was like a Chaplin kick in a Tourneur fairy-tale. But you are very brave, and if this department of Photoplay helps you any, we're glad. You mustn't look upon your misfortune as a slap from fate; fate often hits the wrong people. Write to Wallace Reid at the Lasky studios in Hollywood and he will send you his picture. Mrs. Reid will not object. If we can do anything to help you, let us know. And write again.

C. L., SANTA MONICA.—"Count that day lost whose low descending sun finds in stake land no divorce suit fought and won." Ah, yes—only too true! And you'd like to know why it is that there are so many divorces among actors and actresses? That question isn't exactly against the rules of this department, but the answer might be. Yes, the Harry Edwards that married Gladys Brockwell was once the husband of Louise Glum. Wheeler Oakman is in the army. Molly Malone stands five feet two inches perpendicularly. Awfully glad you like us so well, C. L.

TOODLES, N. Y.—We didn't deserve that saucy letter you wrote us. And you aren't our "Toodles." We couldn't be cruel if we had received that coy little note. Hands indicate character—the pointed fingers usually temperamental and imaginative; square finger-tips mean a plodding nature and intellect; the spade-shaped or "material" finger-tips are a sign of an average mind and dull disposition. Of course this isn't always so. Come again.

FUTILITY
By Leigh Metcalfe

THERE is no real tragedy
On the Shadow Stage.
Scoffed the man who knew it all.
I touched him on the shoulder, saying:
"Come with me, friend—
The night is long.
And I showed him last year's idol
Swaying on a crumbling pedestal
In mid-heaven—
Trying to whitewash the waning moon!

ALBERTA OF MUNCIE.—We have often times said that we were not going to follow the player-folk up and down the devious ways of matrimony. So your question is superfluous, unnecessary, and in view of the paper shortage, nothing less than an overt act. You say, "But that's the way with these film stars; they are so changeable. If I'm ever a movie actress I'd never marry, for what's the use." Well, never mind, Alberta; the field is overcrowded anyway. Marguerite Clark gave her age as thirty-one when applying for a marriage license, so thirty-one will be given as her age now on in these columns. Crane Wilbur is married; twenty-nine years old; and he hasn't been seen on the screen for some time now.

Charlie Chaplin is not engaged. Alma Rubens is divorced from Franklin Farnum. Anita Stewart is twenty-two.

B. M., MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Madelyn Claire was a daughter of Lincoln Claire. (George Lincoln, Miss Claire's father, is the Chaplin Lincoln cycle. Miss Claire appears in a leading part in Essanay's "Young America." The creed of inaction was once preached by a Chinaman, whose name we have forgotten—it doesn't matter, anyway. He said we should do nothing, and everything should be done for us. He was a lazy creed; it wouldn't work nowadays. Anyway, it might be fatal to try it. Do everything and everybody we can, or they will do us, is better.

A. A. SMUGGLE, DETROIT, Mich.—Yes, several theaters advertised Elsie Ferguson in Ibsen's "Doll's House" thus: "Coming—A Doll's House, by Henrik Ibsen. Bring the children." William Desmond's wife was Lillian Lanson. Two Desmond pictures were "The Sudden Gentleman" and "Fighting Back."

MARTHA, DENVER.—It is one thing to become great; another to remain great. Art is individual; personal. A true artist uses only one method—his own. Mabel Normand, Goldwyn, Fort Lee. Constance Talmadge, Select, New York. Constance has a younger sister—Natalie—who was with the Rescoe Arbuckle Company. Of course you know Norma.

"Bad," NEW ORLEANS.—We have broken our rule in your case because, although you didn't sign your name, you have three stars in your service flag. Next time, give us your full name. Promise. Marguerite Clark is married to Lieut. F. Falmerson Williams, of your city. You want some film concern to do "The Rubiayat?" Who would you have to act in it? Monte Katterjohn might do the continuity. "A book of verses under the bough, a loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and thou beside me in the wilderness"—that's been done before. Those desert island fillums, you know.

J. H. S., NEWARK, N. J.—"The Honor of his House," with Susse Hayakawa, was filmed in and around Hollywood, Cal. "The Great Adventure" was done at Pathé's eastern studios, in N. J.
Questions and Answers (Continued)

F. O. L., Petersburg, Ind.—Clarke Kimberl Young was born in Chicago. Miss Young recently staged a unique benefit for the Red Cross, in Los Angeles, California. The scene—just to the cause, she auctioned off, in turn, her hat, her gown, her shoes, her hose, and—and netted quite a sum for the Red Cross.

E. R. S., Post Falls Idaho.—Yes, indeed, if ever we come to Post Falls should be delighted to see you. Write to Niles Welch at the Lasky studios in Hollywood; he's with them now. We hope you will be married. He has gone to war, but a letter addressed to the Triangle studios at Culver City would probably be forwarded. He is twenty-seven.

H. F. Smith, Amityville, L. I.—Wallace Reid is married to Dorothy Davenport; he has one son, whose name is Bill. Write to Wally at the Lasky studios in Hollywood and ask him for his picture and why it is he doesn't play with Norma Talmadge. Norma has her own company for Select in New York City. Our answer to your question is, no, D. W. B. Bushman is not married to Beverly Bayne. Think of all the questions about them that the Answer Man had to answer with: "Francis X. Bushman is not married to Beverly Bayne. Those pictures have been "Less than Kin" and "The Source". It is not what one has, but that one counts.

Lucile, Ltd., Great Falls, Mont.—Mary Pickford may be addressed at the Mary Pickford studios, Los Angeles, Cal. Marguerite Clark, Famous Players studio, New York City. We cannot tell you just how to enter the movies, because we don't know ourself. If we did we would not be an answer man, but a leading man.

A. B. H. S. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.—We do, too, know what that means. "A bad high school girl!" yes? You say you are puzzled and curious because you read in the papers of events of some actresses who Whitman "were both in the fire," and you want to know "if it is usual to burn pictures of the players!" We can't answer that one. T. F. W. was divorced from Miss Ruth; Bert Lytell is married to Evelyn Vaught; and Marshall Nelan is married. June Elvidge is her real name; she is twenty-five.

M. B., Norman, Okla.—No-umb, Pearl White didn't go to school in Dallas, Texas. Mary, dear, we admire you for resisting the temptation to be frothily facetious and agree with you that there are no thinking women. When they begin to think they cease to be women. Their simple doom is to be beautiful. (Let's bet on the number of letters we'll get, indignantly denying this.) Thanks—write again.

Mavis and Elaine, Freeport, Ill.—Ethel Clayton will come back to the screen in the "Girl They Raided," New York. She may be addressed at the Lasky studios in Hollywood. Mary Pickford's new pictures are "Captain Kidd, Jr.," and "Johanna Enlists." Sorry but we find them neglected. It wasn't intentional, we assure you.

Sallie, Jane and Susie, Athens.—I don't know which one of you perpetrated that "Theda Bara married to Charlie Chapman" question. It was in Saturday Night. No—and neither is Mary Miles Minter married to young Paul Willis. The others you mention are all married, except the Answer Man. People conceal their real feelings until after they are married; they show them afterwards. As the game that matinée idol is married. Yet your girls demand ideal Romeo on the screen!

Roselle Claire, Dertroit, Mich.—Write to Fannie Ward at the Pathe studios in Los Angeles and ask her. We think her friend and she'll undoubtedly write to you. People have not always been able to laugh at themselves; if they had, things would have turned in a differently. You can laugh at others; it takes a real sense of humor to laugh at oneself.

Jerry, Providence.—Thanks for the picture; it is very pretty. But I cannot tell you whether or not you will be a success as a movie star. Dorothy Gish's new picture is "The Hun Within." Stuart Holmes know it, we saw that picture! It's in a recent Metro, "Miss Moneybags." Now don't tell us you are a veritable gold-mine of information, because it's been done before.

Harry of Philadelphia.—We'll see what we can do about all these players enlisting in the army and passing up the navy. Jack Pickford's in the navy. Irene Castle lives in New York. Mary Pickford wears those curls all the time. Sometimes people put 'em on top of her head and pretends she's all grown up. Let us hear from you when you have enlisted.

Lillian, Lafayette.—Billie Burke played in "A Marriage of Convenience" at the Henry Miller Theater in New York last season, but she continued her screen career at the same time, and is still picture-paned. One of her late films is "In Pursuit of Polly." Can't tell you just where to obtain those pictures of the players, but consult our ads in the Tiffany's or one of the handsomer papers. It may find what you want. Billie Burke was born in 1886; Mary Pickford, 1893; Lillian Gish, 1896; Dorothy Gish, 1888; Constance Talmadge, 1900; Mary Pickford, 1887; Marguerite Clark, 1883; Marjorie Daw, 1903. The others don't give their ages. Anyone can resist anything—except temptation.

B. B., New York.—So you wrote to us because we are "like a papa to the readers of our lovely magazine?" Isn't that sweet? No, you aren't ridiculous for crying because your fiancé is in France. But don't let him play the game. We saw that picture of a Jackie in his looking at the photographs of four girls and sighing, "I wonder if they're true to me?" Won't you write us that promised letter?}

(Continued on page 117)
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He tensed for his spring and gave three elaborate flipflops.

Here's Why Directors Go Mad

WALTER McNAMARA'S description of the finishing touch to his direction of the story of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, has become one of picture-dom's classics. Besides being a director, this young Irishman added to his reputation and his pocketbook by writing one of the greatest moneymakers of the film age, "Traffic in Souls."

McNamara was sent to Ireland to produce the story of Robert Emmet, and was intensely interested in doing that fine young scene where the hero of all Irishmen escapes the British soldiers by swimming a river, at the very point and in the same river made famous by the original. After two days' travel by jaunting-cart, McNamara's guide told the director, alright, gave a wide flourish of his hand, took off his hat, and announced, "Faith, an' there it is."

And there it was in truth, but—it was only about a foot wide. For thrilling picture purposes it was, as many perfectly proper and correct locations are, woefully inadequate and, if you please, inadquate. So McNamara took his company back to England and decided to use the Thames river for the escape. He had had a great deal of trouble, because of the Government's opposition to such pictures, in getting Seventeenth Century British soldier costumes, and had only one Robert Emmet makeup and costume. Because of conditions, he knew that he must make this one last scene quickly, before the authorities got on his trail and stopped him.

All was ready on the banks of the Thames. The cameras were set up. The redcoats, muskets loaded and in position, awaited the order to chase the photoplay Emmet into the river. Along the river bank and on the bridges above the curious began to gather. It was about this time that the director discovered that his leading-man (the Robert Emmet of the film) could not swim a stroke.

Off rushed a messenger for a swimmer who could "double" for the leading-man, and in a few minutes he returned with a pale-pink gentleman, wearing heliotrope perfume and using an engaging lisp, who announced that he was the champion something-or-other diver and swimmer of the British Isles and was now playing at the Hippodrome. He was rather disappointed when he found that all that was required was one mere leap into the drink.

By this time hundreds of people were gathered on the banks and bridges.

By the time the "double" had donned the Emmet costume and makeup, thousands were watching.

"When we were ready," McNamara solemnly asserts, "there were millions—the greatest audience I have ever seen."

The swimmer was told that all that was required of him was to let the redcoats chase him to the water's edge, firing as they ran, and for him to jump in and swim away. He wanted to swim away under water, but McNamara quickly vetoed that plan. He offered several other fancy suggestions, all of which the director rejected.

The crowd, enormous now, waited patiently—for what it knew not.

This was to be the last scene in a photoplay already near confiscation by the British government. Word had come to McNamara that the authorities were on his trail. He had only this one set of costumes, and no way to get others. He must hurry!

"All ready!" yelled the director. "Camera! Action,—Run!"

Robert Emmet's "double" ran as directed, with the redcoats pouring blank shots after him. The scene, so McNamara decided, was going excellently. He was elated. The swimmer, reaching the river's edge, gave one last look back. This was splendid!

Then he tensed for his spring, jumped turned three elaborate and professional flipflops in the air, dived niftily, came up smiling gracefully, and bowed several times around to the cheering, applauding multitudes!
The Shadow Stage
(Continued from page 81)
As They Were

Add to or subtract from this list as you will. Here, in all probability, two like opinions could not be found.

Excepting "The Land of Promise," Billie Burke has had nothing on the screen this year justifying her unique talents. Ethel Clayton, whose gifted director-husband, Joseph Kaufman, died a few months ago, has found no especially fitting vehicle. Mr. Bushman and Mrs. Bayne-Bushman put in an artistically declining twelvemonth until two or three summer comedies pulled their stock back toward par. Thomas Meighan is invariably cast in supporting roles only more or less well-fitting; an actor of his sympathy and power of expression deserves better assignments. William S. Hart is at the famine stage for plays. Tully Marshall seems to have subsided into small bits. John Barrymore has been mainly absent from the screen. Also, Lewis S. Stone. All of Metro's scripts for Edith Storey have been at least five sizes too small. William Farnum, except for his well-remembered Jean Valjean, has been treading the dreary path of seek and ye shall not find. Constance Talmadge is still growing up—I don't mean physically; "Up the Road with Sallie" was so delightful that she has had a hard time trying to equal it—and hasn't

Holding their own, all of them, but fighting to hold it! For another instance, Alice Joyce, a woman whose sensibilities, subtleties and sense of humor place her among the very finest actresses in this country; she has had practically no worthy material. Clara Williams shone splendidly through "Carmen of the Klondyke," Bill Russell, just pounding along. Like Clara Williams, Harry Morey's average was pulled up by one piece, "All Man." Frank Losee, acquitting himself admirably always, but certainly miscast as Uncle Tom.

Florence Vidor has had bigger parts, but not one so good or impressive as her emotional flash of a year ago in "A Tale of Two Cities." Tony Moreno—marking time. Bill Desmond—one fine play, in "The Sea Panther," and before, and after, undeserved mediocrities. Even Pearl White has made no strides in the past year, but she has held on. Frank Keenan's very best work, I think, was not in serious plays, but in a Pathé comedy called "More Trouble." Hayakawa—bound like Mazeppa to a single dramatic theme, the unescapable tragedy of the yellow man in a white man's world.

All these, mind you, are the solid, established backbone of the film acting business.

A Poor Year

—for these, now: most of them through the sheer lack of opportunity.

Dorothy Phillips, for instance, has not had a role which equaled her abilities since H. O. Davis left Universal. Dorothy Dalton has had impressive publicity, but neither her parts nor her performances in them have measured up to her old standard—a case in which poor scripts have not been wholly to blame.

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Except in Far West and South

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Tsuru Aoki is nearly out of sight. So is Emmy Wehlen. Franklyn Farnum is another Davis discovery who has gotten nowhere without his finder. Where are King Baggott and Spottsville Aitken and Senna Ovitt and Miriam Cooper and Julia Swayne Gordon and Margery Wilson and Mary Alden? One might almost ask the same about Creighton Hale and Henry Walthall and David Powell.

Mae Marsh, save for the Cinderella Man," a brilliant and delightful interlude, has been just one Goldwyn experiment after another. Mabel Normand, the ex-queen of comedy, is still a disembodied spirit trying to find her merry shell.

Clara Kimball Young needs help. Alice Brady, ditto. Mary Miles Minter has been playing the darling child a drearily long time. J. Warren Kerrigan, save for "A Man’s Man," has been out of it, through an accident and bad management. Anita Stewart—a case of legally suspended animation.

Douglas Fairbanks has never found such plays as Anita Loos used to write for him. Romantic acrobatics are a poor substitute for romantic satire.

Bessie Barriscale—still there when she has a chance, but where have her chances been? Also, when has there been a convincing piece for Fannie Ward?

Ethel Barrymore, apparently, cannot be put right in light and shadow.

Charlie Ray is a better actor than he was last year—and he has been seen to less advantage.

Cecil DeMille lost his grip on Geraldine Farrar, but it looks as though Goldwyn would bring her back.

Pauline Frederick, despite hard work, has made no appreciable advances. In public favor it is doubtful if she stands where she did a year ago.

Here, One Asks Why?

Why, for instance, does that master of almost everything, George M. Cohan, fail to get across on the screen? When he made "Broadway Jones" we were all delighted—he had transferred his snap, speed and Americanism to celluloid, and he needed only a play or two to fully arrive. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" was a good surprise melodrama, yet, as an embodiment of Cohan, it didn’t even come up to "Broadway Jones." And "Hit the Trail Holliday" save as a Bevo advertisement, was quite inefficient.

Why the utter dreadfulness of the great Mary Garden as a picture actress?

Why must Olga Petrova be so vastly unreal in her silversheet impersonations? Why must Mae Murray, one of the daintiest of comedienne, perform such weird but not wonderful emotional vagaries as have puzzled even her best friends this season?

Why does that very fine stage actress, Rita Jolivet, act like a singer of Donizetti opera when she gets before a camera?

Why, at all, such pictures as those we have seen featuring Lina Cavalieri, Edna Goodrich and Kitty Gordon?

Why such a complete catastrophe as that mangler of history, Theda Bara?

Cleopatra has always been more or less wronged, but never more so than in the Fox Production Senetitizing her tragic life. Why such plays as Gladys Brockwell has had?

The Comedy Question

Roscio Arbuckle shares comedy honors this year with Chaplin, though no comedian, it must be admitted, even approaches Chaplin in personal variety and approach. But, Arbuckle by his own make—has, in the main, been consistently funny and human. He has surrounded himself with good people. He has made good productions. He has been keeping moving. 'The Bell Boy," it seems to me, was the year’s high.

Harold Lloyd, in miniature fashion, has brought in a lot of laughs, just as his little side-partner, Bebe Daniels, has contributed a lot of beauty. But one of Lloyd’s heaviest reliances has been his snappy title-writer, H. M. Walker.

Sennett’s screen Polliwog Ziegfelding it along the celluloid white way, but we’ve been looking vainly all year long for such a satire, for instance, as Mack’s own "Villa of the Movies."

Directors

The problem of directors, and their responsibility or lack of it in placing ultimate responsibility for blame on any studio’s output, is too big a question to receive more than the barest mention here.

Personally, I think that Cecil DeMille has in the past year been unfortunate in his choice of personal material, and that Tom Ince will never return to his prime glory until he once more takes a hand at directing himself. The same is true of Sennett, the most successful comedy director who ever walked on a set.

Sidney Drew, now back on the stage, was successful director of his own pieces, and it is to be hoped that his absence is only temporary.

Ince’s situation is complicated by the collapse of his scenario department. Once the finest source of original material in filmland, it is now a factory of mediocre scripts. The superhumanly industrious Gardner Sullivan appears to be written out; the hand that penned that masterpiece, "The Cup of Life," has for a year ground out the most trivial banalities.

Current Releases

Much was expected of Mr. Griffith’s first Artcraft, "The Great Love." Although replete with the little intimacies and touches of human life which he alone knows how to give such a story the piece was, on the whole a mediocre effort—not all of which is to be charged to Mr. Griffith, however, for he had a British script subject with many Americanized as actual people and places, and these were not the easiest thing in the world to fit into a fiction without jarring its sense of proportion. Robert Harron, Lilian Gish and others of the familiar Griffith crew passed over the canvas. Henry Walthall...
The Shadow Stage
(Concluded)
returned to his old master's direction, playing a rather unconvincing heavy.
Other Paramount-Aircraft pictures include an interesting Cecil De Mille produc-
tion, "Till I Come Back to You"; "In Pursuit of Polly," with Billie Burke, and
Endicott Bennett in "The Marriage Ring," John Barrymore, badly lighted and made
up to look 158, cavorts familiarly through Willie Collier's old piece, "On the Quiet,"
changed somewhat to suit the material restrictions of war times. "Heart of the
Wilds," with Elsie Ferguson, is a strange make-over of Edgar Selwyn's "Pierre of
the Plains," done into a woman star play in which the quaint original centerpiece
Pierre, is quite submerged. "The Hun
Within," an output of the Griffith studio
—the year's first Griffith "supervise"—
is a stirring melodrama.
Metro's heaviest offering for the month
is a dramatization of Edith Wharton's
gloomy and powerful story, "The House
of Mirth," rather well handled considering
the difficulties of popularizing such a
subject. Metro has given it a splendid
cast and careful staging. However, other
offerings step right along. There is Ethel
Barrymore in a very fair screen version of
"Our Mrs. McChesney"; Viola Dana in
"Flower of the Dusk," a play to which
she is charmingly suited, and Bert Lytell
in "Boston's Blackie's Little Pal." "In
Judgment Of," however, is below par.
"Her Only Way," Norma Talmadge's
Select offering, is enjoyable only in that
it reveals Miss Talmadge's extraordinary
dramatic powers. Her scene outside the
window of her own house, before the murder,
is without any physical action—and
absolutely thrilling. The production is
excellent; the story, a very trite mat-
ter. Clara Kimball Young, in "The Savage
Woman," visualizes a French novel.
World's best picture this month is "Ins-
side the Lines," a very realistic story of
the British secret service. If there were
space, much might be offered in criticism
of scenario and general treatment, but in
a sentence it may be said that as a whole
it is pleasing entertainment.
 Vitagraph's programme includes two ve-
hICLES for Harry Moeve: "All Man," re-
viewed at length last month, and "The
Green God," Gladys Leslie is to be
seen in "Wild Primrose." Hedda Nova
in "The Changing Woman," and Corinne
Griffith in "The Clutch of Circumstance."
Tom Moore's first star picture, "Just
for Tonight," heads the Goldwyn pro-
gramme. Mae Marsh is to be seen in
"Money Mad," Mabel Normand in
"Peck's Bad Girl," and Geraldine Farrar
in "The Turn of the Wheel."
Pathé puts forth "The Ghost of the
Rancho," a comedy-melodrama of Mexico,
starring Bryant Washburn: "Winning
Grandma," a mild vehicle for Baby Os-
borne, and Elaine Hammerstein, in "Her
Man."
Blue Bird vouchsafes "Fires of Youth,"
with Ruth Clifford, and "The Love
Swindle," with Edith Roberts.
Triangle's releases include "Alias Mary
Brown," with Pauline Starke; "The Ghost
Flower," with Alma Rubens; "Daughter
Angels," with Miss Starke; and "Wild
Life," with William Desmond. A
wretched vehicle for Desmond.

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An Iron Man in a Velvet Manner

(Continued from page 85)

standing. One of the gentlemen gallantly shied a huge cork at the old lady, tapping her quite forcibly in the eye. She began to weep and curse incidentally.

"I say—" began O'Brien, stepping in.

"You say not'd!" returned the individual whose arm he held. "On your way! On your way!"

'Very well,' returned O'Brien, with a gentle smile, "but first—"

Seeing the instance by the collar he dragged them—350 pounds of meat—to the curb, whirled them about until they faced each other, and then, working his own arms like powerful steel cranes, banged, bumped, slammed and crashed thoseotation commoners together until each one's nose bled the other's face, and their hair and raiment had much disorder in common. With a final shove he sent them, scrambling and tumbling, to the other sidewalk. Then he finished his sentence.

"—let me help you to be on yours."

He had found the iron man in the velvet manner.

He inspected his now-grimy hands.

"Dammed dusty brutes!" he exclaimed.

"I wonder, do they ever brush their clothes?"

He drew a handkerchief from his pocket, and wiped his hands on it. A faint scent of licor floated on the air. Somehow, lilacs have never suggested anything feminine to me since that night.

At the end of that year I went West, and when I next saw Eugene O'Brien he was a thousand miles away. That is to say, I saw him in a photoplay.

He made his screen debut with Mary Pickford, in "Poor Little Peppina," and he also played for World, and as leading man for Clara Kimball Young, Olga Petrova and Edna Mayo before entering the Norma Talmadge affiliation which, in a year, has become one of the most renowned teams in motion pictures. Now, he is about to become an individual star.

O'Brien still lives in New York, but he has moved over to The Royalton, a great mid-town apartment-house for men only, adjoining the Hippodrome property. His few books have become a veritable library, which lines three of the walls of his living-room from floor to ceiling. A deep fireplace fills half the other wall, and in the shadowy end of the rather long room there is a grand piano loaded with music. It is not reserved for jazz tunes at an occasional party; its owner does rather well with syncopation, but he also loves Puccini and Grieg and Chopin.

He has become pretty well versed in art, in these four years. An Italian sculptor of New York has just completed a marbel of him, and he knows modern painting as do few except the critics.

When I visited him we renewed old acquaintance, talked art and books a little, and then I asked him if he had been to any particularly enjoyable places lately.

"Yes," he answered; "this morning."

The shower-room in the gymnasium I fre
An Iron Man in a Velvet Manner
(Concluded)

quent. After an hour's work with the gloves, or on the floor, if there's anything in the world more enjoyable than a long, sure time that seeks you until you think you have deep-sea ancestry, I'd like to know what it is!

In Norma Talmadge he declares he has found the fairest, squarest player he ever troupied with. "A really great actress without any small-time actresses," he calls her, "always on the high road, always thankful for suggestion, always helping other people, never hogging the camera."

Beginning with "Poppy," he has played a role after role with Miss Talmadge, including the broadest sort of character-part in "De-Luxe Annie." He has no particular acting creed, or favorite assumed character. His only determination is this: "Whatever sort of man I'm to play, I create him as I think that man would be in real life.

He is not married. Says he has been too busy to think of marriage. His only family is his widowed mother, who spends most of each year in the West.

Just a few weeks over the age-line of the first draft, he is now placing his investments and savings at his mother's disposal, so that if he is called on the second, "no-volunteer" conscription he will make no dependency claim.

"I'm making no real plans until after the war," he says; "but if—if I'm still going, I want to work both on the stage and before the camera."

Meanwhile, with the consent of his own movie managers, he will appear this autumn in New York City, only, in a legitimate comedy under the management of Charles Dillingham.

One of the most lovable of all screen players is our friend George Fawcett, than whom there is no finer actor on the American stage or screen. Did you see him in "Hearts of the World" ? That he is a poet as well as an actor is established by the following which appeared recently in the All-Story Weekly:

I REMEMBER
By George Fawcett

I REMEMBER the thumbed book
And the whittled desk,
The teacher who awed me,
Whom yet I adored.

I remember the bobbing cork
In the hole by that seat;
Where the river eddied.
The dog rigid in his track,
And the whirr of the duck
While I hid in the sedge.
I remember a boyish triumph,
And a laugh?
That did not last long.
And I am thinking,
Sorely thinking,
That I was a dama fool
To grow up.

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Are YOU Fit to become a FATHER?

UNLESS you are, you cannot commit a crime worse than to marry some happy, healthy, pure young girl, and make her the mother of children who will be a grief to herself and a怎样reach to you as long as you live.

Are you strong, vigorous, healthy, with good red blood in your veins and an abounding vitality, that will impart to your children the same qualities when you bring them into the world?

Or are you weak, thin, stoop-shouldered, with your blood like water, or poisoned by constipation; dyspeptic, bilious; eating poorly and sleeping poorly—just dragging yourself through your daily tasks, with no lift or pep or get-up-and-go in you? What ARE you, your children will be, only MORE so. There's no getting around it.

The Law of Heredity Can't Be Evaded

You can be the father of strong, sturdy, happy children, no matter what you are now; if you take hold of yourself and build yourself up into the kind of man you ought to be, the kind of man you want you to be and, above all—the kind of man your wife or the girl who is to be your wife, wants you to be and BELIEVES YOU TO BE NOW.

Don't Be Only Half a Man!

You never can get ahead; you never can be successful; you never can be happy or make your wife happy or have happy children, unless you WAKE UP and pull yourself out of the rut. Unless you build up your physical organism, strengthen your vital organs, clear the cobwebs out of your brain; FIT YOURSELF to live a whole man's life and do a whole man's work in the world.

If you have erred in the past and are suffering now, or fear the later consequences of those youthful indiscretions, get hold of yourself, BE A MAN; correct the conditions that will be fatal to your own happiness and the happiness of the girl you love if you should enter the state of matrimony while those conditions still exist.

NO MATTER WHAT CAUSED YOU TO LOSE YOUR MANHOOD; whether it was your own fault or circumstances you could not control, YOU CAN BE A MAN AGAIN and the father of happy, healthy, laughing children—and I CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO BECOME ONE.

Let Me Help You Become a REAL MAN

I can help you build yourself up; help you strengthen your nerves, heart, lungs, liver, stomach; help rid you of headaches, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. I can help you turn that thin, watery blood of yours into the rich, red blood of a fighting man fit to fight the battle of life under ANY circumstances and WIN IT.

Whatever handicap you may be laboring under, the result of weakness caused by early errors, I can help you correct it and without the use of powders, pills or potions of any kind. I can help you mentally and physically to become the kind of man you want to be; a man who will add to your children and YOU YOURSELF will be proud of—the kind of man who is a SUCCESS IN THE WORLD.

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Take hold of yourself in time, by sitting down and filling out the Free Consultation Coupon.

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The Photoplay League

(Concluded from page 76)

betterment of their city. They wished to have a series of benefits for their local Red Cross at his house, and they were willing to make this series one a week on the night on which he usually had the poorest attendance. They wished him as a public-spirited man to give to the Red Cross his profits or all returns above legitimate expense or his usual profit for one night for four consecutive weeks. This he was willing to do as his Monday night's performance seldom paid expenses.

Their next step was to approach every organized body of civic workers in the town and secure their cooperation. The ministers were consulted, and they approved. The schools were interested as the pictures were patriotic and educational (and yet full of romance and drama). Every club was interested, a community cooperative spirit was engendered, and as a result the house was sold out far in advance for every performance.

Mr. Exhibitor "sat up and took notice," as he afterwards described it. As a result, after the series for the benefit was over, he was glad to advertise Monday as community motion picture night at his theatre. Here was a wide awake live up-to-date exhibitor, in other words, a good business man. When organized effort showed him that as a good business policy, better pictures paid, he grabbed at the opportunity, held fast, and while the Red Cross benefit is now a matter of history, better films, good pictures and community chosen pictures are now and always will be the rule while he owns the theatre.

These women, too, and the capable men who assisted them, deserve a great deal of credit for the admirable way in which they handled the situation. They asked for something and they got it. Why? Because they deserved it, because they were sincere, loyal enthusiastic, because they had an estimated plan and adhered to it, because they were alert and could not be diverted from it, because they were patriotic all-American, democratic, citizens and were doing four things which made the movement in their city a master stroke.

First they established a better film night in their community; second, they engendered community spirit; third, they gave a Red Cross benefit, and fourth, they furthered patriotic education in their city.

Who was the facetious person at the outset who said, "It can't be done?" He must have disappeared into oblivion for it has been done, and it will be done again and again until these great United States shall resound with the cry of good wholesome clean pictures, and public opinion shall set her seal and say to the manufacturers, "At last we have shown you what kind of pictures pay. We are with you."

When Everyone Stood Up

LET everyone who will donate a quarter for the Red Cross please stand," requested a screen star during the campaign last summer. Then he whispered to the orchestra leader to play "The Star Spangled Banner."
Plays and Players

(Concluded from page 94)

ACTUATED very probably by motives of revenge, several of our v. b. (very best) actors have turned directors. Howard Hickman started it, by directing his wife, Bessie Barriscale—but then that is another story. At any rate, Charles Gunn, of Paralta, is serving an apprenticeship as a director's assistant, with the intention of working up; James Cruze, of Lasky, trundles a megaphone instead of a make-up box; and G. Butler Clonbeagh, of the same company—you remember how perfectly hateful he was in the DeMille uplift dramas—has reformed, with the assistance of a competent cameraman. As if the war wasn't enough, and now the directing craze—Wallie Reid says he wants to be a director!

IT wasn't so very long ago that the name of Niles Weich, softly spoken, conveyed little to our minds. A flutter in a feminine heart or two, and—poof!—echo didn't even answer. But Weich was a determined young actor, and he made up his mind to explode our theory. He acted indubitably, advertised, and—landed a four-year contract with the public Paramount company. With his wife, Dell Boone, Niles journeyed to Hollywood, where at the Lasky studios he will work—not, mind you, as a leading man—but as a featured lead. Thus endeth Chapter One in the Life of a Deserving Young Man.

A PORTION of the public began clamoring for Bill Hart to change his characterization from the Western roles and do something new. And, just because Bill wants to please folks, he chose "Shark Monroe." The sea was something entirely new to Bill, and, when he got off into the Pacific on an Alaskan-bound vessel, to take the scenes, he discovered that he is much more of a land-lubber than a bronco. E. H. Allen, his manager, found him looking very dejected on the deck the first afternoon out, and asked him what was the trouble.

"I can't do this stuff," Bill answered hopefully. "I'm not a sailor.

"Don't worry, old man," consol ed Allen. "You'll get on it. You can't keep a good man down, you know.

"It's not a good man I'm worrying about keeping down," retorted Bill. "It's a good dinner."

MADAME OLGA PETROVA, upon her return from a tour of the country in the interests of the War Savings campaign, retired to her estate at Great Neck, L. I., there to meditate, make poetry and—a resolution. Soon came an announcement. "I am about to leave the screen for the stage," said Madame. "The High Altar," a play of her own building, will serve as Petrova's vehicle for her footlight come-back next season.

ANTHONY PAUL KELLY has turned dramatist as well as scenario-writer. His latest play, now in production on Broadway, is a drama of the war called "Three Faces East."

THE announcement that Jewel Carmen has signed a contract to appear for a long-term period under the management of Frank Keeney, is likely to be followed by further announcement of a battle in the courts. Some time ago an agreement was entered into whereby Miss Carmen was to appear under the Keeney auspices. William Fox, who made Jewel Carmen a star, put his foot down, declaring she was bound to him under a written contract. But on July 13, Miss Carmen attained her twenty-first year. News of this reached Mr. Keeney, who lost no time in signing a contract for her services. He says he is legally entitled to Miss Carmen's services on the ground that a contract signed by her after maturity is absolutely binding against any contract she may have signed when under age.

THE art of camouflage was resorted to in taking a scene for "Young America," at the Essanay studios in Chicago. Jasper, the pet dog of Charles Frohman Everett, the leading boy character of the Billy B. Van story, refused to chase chickens. He was brought up among chickens and carefully trained from puppyhood not to molest them. When he was ordered to do this in the play, he positively refused. It was necessary to get another dog to duplicate scenes and this was found in a mongrel of the same size and type, it did not have the correct spotting. The double was turned over to the scenic artist, who quickly remedied the deficiencies. The double fortunately proved adept in the art of chicken chasing.

ANNA MAE WALTHALL, sister of Henry B., plays opposite Harry Carey in his new picture, "The Man Who Wouldn't Shoot."

TRIANGLE has added to its forces two actors from the stage—Harry Mestayer, of the legit., and Wellington Cross, of the varieties.

"BUSTER" KEATON, fellow-comedian and best friend of Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle, is off for France. Buster departed for Camp Kearney, Cal., after completing "The Cook," with the Arbuckle forces. Before he was out of quarantine, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Infantry received orders and the comedian asked to be allowed to go along. And now he's on his way.

ANOTHER case has been entered in the director-versus-star question. Donald Crisp seems to think he is the protomartyr. One day while the Lasky director was supervising a scene from a high platform, he came too close to the edge and slipped and fell, sustaining a sprain. The story was printed in every paper in Los Angeles carried a story of the accident, with Fred Stone, Crisp's star, as the hero! The director said he would have been only too glad to direct Stone to fall off the platform for him, but as he never volunteered and Crisp had to do it himself, he feels that he should have had some of the credit.

A Close-Up

The mirror that magnifies is most merciless to defects of the complexion. It gives you a "close up" of every fleck and flaw. But the woman who uses D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream has nothing to fear from the most merciless of all mirrors. In the light of the most glaring white light her complexion is soft, clear and beautiful.

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The Midnight Trail
(Concluded from page 62)

Bige stood glaring at her, his hands working in violent clutching. He wanted to choke her. Shooting would be too fast. He wanted to feel the life going out of her under his insatiate fingers. His white face was lifted proudly to Heaven.

There was a hush in the street.

Nita dodged the lunging dive of Rivers for the hundredth time and threw herself out the window onto the roof of the dance hall porch, rolling and dropping to the street.

Rivers, gun in hand, stood biding his time at the window.

The girl ran to meet the approaching horsemanship.

Rivers raised his revolver, and deliberately took aim.

The gun roared and reverberated in the startled town and Nita fell crumpled up at the feet of John Lynch's horse.

Every man in that grim procession looked up and fell into the leering face of Bige Rivers.

In spite of his cruel, evil countenance everyone man recognized in him John Lynch's double.

El Monte justice, swift in its wrongs, was equally swift in its righting of wrong.

A hundred men followed the sheriff to the stairs of the dance hall loft.

But John Lynch, till that moment Fate's pawn, became Fate's instrument. Unarmed, he swung swiftly up the porch and in through the window to Rivers' retreat.

Rivers, busily barricading the door, turned. He cringed before the coldly blazing eyes of John Lynch, so desperately determined. Lynch stepped forward, twisted the revolver from Rivers' hand and pointed it to the outlaw's heart.

A revolver roared in the little room again—and Bige Rivers had paid in full.

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Educational Films
(Continued from page 55)

"Copper Mining" and "Coal Mining in Southern Illinois," issued by the Atlas Educational Film company of Chicago and starring N "Safety Methods in Coal Mining" produced under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh.

The most notable of public safety films is "Careless America," released by Universal and produced under the direction of H. S. Freestone of the same H. S. Freestone Educational Company, whose idea it is. This motion picture has been endorsed by the secretary of state of every state in the Union and carries the official sanction of over 7,000 chiefs of police. Nearly two million persons saw it in greater New York when it was first shown on the screen.

In addition to being released through regular exhibitors "Careless America" is scheduled for private showings throughout the country at chamber of commerce meetings, Rotary Clubs and gatherings of similar organizations. It is given free to the exhibitors with photos, slides, and plans.

So essential have motion pictures become in public safety work that the street railway companies of many of America's largest cities including Chicago, Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh, have produced films under their own auspices and at their own expense to teach the costly toll of carelessness.

In Newark, New Jersey, the Public Service Railway company has four public safety films which are constantly exhibited to its employees and at public gatherings.

One of the first of the street railways to utilize safety films was the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company which produced "The Price of Thoughtlessness" and "The Cost of Carelessness." These had a wide circulation in the public schools of Brooklyn.
Educational Films

(Concluded)

lyn where the company sponsored an extensive and far-reaching Safety First campaign through the formation of Careful Clubs for boys and girls of the public schools.

Indianapolis has had two public safety films which bear the stamp of the National Motion Pictures company of Indianapolis.

In the field of fire prevention the screen has taught many valuable lessons. The New York fire department produced “The Locked Door” and there have been several others visualizing the way in which thoughtlessness has been responsible for much loss of life and property through fire.

One of the widest spheres of usefulness of the motion picture as a teacher of public safety has been through the American Museum of Safety. The Museum has a complete index of films prepared by various concerns in accident prevention work. The list is given free to members upon request and the Museum also co-operates, when requested to do so, in securing the loan or rental of such films.

A resolution passed not long ago by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New York gave the Museum permission to use the arsenal in Central Park. It is planned to have a large motion picture projection room in the arsenal for the exhibition of safety films.

All of the films mentioned in the preceding paragraphs also have a wide circulation through meetings of the National Safety Council which are held regularly throughout the country. The council is comprised of 5,000 members, who employ more than six million workmen. It has an income of $125,000 a year, all of which is expended in educating employer and workman in the simplest methods of preventing accidents.

Educational Film Notes

Rev. Walter Shlaraetzki, of the Congregational Church, Bowen, Ill., has installed a stereopticon and will give lectures regularly in the church auditorium.

* * *

A moving picture projector has now become part of the permanent equipment of the Forrestville School, Chicago, which portrays educational and a selected program of entertainment pictures.

* * *

Christ Church, Springfield, Illinois, has been showing moving pictures for some time in its church auditorium. The church formerly maintained a Saturday morning show for juveniles, charging five cents admission.

* * *

In Rushville, Indiana, the public work their projecting machine overtime, thanks to the cooperation of the Indiana State University, who supply them with a great portion of their films gratis. The manner of presenting the features is to first run them off and then assist the children later in gathering further data. After that, each child is instructed to write out a composition on the picture as it impressed them.

Back in the seventies, when hoopskirts were the vogue, the woman of discrimination and taste used Freeman’s Face Powder.

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G. P. 388.
The Turn of the Wheel

(Concluded from page 52)

Wally was still defiant, but Bertha, realizing she was at the mercy of Rosalie, who undoubtedly told her husband everything, saw the only course was to confess. She flung herself at Rosalie's feet and sobbed out the story, while Wally stood by with a snare at the weakness of his victim.

Carrie, Maxfield Grey's wife, was a "good fellow," according to Bertha's stammered story. Grey divorced her because of her questionable gaities, and she took the apartment in which they were now gathered. Here she entertained, in her own way, and here Wally and Bertha met. Maxfield discovered these meetings and warned Carrie that they must not continue, but she only laughed at him, and told him that since they were divorced he had no right to dictate.

One day Frank and Maxfield that Bertha was going for a visit of several weeks with relatives in Ohio. This aroused Maxfield's suspicions, and that night he looked for his brother's wife at Carrie's apartment. He found a hilarious quartette, Carrie, a new sweetheart of hers, Wally and his old flame, Carrie's "sister," and did not like the aspect of the situation, and made a hurried exit by the fire escape. Grey strode over to Wally, jerked him to his feet, and with a blow sent him to the floor. Wally, instinc with rage and in his half intoxicated condition not stopping to think, drew a gun and started to scramble to his feet. Grey sprang upon him.

In their struggle the gun went off, and Carrie fell, killed instantly with a bullet through her heart. Grey released Wally and hurried to her side. Wally seized the opportunity to follow the other man down the fire escape, Grey, discovering that Carrie was dead, turned to Bertha.

"If no one but you and your lover were concerned," he said, "I would go straight to the police. But if you will promise me never to see that man again, I will get you out of here, to save Frank unhappiness."

Bertha promised, snatched up a heavy veil, and Grey led her out of the apartment. No one saw them but the hall boy. He recognized Grey, and when the body was discovered, informed the police. But he could not tell who his woman companion was. Grey fled to Europe. The rest Rosalie knew.

He has held his tongue to keep my name out of it," Bertha moaned. "It was for Frank's sake. Oh, Rosalie, don't let the police take me!"

I am going to take you home, and you are going to tell your husband the truth," Rosalie replied, and they prepared to go, while the detectives led Wally away.

Frank was waiting for his wife, worried that she should be out so late, alone. When he heard her grave faces of the two women, he looked at them questioningly.

"Tell him," Rosalie said, gently removing Bertha's clinging hands, and going out into the night, to be alone with her happiness.

And had it not been that the confession of his wife's indiscretion at the same time removed the accusation against the brother who was scarcely less dear than she herself, Frank might not have been so quick to forgive.

The facts were placed before the district attorney. He offered to prosecute Wally for assault with intent to kill Grey, if Maxfield would assist in the prosecution, but Maxfield, after consulting Rosalie, discovered that he had pressing business in Europe, so the authorities contented themselves with informing the fascinating Mr. Gage that he would be set free on condition that he left the city and never returned. He agreed, and vanished.

And the first time Maxfield and Rosalie were alone, he asked her:

"Do you remember that day I was arrested, and Rosalie said"

"I never forget it," she replied.

"Do you recall that I was just about to say something when the officers intruded?"

"I do remember you were rather serious that day. Can you recollect what you were saying?"

"I certainly can. I have been thinking it ever since. It is just this—I love you."

And Rosalie received the belated news as you might expect.

The Turn of the Wheel

(Concluded from page 52)

and I'm going to get my fun out of it by doing everything myself. Everything. Plowing and everything. That is, everything but the house-work. I'll take care of the horses, milk the other cow down a new cylinder in the gas tractor, but I won't wash dishes for hired men that drink out of their saucers and swallow their knives!"

"Going to get married?" I asked speculatively.

"Only fools ever say 'yes' or 'no' to that question," returned the secrect of Riverside Drive. "I'll say this: marriage may be a pastime for men, but for a woman it's always a business if she makes a success of it. And nobody can have two businesses, or professions—or whatever you wish to call it. I have never wished to marry. I don't wish to marry now. But if I ever do, I'll quit acting, for as I see it, I couldn't be an actress and a reliable wife at the same time. When I'm working I'm thinking of Pauline Frederick—though she admits she doesn't like the majority of Pauline's scenarios (neither do I)—and for the horror—"

"I don't know her at all, and some people have told me that personally she's very nice, but in the roles she plays I think Theda Bara is the last word in unreality and awfulness!"

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Box 42, Delight, Arkansas.

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MRS. CORDELL GILBERT
Box 42, Delight, Arkansas.

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STUDIO DIRECTORY

For the convenience of our readers who may desire the addresses of film companies we give the principal ones below. The first is the business office; (2) indicates a studio; in some cases both are at one address.

AMERICAN FILM MFG. CO., 4237 Broadway, Chicago, Santa Barbara, Cal. (2).

ARTCRAFT PRINTING CORP., 455 Fifth Avenue, New York City; 515 W. 52nd St., New York City (2); Fort Lee, N. J. (2); Hollywood, Cal. (2).

BALBOA AMUSEMENT PRODUCING CO., Long Beach, Cal. (2).

BRENTON, HERSHEY, PROD., 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Hudson Heights, N. J. (2).

CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS, La Brea and De Longpre, Hollywood, Calif.

CHRISTIE FILM CORP., Sunset Blvd. and Gower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ESSANAY FILM MFG. CO., 1333 Arden St., Chicago, (2).

FAIRBANKS PICTURES CORP., 5230 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM CO., 455 Fifth Ave., New York City; 128 W. 50th St., New York City (2).

FOX FILM CORP., 123 W. 46th St., New York City: 1461 Western Ave., Los Angeles (2); Fort Lee, N. J. (2).

GAUMONT, Flushing, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.

GOLDWYN FILM CORP., 16 E. 42nd St., New York City; Ft. Lee, N. J. (2).

TIOLES INCE STUDIO, Culver City, Calif.

KLEINE, EUGENE, 164 N. State St., Chicago.

LARKY FEATURE PLAY CO., 485 Fifth Ave., New York City; 6284 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Calif. (2).

METRO PICTURES CORP., 1476 Broadway, New York City; 2 W. 36th St., New York City 102; 1025 Emlan Way, Los Angeles, Cal.

MOROSCO PHOTOPLAY CO., 222 W. 42nd St., New York City; 261 Melrose Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. (2).

MUTUAL FILM CORP., Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

PARALTA PLAY INC., 729 Seventh Ave., New York City; 5300 Melbourne Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (2).

PAPYREX EXCHANGE, Inc., 25 W. 45th St., New York City

ANTRIA FILM CORP., 1 Congress St., Jersey City, N. J. (2); HOLLIN FILM CO., 667 California Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. (2); PARALTA STUDIO, 5300 Melbourne Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. (2).

PETROVA PICTURE COMPANY, 230 W. 38th St., N. Y. C.

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TALMIDGE, NORMA, 729 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C; 315 East 45th St., N. Y. C. (2).

TALMIDGE, COLCHESTER, 1497 Broadway, New York City;

Culver City, Cal. (2).

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO., 1696 Broadway, New York City; Universal City, Cal.; Culverville, N. J. (2).


WHARTON, INC., Blau, N. Y.

WORLD FILM CORP., 130 W. 46th St., New York City; Fort Lee, N. J. (2).
ADELINE, PORTLAND.—Will Vernon Steele ever appear again on the screen? Just a moment while we gaze into our crystal ball. Ah— the answer is no! In fact, we hear that Vernon is scheduled to play with Madame Petrova in her picturization of "Painace Sparhawk," and with Anita Stewart in Vitagraph's "The Mind-the-Point Girl." Those were Beatriz Michelen who played in "Salomy Jane" and "Mignon." Write soon again.

V. O., MINNEAPOLIS.—Comments from our readers, on the current releases, are always interesting. Here's yours: “Saw Norma Talmadge in ‘Her Only Way,’ and have decided that you can’t go wrong with Norma. She’s a nice girl, a real star. Also saw ‘The Lilac Time’—very good actor plays the Dax. Wasn’t Miss Michelen who played in "Salomy Jane" and "Mignon." Write soon again.

P. M. G., TEXAS.—So you have appeared in pictures in your own home town and they tell you you look like Theda Bara and you truly hope that eventually you will want to play Ethel Barrymore is and if it’s true Marguerite Clark married a soldier. We’ll tell you; Mrs. Col. is thirty-nine. Miss Clark is now Mrs. F. Palmershi Williams; her husband is a Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

E. M. S., LOS ANGELES.—We don’t quite get you. Presume you were ragging, but you couldn’t get a laugh out of us that way. However, our secretary read your letter and said it appealed to her sense of humor. Next time you write we are sure you will identify with who we are and how we feel. Kenneth Harlan is at Camp Kearney, Cal., at present. Pronounce Nazimova with the accent on the second syllable.

DOROTHY DEAN, DULUTH.—That sounds like an alias. But we enjoyed your letter mightily—and join you in hoping that there are no unanswerable letters. You ask the age of Mary Miles Minter and add: “Now don’t tell me she is sixteen for I know she’s not.” Very well. Matt Moore plays with Blanche Sweet and Jean Lohr. I have to say that I am not working at present, and we don’t know when he’ll be seen on the screens again. Francis and the former Mrs. Bushman have five children. Beverly Bayne is now Mrs. F. X. B.

C. D., SACTO, CAL.—The Answer Man always has enough to do, thank you. Mary Miles Minter, we believe, employs a secretary whose name is Charlotte Whitney. It is Miss Whitney’s business to answer Mary’s mail just as it is our business to answer yours. You ask the age of Mary Miles Minter and add: “Now don’t tell me she is sixteen for I know she’s not.” Very well. Matt Moore plays with Blanche Sweet and Jean Lohr. I have to say that I am not working at present, and we don’t know when he’ll be seen on the screens again. Francis and the former Mrs. Bushman have five children. Beverly Bayne is now Mrs. F. X. B.

DAISY, JENNINGS, OKLA.—Ella Hall is married to Emory Johnson; Viola Dana is Mr. John Collins, and Mae Murray was married to Jack O’Brien until the courts gave her a decree of divorce recently. Mae Murray has appeared in Universals’ "The Bride’s Awaking" and "Her Body in Bond." Mae Murray’s "U" has expired. June Caprice’s last for Fox was "Little Miss Innocence." Violet Merserouc isn’t married, and she’s noncommittal as to her age. So are Besie Love, May Allison, and Esther Ralston. If we presumed to guess at their ages and guessed right we would be no gentleman. Viola Dana is twenty; June Caprice, nineteen; Lilie Lee, fifteen. Marguerite Clark and Jules Raucourt in "Prunella." E. K. Lincoln and Barbara Castleton in "For the Freedom of the World." Miss Castleon is with World now; E. K. Lincoln with Leonce Perret. Write again and often.

E. H. and E. G., CLEVELAND.—Write to Norma Talmadge care Select in N. Y. As Eugene O’Brien may be back on the stage by the time you read this, you had better address him at the Hotel Royalton, N. Y. He has done three more pictures with Miss Talmadge. "The Yellow Peril." I think both stars will send you their photographs.

SHIOT HOUDA, TOKYO-FU, JAPAN.—Charles Chaplin may be addressed at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, L. A., Calif. His latest picture is called "shoulder Arms!" It is more difficult to make people laugh than weep, and it is harder. Yes, we saw "Flower of the Dusk," and liked it very much. We have already written that we were convinced that the public doesn’t want so much gloom in their picture entertainment at present. At the final tearful fade-out, a Jackie behind us grumbled: "Give us something funny." And it’s only fair.

ALLEN E., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mildred Harris is seventeen. She is not married. Sometime ago there was a rumor that she was engaged to Charlie Chaplin, but it has been denied. So there’s a chance for you.

A. C., RAROBI, WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Edith Reeves opposite Howard Hickman in "Moral Fabric" in the character of Amy Winthrop. Louise Brownell and Frank Mills were in the supporting cast. Yes, I too was disappointed in Niagara Falls. You know every American bride goes there on her honeymoon; and it is one of the earliest disappointments in American married life.

CURIOS, SEATTLE.—This is the best we can do for you: Alma Rubens is five feet seventy inches tall. We can’t tell you how tall the others are; and your guess is as good as ours.

J. B. N., LOS ANGELES.—Marjorie Daw was born in Harrison, Minn., and the color of her hair is brown. She is six feet tall, and made her first screen appearance for Universal. When she went to Lasky she attracted the attention of producer Henry Lehrman, who protégéed her, and when with him she appeared in "Join the Woman." Lately Marjorie has been seen as Douglas Fairbanks’ leading woman. Perhaps you mean Bud Post, who took the part of "Vita-Lrix" or Charles Ogle, who played Yuba Bill. Be more specific next time, please.

VIRGINIA, ATLANTA.—Why, no—Madge Evans hasn’t taken a stage name. Haven’t you seen her in World pictures lately? She’s playing right along, starring in some pictures and featured in others.

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Questions and Answers

(Continued)

TONY S.—Was Roscoe Arbuckle always a movie star, or did he once work for a living? No. Roscoe has always been an actor. Afraid we can't help you to find an actor who "wants to get back to what is clean and hoover-ish." But we wish you luck. Hashimura Togo. Roscoe doesn't give his weight, which would lead one to believe that Roscoe doesn't really weigh so much as we think he does. It's the same psychological reason that causes an actress to keep her age a secret.

G. M. C., PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—You think Photoplay is the very best publication printed, and you wouldn't miss it for anything. No—some of the very best ideas have been expressed by unworthy people, with little or no sincerity. And much of it was often accidental. William Hart was born in Newburgh, N. Y. He is not married—yet. He lives in Los Angeles. We want you to write again soon.

H. S., SEATTLE.—Sorry, but one of your questions is against the rules, and the other is answered. You don't like to see Madge Kennedy in grotesque make-up such as she wore in "The Service Star?" But one cannot be pretty and beautiful at the same time. You're right if you prefer the beautiful, especially on the screen. Most expressed emotions are ugly—sorrow, with tears; thought, with furrows; laughter—have you noticed how many women are beautiful when they laugh?

E. M. A., RENSSELAER, N. Y.—You say, in a western town, there is a sign on the piano—"Don't shoot the pianist; he is doing his best." The pianist at our suburban theater loves to play "Hearts and Flowers" for the wedding of the old couple. The ancient tune from tin-pan alley when the heroine weeps at the bedside of her dying father. You want a story about Jack Mower, Margarita Fisher's leading man. Mower was born in Honolulu in 1850. He was champion swimmer on the Pacific Coast for four years. Address—American studios, Santa Barbara—will reach him.

WINNIE, WOODHAVEN, L. I.—Don't see why all girls are so anxious for the Answer Man to marry. Why, Winnie, I'd rather disappoint one girl for a while than disappoint one woman for life. Herbert Hayes in "Heart of the Sunset." Alice Brady in "The Ordeal of Rosetta." Write to one of the exchanges.

DOROTHY DORE.—Norma Talmadge is married to Joseph Schenck, her manager. Many pictures are peddled which makes them much too long; but did you know that in the earliest days of the theater a tragedy in twenty acts was not unusual? Glad the motion picture is a mile-a-minute art?

CATHERINE LOIS, MONTANA.—Why, Catherine, we're dreadfully sorry about that. But the liberal man must do what he chooses or custom stale. No, that's all mixed up—anyway—you'll get over it. Write to Kathlynn Williams at the Lasky studios in Hollywood; Vivian gives was with Selig last.

CHUMS, ST. LOUIS, MO.—von Hindenburg—who has been called, on the screens. "von Hindenburg" and "von Hindering Bug" admit that the Germans have been 'set back, but this is a fortunate war with which we must reckon." Quite right. Jack Pickford enlisted in the navy. You want pictures of Charles Ray? Douglas Fairbanks comes within the current draft rulings which includes men from eighteen to forty-five.

C. B., HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Dorothy Duke is not married now. She was married to Lew Cody. Write to her at the Thomas H. Ince studios. The greatest minds are often the simplest. It is said of George M. Cohan that when he is in the mood to talk to. Don't you see—he puts all his epigrams and aphorisms and subtle satire on paper.

Polly, Dora.—Enmore Johnson, the husband of Ella Hall, plays with Little Mary in "Johanna Enlist." M. Warren Kerrigan's new picture is called "A Burglar for a Night," for Paralta; he is now making pictures for his own company, newly formed. Clark Gable plays the lead. The Dolly Sisters appear as "The Million Dollar Dollies" on the screen. They are singing and dancing in "Oh, Look!" on the stage. One of them is married to Harry Fox. Blanche Sweet's new pictures are "The Hushed Hour" and "The Unpardonable Sin." Fairbanks' latest are "Bound in Morocco" and "He Comes Up Smiling."

C. W., ST. PAUL, MINN.—We have many correspondents from your city. Yes, we know that President Wilson is recognized in Boston; but then how can one expect one to know one in Boston without an introduction? Theda Bara is twenty- five. Mary Miles Minter is younger. The others don't give their ages. Norman Kerry was reported to be engaged to Constance Talmadge. "What is the proper form used in writing a film letter?" Is there any? So far as we know, that school is one good. You say you don't think you'll ever be able to thank us for answering your questions. Well, don't try.

PATTY ANN LEE, BUTTE, MONTANA.—Lucille Zintho has appeared in Lasky pictures; and, for Mabel Normand, Photoplay will have another contest: for some time, anyway. Discontent means progress; when you're satisfied with yourself you'll never get on. Glad Photoplay is your best friend, but not your only friend. It shouldn't be so hard for you to make friends as you say. Write us again.

B. C., GRASS VALLEY, CAL.—If I were a twin sister with auburn hair and hazel eyes and fifteen years, I wouldn't want to break into the movies. Think it over for a few years and then write me again. In romance, the man should have a sense of humor; the woman should lack one. It is the hardest thing in the world to make love to a woman with a sense of humor—she invariably laughs at one. Write to Herbert Rawlings, care J. Stuart Blackton, Blackton studios, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. C. C., MINNEAPOLIS.—Here's all we can tell you about Fritz Leiber. His stage career has been with People's Stock in Chicago and with such stars as Julia Marlowe, David Warfield, Petrova and Mantell. He has to foul-footed for Metro. He is "The Actor." "Cleopatra." He motors, Fritz does, and he plays golf. You may write to him and ask him such personal questions as "Are you married?" and "Are you of draft age?" at his home, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

LAWRENCE OSN, IDAHO.—Several readers have written in to get an answer to the Forte Reid quotes. "Twas this way: one answer, saying that Wally was in training at Camp Lewis, was written first; then after we heard that he was personality Wally at Camp Lewis, we wrote the other answer, saying he was still with Wally. A fair explanation to a fair question. Write again.

Every advertisement in PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
Questions and Answers (Continued)

"The Darlin' Vamp," Moorestown, N. J.—Vamps are not so good now. For a while a theater manager had only to advertise a vampire picture—so-called—to give his ticket-seller nervous prostration and the lobby of his theater every indication of prosperity. But the picture-public are beginning to discriminate. There was a portrait of Pauline Frederick on the cover for June, 1919. Unfortunately, we are all out of that issue of Photoplay. You like our fictionizations of screen stories. Thank you. Here are some of Carlyle Blackwell's pictures for World Films: "The Beautiful Mrs. Reynolds," "A Leap to Fame," "The Golden Wall," "His Royal Highness," "The Cabinet," "The Beloved Blackmailer," "The Good-for-nothing," "By Hook or Crook," "The Road to France," the fictionization of which appears in this issue of Photoplay. Some of his very old films were "Out in the Rain," "The Long Song," and "The Honor System." Anything else?

The Color, Miami, Okla.—That is Marguerite Clark's real name—or was, until she took another. Now it's Mrs. F. Palmerson Williams. Her late releases have been, "Out of a Clear Sky" and "Three Men and a Girl," both of which are a part of the "Willy Wong" series; "King Phillip" (Philipp Barr), Charles Richman; Miss Savata, Dorothy Kelly; Princess Julia, Arline Pretty; Joan, William Dunn; Prime Minister Simon, Joseph Kilgour; Count Kanon, De Jalta West.

Antoinette, Walsenburg, Colo.—You can just bet you don't own our club if it is a club. You're wrong—"Cleopatra" did not make Theda Bara famous; though it may have added to her long list of admirers—of which you are only one—"I simply adore Theda Bara," you say; "I just can't miss her." No one can, Antoinette. Write to her care Fox in New York. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1890, and her real name is Eudocia Goodman. There was an interview with Miss Bara in the May, 1917, issue of Photoplay. Irene Castle has short hair; and we believe Texas Guinan and Louise Glaum have, too. No trouble at all; write again.

Lillian K., Texas.—Fatty Arbuckle is making a pint in one of the Keystone comedies. Very likely you have seen her—she's a petite brunette with large dark eyes; and she has played in: "His Wife's Milklake," "Mickey," and in several pictures with her husband. Arbuckle's new one is called "The Cook." Al St. John, who plays with him, is his nephew. Helen Holmes was married to J. P. McGowan, her director; but they are now divorced. Antonio Moreno is not married.

A. Stern, Trenton, N. J.—Please be more specific. Do you mean you want to know if we have answered a query from "Margaret, Indianapolis"? If you really want to know about Earle Williams, we can tell you that he has signed a new contract with Vitaphone; that he is unmarried, thirty-eight years old, and is a native Californian.

Katherine H., Calumet, Mich.—Some day we are going to get real angry. We have repeatedly told you all, that we cannot give advice or instructions on how to enter the movies, but it doesn't seem to make any impression and you keep on asking the same. Again we say—that if there were any sure way of "breaking in," the Answer Man wouldn't have done so long since. (Seriously, folks, the Answer Man wouldn't be a movie actor for love or money.)
Hair on the Underarm

Remover with El-Rado

There is cleanliness and comfort in hair-free underarms.

An occasional use of El-Rado liquid is good for the skin.

El-Rado is a liquid — sanitary, colorless, easily applied and a perfect servant at your service. To use El-Rado is no more trouble than washing the skin, and brings a harmlessness unequalled by even the most coarsen later hair growth. El-Rado is a safe, agreeable, most "womanly" way to remove hair from the face, neck, underarms or similes.

Users of powdered hair removers will find an occasion use of El-Rado liquid is good for the skin.

Ask for "El-Rado" hair remover at any toilet goods counter. Two sizes, 5c and 1.00. Money back guarantee.

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This book contains over 300 illustrations in Physical Culture making a Face that will fit in your hand.

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PROF. A. BARR

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$2 50 a Month

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Write Today.

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Price-To-Introduce

To prove to you that our blue-white watch is a watch exactly resembles the finest genuine North American Cow, with same dazzling, rainbow-hued brilliancy with diamond-cut finish, we will send you at once a watch for 50c.

This watch has gold-filled band, gold-filled case, gold-filled parts and gold-filled hands; gold-filled case.

This watch is of the highest grade, with gold-filled parts and gold-filled hands; with the very best quality of wood and the very best parts.

This watch is strictly for the family man who wants the best for his wife.

Write Today.

Catalogue free. Agents Wanted.

NEW ENGLAND

(Exclusive Distributors of the Granville Mexican Diamond)

Questions and Answers

(Continued)

D. M. W., TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA—G. M. Anderson has been threatening to re- turn to the screen for some time now. He says his new picture will be called "Naked Hands." Mary Pickford's earlier pictures were "How Could You, Jean?" "Captain Kidd, Jr.," and her very latest is "Johanna Enlists," from Rupert Hughes' story. Tom Meighan played the leading role of the latter. Did you send you a quarter with your request for Miss Clark's picture? Yes, Anna Case is in the moving-picture show called "The Golden Hope" for Julian Steger. Please write again.

SUSSE and MARY KAN, HAMILTON, ON.—James Kirkwood with Mary in "The Eagle's Mate." Her hair is opposite site Susse Hayakawa in "The Typhoon." You say, "Sent for one of yours, Stars of the Photoplay," and am enjoying it. It is well worth twenty-five or fifty cents.

ESTHER, MINN.—Address Ann Pennington care Famous Players studio, N. Y.—her picture is still Pennington. Her hair is brown, her eyes dark. Mollie King—married—is twenty; she has reddish-brown hair and hazed eyes. She is singing and giving imitations in the Chicago Mid-night Revue. Anne Luther is twenty-three.

M. P. FAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mary Pickford is your favorite. And you want her picture on the cover? True that Mary Pickford is not working at the present time; she is taking a long vacation and considering offers from various film companies. We have never spoken about Mary's last film. After all, it's a state of mind, isn't it? Surely—write often.

ANNA BELLE, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.—Anna Belle, it simply is true that Carlyle Blackwell was married once but not now. Mrs. Blackwell, who was Ruth Hartman, divorced him. There are two children, we believe. Carlyle and his wife are living today in foreign lands. Mrs. Blackwell is thirty; Jack Pickford, nine years younger.

ADELE L., HOBOKEN.—Why do people so enjoy prying into pasts? If your favorite is older than she looks, you're disappointed. If they lie about their age, you distrust 'em; and if they look youthful and they are not, you aren't clever. But, since you ask it, here goes: Irving Cummings and Tom Moore are about thirty; Jack Pickford, nine years younger. Besse Harrison is about twenty-one, but we believe she is in her late twenties. Mabel Normand is about twenty-four; Alice Joyce is twenty-eight.

U. O. ME., A. N. SIE.—Not now, we don't. Address Alma Rubens care Triangle, Culver City; Anita Stewart, Vitagraph, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alice Brady, Select, N. Y.; Alice Keene, Capitol, N. Y.; and Lonnie Hedgel, Universal City; Mary McLaren, Universal City; Mary Miles Minter, American, Santa Barbara, Cal. Alice Lake and Herbert Rawlinson in "Come Through Here" have recovered from entirely recovered from her illness. See her in "The Mind-the-Paint Girl." You can just bet we want to hear from you again.

E. C., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Carter De Havens are not pictures at the present time, but have returned to the musical comedy stage. Better they than they're left in vaudeville. The only address we can give is Universal City, Cal.; send your letter there and it may be forwarded.

A. F., HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CAN.—Haven't a record of that. Eugene O'Brien isn't married.

KATHERINE S., NASHVILLE, TENN.—You liked "Prunella." So did we. Without exception it was the most beautifully handled picture of its kind we have ever seen. J. L. Raucourt. He was born in Brussels, Belgium, and educated in Brussels and Paris. He appeared in many well-known plays on the stage of the United States. Came to New York where he played at the Civic Theatre. His screen career has been with Famous Players, Empire-Mutual and Metro, and we are told he is going to "The Outcast." "Rose of the Alley," "Miss Pember." Raucourt has dark hair and brown eyes. You may address him 22 W. 72nd St., N. Y. Grace Cunard is not playing now. Eddie Polo is still with Universal. You don't like the old pictures re-issued under new names? Elmo Lincoln is twenty-nine.

R. A., CHICAGO.—The information you saw in Photoplay was entirely right. Theda Bara was born in Cincinnati. The Sahara desert is just a press-agent's dream; but you aren't the only one to be taken in by it. Mary McAlister is about eight years old. Mary Miles Minter never asked for a request for a photograph. The Fox studios in Hollywood have not been moved.

B. PATRICK.—Miriam Cooper was the "Friendless One" in Griffith's Sun Play; Lilian Gish, the "Woman Who Rocked the Cradle." Elmer Clifton played it "The Rhap- sode." Walter Long, the "Muskeeter of the Silver Screen"; Owen Moore was "Princess Atterla;" Alfred Paget was "Bel- shazzar." Visitors are not permitted in most of the studios. Here are the birth data: Mary Miles Minter, April 1, 1902; June Caprice, 1890; Mae Marsh, 1897; Mary Pickford, 1893; Wallace Reid, 1892; Harold Lockwood, 1887; Earle Foxe, 1888; and Jack Pickford, 1890. They don't give the day and month. The others won't tell us how old they are. We wish you suc- cess. Write again.

MRS. R. M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Alice Joyce is Mrs. Tom Moore in private life.

She lives in New York, and has a little daughter, Alice Mary Moore. Miss Joyce never appeared on the legitimate stage; she was a telephone operator and artist's model before entering the picture field.

A. K., BALTIMORE, Md.—Jane Lee and Virginia Lee Corbin are not the same, nor are they related. Both are kid stars for Fox; Jane is co-starred with her sister, and Virginia Lee Corbin is "grand." Virginia Lee Corbin is the golden-haired child who played in the Fox fairy-tales.

J. McC., AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Some of the stars answer their own mail; others employ secretaries. Madge Kennedy was a very successful actress in New York; she is now with Goldwyn and may be reached at the Fort Lee, N. J., studios. Maurine Adams and Grace George have often been offered roles in important pictures, but will never appear on the screen. Thanks for your good wishes; glad to hear from you at any time.

IRENA U., INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Alice Brady's address is given elsewhere in these columns; think she'll send you a picture. Please come again.
Questions and Answers (Concluded)

H. B., Ill.—Glad you like us; we like you, too. Address William Brady at The Play- house, 234 South Wabash Ave., Chicago. Your letter had to await its turn, we were awfully busy last month. It looks as though this month's mail was going to be a record breaker already.

SOLDIER, CAMP FREMONT, CAL.—Margaret Thompson in private life is Mrs. E. H. Allen. She may be addressed care Mr. Allen at the Thos. H. Ince studios in Hollywood. She's not playing now. Ask us some more questions; we're particularly pleased to receive those letters headed: "With the Colors."

"Teddie," LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Well, well—just when we were about to throw up our job, along comes letter from you that makes the skies all rosy and life again worth living. And we thought we weren't ever going to hear from you again! It is the privilege of kings and editors to use "we," but pretty soon it will just be the privilege of editors. They are the only real despoits, anyway. Believe that—and we'll tell you another. And still, you say, that doesn't explain why an Answer Man should use "we." Ah, we editors write for the masses, at least; we have a typewriter, an encyclopedia, and a waste-basket under us. Yes, we get you, Teddie. You say, "I may be small, but I've big ideas." And that you continue, is all you heard of that song—"and maybe that's enough." We are a cynic—we admit it. Thereby proving it beyond a doubt. "For a great many years the only thing was a thing, and the value of nothing." So you see we couldn't possibly appreciate letters like yours, written on grey paper, and interspersed with French phrases. There's a story about Robert Gordon in September Photoplay. If you can't find the information you want in that, write to us again; although we can't say you don't have parents alive. Address him care Lasky, Hollywood. Communicate with our Circulation Department, this address, about your subscription. Write again soon.

O. L., MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wallace Reid is twenty-six; Mrs. Reid, twenty-three. Some scenes from his new picture are, "The Firefly of France;" "Believe Me, Xanthippe;" and his very latest, "The Source." There's a Wallie, Jr., you know; he's about a year old now. Not a bit of trouble: Thank you.

M. R., MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—William Hart is forty-three. 'Tis rumored he's engaged to be married, but that isn't Bill's affair. Don't know. Stuart Holmes lately appeared in an Ivan picture, "When Men Betray," with Gail Kane and in a Bushman-Bayne Metro, Miss Money-bags.

A. K. H., CLARKESVILLE, W. Va.—We weren't at all flattered by your title of "Great." We happen to be; but the last name Bill denies it. Don't know. Stuart Holmes it's true, has been leading man for a great many screen stars; he is now playing opposite Geraldine Farrar, for Goldwyn.

K. R. HARRISON, Neb.—Earle Rodney opposes Enid Bennett. Of the players you mention, desiring to know their matrimonial status, Bessie Barriscale is married to Mr. and Mrs. Kiss Bennett. Anita Stewart married to Rudolph Cameron; Madge Kennedy to Harold Bolster, and Mariequita Clark is engaged to be married to Lieut. F. Palmer, Wisconsin. Bill is said to be engaged. William Desmond's wife was Lilian Lamson.

JASMINE, ST. LOUIS.—You are rather remarkably well informed. Newscrksky left from Petrograd last November. There was a house-to-house hunt for him; but it is believed he made his way to Christianity. It wasn't hard; he larded a dancer. Address Mabel Normand, Goldwyn, Fort Lee, N. J.

V. L. C., CHICAGO.—Dustin Farnum now has his own company; he is making "The Light of Western Stars," "The Wolf Breed" and other western pictures. Lamar Johnstone supported Tyrone Power in "The Blue, the Green and the White." Haven't heard of him since then. Haven't had any new dope for quite some time. Will let you know when we have news of them. Farnum and Coxen are married. Theatre censorship started in London in 1537, over a clerical play by Fielding.

A. M., CORONADO.—Enid Markley is playing in San Diego with the Virginia Brissac Stock Company. Anita Stewart has a country place at Bayshore, L. I. Write to those players if you must know what motor cars they ride in. We admit that Norma couldn't be more happy as she rode to the studio in a Ford instead of a Rolls-Royce. The picture puzzles have been discontinued, for the time being, at least. Jack Mower with Margarita Fischer. One can live down everything except a reputation—good or bad.

C. A., BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Write to Wallie Reid. He don't hang out for you think he pretty. Not if you want an answer. Francis X. Bushman is married to Beverly Bayne. The other players you mentioned are unmarried with the exception of Bertie Arbuckle whose wife is Minta Durfee, who used to play in Keystone comedies. Players are supposed to furnish their own wardrobes. You are one of the great movie fans in the world. Well, there are just as many to dispute that title as there are actors who think they are the greatest movie actors in the world. Men are great little imitators.

ELIZA JANE, GRAND FORKS, S. D.—Raymond McKee is in the army now. We give away good advice because we think we don't need it ourselves. When, as a matter of fact, we are not at all.


D. S., PLYMOUTH, Ind.—Don't you have anything better to do than grumble about the weather? Landsakes, child, ain't you got no optimism a-tall? We have to work till we drop, you know. Anita Loos's new picture is tentatively entitled "Gosh Darn the Kaiser!" Write again—but wait until it's a nice day.

GERALD SHANNON, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.—We have forwarded your letter to Geraldine Farrar as you requested. Very glad indeed you like Photoplay so well; we have many friends in the Antipodes. Will you write again, and ask us some questions?

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And their sense of the Appreciation on the part of their countrymen and countrywomen of what they are doing is, though an intangible thing, one of the greatest facts in maintaining morale.

They feel that they are not forgotten.

The Y. M. C. A. supplies them with free entertainment, music, lectures, theatricals; it supplies free writing paper and reading matter; it gives religious services of nonsectarian, non-propagandist character; it offers instruction in geography, history, French, and English and other subjects; it helps the convalescent; superintends and encourages clean sports and athletics and furnishes the means of engaging in them; and it conducts all post exchanges, at which the lesser necessities may be had at the lowest prices.

In giving to the Y.M.C.A. you are “mothering” every soldier abroad; strengthening his body and spirit and helping preserve in him the ideals and standards for the preservation of which he himself is fighting.

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When your skin is pale and colorless, “pasty,” try this treatment one night a week. After the very first treatment your cheeks will begin to show a fresh, new color.

Fill your basin full of hot water—almost boiling hot. Bend over the top of the basin and cover your head and the basin with a heavy bath towel, so that no steam can escape. Steam your face for thirty seconds.

Now lather a hot cloth with Woodbury’s Facial Soap. With this, wash your face thoroughly, rubbing the lather well into the skin with an upward and outward motion. Then rinse well with warm water, then with cold. Finish by rubbing for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

A 25c cake of Woodbury’s Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment and daily cleansing. For sale at drug stores and toilet goods counters throughout the United States and Canada.

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MAGAZINE

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A. B. Harrison, Postmaster General

SILVIA BREAMER

How I Pick My Leading Women
By D. W. Griffith, the World’s Greatest Photoplay Director—IN THIS ISSUE
"In tune with the times you find them caring for their native charms in simpler ways — the ways that Nature herself intended."

To keep a lovely skin— with soap that rinses off.

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And all Nature asks is a little common-sense coöperation in the care of the skin she is daily trying to give you.

Nature lays great stress on rinsing.

She says: "The soap must all rinse off."

So, if you want to choose and keep a clear, beautiful, natural skin, you will want to choose, also, a method and a soap, to take proper care of that skin.

Pure Fairy Soap is made for skins. Fairy Soap is made to cream refreshingly in and out of pores, as Nature asks. And when it has performed its perfect cleansing — off it rinses.

It rinses off perfectly — after its perfect cleansing.

That is why Fairy Soap is a soap that Nature herself loves — for the care of healthy, natural skins.

"Have you a little Fairy in your home?"
If you will merely mail the coupon to us, an Oliver will be shipped immediately to you for FREE TRIAL. You need not send a cent.

Keep the Oliver for five days. Use it as if it were your own. Note how easy it is to type.

Note that it is a brand new Oliver, never used. It is not second-hand, not rebuilt. It is our latest and best model, the Oliver No. 9. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this splendid model.

Save $51 Now

And you get it for half the former price. And on easy terms, if you wish.

This is the identical model used by the foremost concerns, such as The U. S. Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, The Diamond Match Company, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., Boston Elevated Railways, Columbia Graphophone Company, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and a score of others of equal rank.

We no longer have an expensive sales force traveling all over the country. Think what that saves in these times! You do not pay for high-priced executives, nor salaried salesmen, nor costly branches in many cities.

You now save the $51 it used to cost to sell you an Oliver. $49 is a from-the-factory-to-you price.

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The machine has not been changed in the slightest. You get the exact $100 Oliver for $49 solely because of our new plan of selling direct.

A free-trial Oliver does not obligate you to buy. If you do not want to keep it, send it back. We even refund the transportation charges.

At all times during the trial, you are the sole judge. No one need influence you.

Mail the coupon now. It is your great opportunity to own a typewriter.

Remember the saving will not be as great after January 1st.

Anyone can learn to learn to operate the Oliver. It is simple. One picks it up easily.

One may learn the "natural" method or the "touch system."

We have published in instruction book for those who wish to learn the touch system, as taught in the better business colleges.

This we furnish free to Oliver buyers who ask for it when ordering.

It is called "The Van Sant System of Touch Typewriting." It is prepared by Prof. A. C. Van Sant, known for years as the father of improved touch typewriting.

Free Instruction

Ordinarily, it would cost you $40 or more, plus the difficulty of attendance, to take this course at a business college.

You can learn it at home through our charts and instructions. By practice you may rival the speediest operators.

So whether you learn by yourself the "natural" way, which is first enough for the average individual, or the "touch system" which is the fastest of all, be assured that you will find typing easy.

Thousands of people like yourself have learned. Thousands of school children are learning.

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The Oliver was first to introduce "visible" writing.

And ever since the Oliver has been a leader in improvements.

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A free-trial Oliver will prove how simple it is to learn. Get it and see. Mail the coupon.

At $49 everyone can afford an Oliver.

To big concerns using many machines the saving is enormous, and to the individual, the Oliver is the only hundred-dollar typewriter for $49.

Why Pay More?

More cannot buy a finer machine. In addition to the no-money-down, free-trial, half-price advantages, we offer the Oliver at $3 per month.

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Just say to him: "I want my *Photoplay* every month!" He will do the rest. There is only one other way to be sure of getting it—to subscribe for a year ($2.00), six months ($1.00), or three months (50 cents).

Our advice is to see your newsdealer at once.

**James R. Quirk,**
Publisher
Duotone Portraits: Doris Kenyon, Violetmersereau, Olive Thomas, Shirley Mason, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., June Elvidge, Billie Burke, Katherine Calvert

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Next Month

We have learned one thing: that you can't build trenches to protect advance announcements.

Photoplay is a magazine run like a newspaper, and it has suffered more than once from a pre-outline of its news features. What's the use thinking yourself if you can get some one to do your thinking for you? That is not only the adage of the mob, but of some publications.

Accordingly, we have ceased making this column an accurate catalogue of reading for thirty days from now. We will tell you some of our plans, but we always want you to feel that when you pick up Photoplay on the newsstands you are going to get the snap of surprise, the zest of the unexpected, in its pages.

For instance: Last month we gave you no hint of D. W. Griffith's remarkable expression upon acting, and the necessary qualifications of dramatic women, which is the star number of our present bill. We are certain that this is the most unusual interview Mr. Griffith has ever given in the whole of his career, for he is a man who says little and does much. It is not only interesting, but it has the authority of the master, and the further touch, in writing, of one thoroughly acquainted with the whole detail of the Griffith viewpoint; Mr. Carr has been a close personal friend for years.

Marie Doro—a New Impression

Despite her recent absence from the screen, Miss Doro, by her piquant beauty, her personal force and above all by reason of her brilliant mind, remains one of the dominant women of motion pictures. She is coming back to them soon—via the stage, in all probability.

At any rate, she will have something to say which has not been said, in the January issue of Photoplay.
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### Next Month

**George M. Cohan**

A genuine, heartfelt expression by the most individual genius of the American stage on the subject of motion pictures. Have you ever seen one? We haven’t, and it’s a safe bet that we’ve kept a closer track of the publications than you have, for that’s our business.

But here goes one. It’s an altogether remarkable interview, the first interview Mr. Cohan has given in years.

**“My Gang”**

Under this title, which sits as easy on the story as a plains saddle on a cayuse, Cliff Smith, boss of the great band of Triangle cowboys, has written of the real lives of the men who ride behind his stars. William Allen White never wrote more human stuff.

**Better Photoplay League**

This great movement for clean pictures is sweeping the communities of America like Spanish influenza, but as an upbuilder instead of a tearer-down. Next month behold some of the results of the constructive campaign which exerts its influence to promote that which is best, directing community sentiment and taste toward the right thing and thereby causing the wrong thing to die of inanition.

### Other Features

As we have said, we want January PHOTOPLAY to be a surprise issue, and it will be.

In addition to the brief list of samples appended, it will contain half a dozen special, illustrated articles of timeliness and importance—

Interviews and personality stories, with special pictures—

A beautiful duotone art section with eight Alfred Cheney Johnson portraits—

New and interesting fiction, sumptuously illustrated—

A varied menu of pictures and pictorial features—

The Great War, and the motion picture’s share of it and for it.

Julian Johnson’s Shadow Stage—the new plays in review—

Editorial comment—

—and every one of PHOTOPLAY’s well-known departments.
The History of a Van Camp Soup

A Parisian Chef

In the Hotel Ritz, created the original recipe. It embodied some 20 ingredients, and 23 hours were required in the making. In a culinary contest held in Paris this recipe took the prize. Thus this soup became the leader in that city of fine cookery.

Materials Analyzed

These Van Camp scientists fix a standard for every ingredient. Every material must come up to that standard. Some materials are selected by analysis to insure against variation. Thus a Van Camp Soup is always at its best—exactly like the model soup adopted.

Scientific Cooks

Later this chef was employed by Van Camp, and that recipe came with him. Here our culinary experts, college trained, worked three years to improve it. By testing countless blends they evolved a savor which amazed the chef himself.

All Van Camp Soups are perfected in that way. Our scientific cooks start with a famous recipe. They try out hundreds of ways to improve it. And they never stop until they reach the limit in deliciousness.

The Final Formula

Then every step and detail is recorded in formula. And that formula is always followed to the dot. In every Van Camp Soup you get a famous recipe perfected in this way. You get the very utmost in blend and ingredients. They come to you ready to serve, at a trifling cost—the finest soups ever created.

Try two or three, and you will never again be content to serve an ordinary soup.

Van Camp's
SOUPS—18 Kinds

Other Van Camp Products Include

Pork and Beans  Evaporated Milk  Spaghetti  Peanut Butter
Chili Con Carne  Catsup  Chili Sauce, etc.

Prepared in the Van Camp Kitchens at Indianapolis

Van Camp's Pork and Beans

Also perfected by these culinary experts. Beans selected by analysis are baked for hours by super-heated steam. Baked with a sauce which is the final result of testing 856 formulas.

Van Camp's Spaghetti

Based on a famous Italian recipe which our experts spent years in perfecting. Never in Naples or anywhere has one ever tasted a Spaghetti which compares with this.

Van Camp's Peanut Butter

Made from a perfect blend of Spanish and Virginia peanuts, with every germ removed. The germs are slightly bitter. It means a new delight to lovers of peanut butter.

Try two or three, and you will never again be content to serve an ordinary soup.

Scientific Cooks

Later this chef was employed by Van Camp, and that recipe came with him. Here our culinary experts, college trained, worked three years to improve it. By testing countless blends they evolved a savor which amazed the chef himself.

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Sessue Hayakawa

The distinguished Japanese actor—one of the screen's foremost artists will soon appear in

"Bonds of Honor"

In which he portrays a Japanese army officer assigned to Siberia in pursuit of a band of Teutonic conspirators.

Produced by
HAWORTH PICTURES CORPORATION

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR THEATRE WHEN YOU CAN SEE IT

Every advertisement in PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
This day and everyday —

FROM grandfather to the little shavers, see METRO Pictures and SCREEN CLASSICS inc Productions because they are intelligent, clean and tremendously interesting. They always tell a good story and they are safe for all members of the family.

No matter what theatre you attend the manager will show Screen Classics inc productions and Metro pictures if you as patrons tell him you want to see them.

METRO PICTURES CORPORATION
Exclusive Distributors
A Merry Christmas Twelve Times

A Gift Suggestion that will appeal to you

You have a friend who is very much interested in moving pictures. You are going to give a Christmas present of some kind to this friend. There will be more pleasure for both of you if the gift is a particularly appropriate one. Or, how about that boy in France? It goes at the American rate. A subscription to Photoplay Magazine will afford a delightful surprise on Christmas morning and give new satisfaction on the first day of each month during the ensuing year. Every issue will be a reminder that you are the thoughtful provider of several hours of interesting news, entertainment and instruction—the source of a twelve-time Merry Christmas.

To enable you to send this gift subscription in a correct and most attractive way, an artistic Christmas Card has been provided, stating that PHOTPLAY MAGAZINE will be sent for whatever period you desire. Your name and Christmas greetings will appear on this card, which will be sent either to you or to the recipient of the gift.

When you return coupon attach a Postal or Express money order or a Check. Better hurry.

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE
Dept. 11-A, 356 North Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHRISTMAS SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

Year, $2.00. Six months, $1.00. Three months, $0.50. Canada, $2.50 per year. Foreign Countries, $3.00 per year. All subscriptions to our soldiers in France at U. S. rates.

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE, Dept. 11-A, 356 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Enclose find $ for length of subscription

Send to—Name

Address

From—Name

Adopt a SOLDIER and Supply him with "SMOKES" for the Duration of the WAR!

YOU know that our fighting men are begging for tobacco. Tobacco cheers them. They need it. "Send more cigarettes." "We can't get half enough cigarettes over here." "A cigarette is the first thing a wounded man asks for"—almost every mail brings many thousands of such requests.

Let's "come across." Now that our boys are suffering and dying in the trenches that we may be safe at home, let's keep them steadily supplied with the smokes they crave, need and must have.

$1.00 a Month Keeps a Soldier Supplied—Will YOU Be a "BIG BROTHER" or a "BIG SISTER" to a Lonely Fighting Man?

Please don't say, "Oh, there's plenty of time. I'll send my contribution later." Dig down for his tobacco now, today— all that you honestly feel you can spare. And that can't be half what he really deserves, for his service can't be measured by dollars. Adopt a regiment if you have the means.

A War Souvenir For You

A feature of this fund is that in each package is enclosed a post card addressed to the donor. If it is possible for the soldier receiving the tobacco to mail you this post card receipt, it will be a war souvenir you'll treasure forever.

Every dollar sends four 4c packages of tobacco. Mail the money and coupon ght now.

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE TOBACCO FUND"
25 West 44th Street, New York City
Depository: Irving National Bank, N. Y.

"I wish you all possible success in your admirable effort to get our boys in France tobacco."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Endorsed by

Rabbi Wise
 Superintendent of Schools
 Theodore Roosevelt
 Alonzo B. Parker
 Louis Brandeis

"OUR BOYS IN FRANCE TOBACCO FUND"
25 W. 44th Street, New York

GENTLEMEN:—I want to do my part to help the American soldiers who are fighting my battle in France. I'll send a $1.00 monthly to support them with "smokes" for the duration of the war. I send you herewith...my contribution towards the purchase of tobacco for American soldiers. This does not obligate me to contribute more.

Name

Address
"The people of the country who are working at high pressure to win the war need some form of recreation, and to a vast number of our people moving pictures are the only form of recreation within their means. The majority of the moving picture theatres of the country have placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the Government for the furtherance of Liberty Loans, War Savings, and other Government movements, and deserve the thanks of the country for their patriotic attitude."

(Signed) W. G. MCADOO, Secretary of the Treasury

The Crystal of Life

The motion picture is like the magician's crystal. You gaze into it and you see life.

Life alight with gayety and purple with dreams, life astride the champing steed of adventure, life careless of death.

By what test have Paramount and Artcraft motion pictures emerged crowned monarchs in this art?

By the test of the faithfulness and clearness of their crystal-reflections of life!

By the sheer vitality of their foremost stars — by their sheer beauty — by their sheer charm — often by their sheer lovelableness — by their LIFE!

And nowhere else is there such directing as in Paramount and Artcraft, such gorgeous presentation, such superb understanding of the story's artistic atmosphere, such closeness to life's richest hues!

In deed as well as in name are these motion pictures—Paramount! Artcraft!

Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures

These two trade-marks are the sure way of identifying Paramount and Artcraft Pictures—and the theatres that show them.
**Agents and Salesmen**

_VIEWERS—500s PROFIT; FREE SAMPLES; GOLD hand letters for your business use, on metal sign blanks, can be made ready for hanging. Seeも掲載中。Metallic Letter Co., 414 N. Clark St., Chicago.**

**TELL THE READERS OF PHOTOFLY WHAT YOU MAKE AND SELL, FREE, for six lines of trade news, sent only at small cost through an advertisement in the classified section of PHOTOFLY, which will be published under this section during the past year have reaped their copy.**

**Agents $10 & WEEK SELLING GUARANTEED**


**EXTRA CHRISTMAS MONEY. SELLING THE famous Berry, Perry, ]lilac, and Imlis, high profits. Write for details. Ellis A. Berry, Chemical Building, 81, Missouri.**

**Education and Instruction**

**BUNDLES OF PEOPLE MAKE BIG MONEY selling Photographs, Sketches, even Standing Patents, for Christmas, and will work for you, all you must do is to provide the blank. Write for free details, Bookman Co., Dept. 8, Auburn, N.Y.**

**For Your Den**

**FIFE "MOOVI" STAR PENNANTS, 34 INCHES with photographs. Classy assortment of fifty, $1.90, more samples, only 25¢ per dozen, samples will be sent free. Quality.**

**New Patriotic Pies, Recitations, Entertainments for war-time benefit. Messates, Messenges, Drinks, Tableaux, Make-up Goods, Large Refine Fire, T. R. Denham & Co., Dept. 76, Chicago.**

**Help Wanted**

**WOMEN TO SELL PATENTED PREPARATION TO your door; plain seeing, steady work, up-to-date; send stamped added or newspaper prices paid. Universal Co., 911, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Government Pays $10 to $1,000 yearly. Prepare for coming exams under former Civil Service Examiner, New York Free, Write Patterson Civil Service school, Box 1417, Rochester.**

**WANTED TEN RIGHT CAPABLE LADIES to travel, demonstrate, and sell well known goods to established dealers. $25 per week or $40.00 per week for large paid. Weekly advance for travel expenses. Address at once Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 97, Omhine, N.Y.**

**LADIES TO SEW, Crochet and Tat—good prices paid. Send card for pattern. Returned if desired. **

**Network 654 N.A. Smith Park Ave., Chicago.**

**GIRLS—women, 18 or over wanted, Government positions, $1,100 to $1,200 in 6 months, office work, very good. Write for free list. Franklin Institute, Dept. N, New York.**

**LADIES—PARKING HOME BUSINESS TINTING portraits, pictures, photos, space charge for supplies. $250 for 100 pictures, experience and personal character required.**

**Patents**

**Patentable.**

**NOTICE: PLENTOY of PATENTS, illustrations of photographs, photographs, pictures, illustrations, and all similar articles. Patents GUARANTEED—WRITE FOR TERMS.**

**wanted Ideas, Write for free Patent booklet S appropriated for all Great Inventions.**

**WANTED, WRITE FOR FREE PATENT BOOKLET. List of all Patents.**

**Manuscript TYPEWRITERS**

**McNAIRDS. MANUFACTURERS OF 7 CENT PAGE binding racks. spells corrected, seven years experience.**

**Marjory Jones, 220 Monmouth Blvd, Chicago.**

**Songwriters**

**WRITE A SONG—PATRIOTIC or POPULAR. Ever want to earn a large sum of money? Send sample, guarentee of publication.**

**Write for sample, 10¢, return to amount.**

**Inkley, 116 N. Guinea St., New York.**

**The World's Words for a Song, We write music and guarantee the sale, $100.00 guaranteed to one who uses our service, at 7¢ per word.**

**Send sample for publication.**

**Wanted Patent.**

**Write for free booklet.**

**Bio-Knits, 1244 Broadway, New York.**

**Hair on Face, Body or Under Arms promptly removed with ease. No electricity, pain or parting.**

**Hampshire, 1614 N. wood St., Chicago.**

**Miscellaneous**


**Send 10 cents for sample copy of "The Adventure of Kathlyn," with careful instructions.**

**Dr. Esenwein, 176 Copley Pl., Boston.**

**Short Story Writing**

**A Competition of stories based on the history, love, and adventure theme and written as short story.**

**The house and garden**

**The Home Correspondence School**

**Dept. 95, Springfield, Mass.**

**Do You Want to Draw? CARTOONISTS ARE WELL PAID.**

**"Draw comics of your own composition.**

**Send samples, your name and address to The School, P.O. Box 408, Cleveland, Ohio.**

**Every advertisement in PHOTOFLY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.**

**WANTED TRAVELING SALESWOMEN**

**Why work for small pay in stuffy stores or offices or why remain at home when you can earn a large pay selling goods. The war has caused a tremendous shortage of saleswomen. Women must be trained to take advantage of the position.**

**Earn $25 to $100 a Week**

**Our spare time home study course and our Free Employment Department has helped many to succeed. Let us do the same for you. Today is the day. Free book, list of openings and full particulars, Address:**

**NATIONAL EDUCATION TRAVELING SALES ASSOCIATION**

**Dept. 21-T, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.**

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*Harper & Brothers, Established 1817*  
NEW YORK  
18 Franklin Square, New York  
Send us, all charges prepaid, a set of Mark Twain's Works, in 25 volumes, illustrated, bound in buckram green cloth, stamped in gold, with trimmed edges. If not satisfactory, I will return to your expense. Otherwise, I will send you $1.00 per copy, and $2.00 per month for 12 months. For cash, deduct 50¢ per month.**

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**Address**  
To assure the best service, half to be handling charge to be $2.50 within a year, and $3 per month for 12 months.**

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**Every advertisement in PHOTOFLY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.**
How I Teach Piano

In Quarter Usual Time
At Quarter Usual Cost
and have been doing so year after year for 25 years—all by correspondence.

"Impossible!" some persons said at first, but every year I obtained more students, until today many hundreds of men and women are studying with me in all quarters of the globe. Every state of the Union contains scores of accomplished players of piano or organ who obtained their entire training from me by mail, and at quarter the usual cost and effort. I will gladly refer you to any number of my graduates who will soon convince you of the surprising results they obtained by my scientific method. Write for my 64-page free booklet, "How To Learn Piano or Organ."

The Colorotone Saves You Months of Time

You learn faster, not because anything is emitted, but because you use every possible scientific assistance—many of which are entirely unknown to the average teacher. My patented invention the COLOROTONE sweeps aside playing difficulties that have troubled students for generations. By its use, transcription—usually a "nightmare" to students—becomes easy and fascinating. It enables you, in your third lesson, to play an interesting piece not only in the original key, but in all other keys as well. This alone saves you months of valuable time.

The COLOROTONE is patented and cannot be used by other teachers or conservatories.

Finger Action Shown by Moving Pictures

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The color that comes and goes

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Have you ever thought that your skin can be changed? Every day your skin changes of itself. Old skin dies, and new forms to take its place. It depends on you to keep this new skin clear and colorful.

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DORIS KENYON is the latest screeness to be adopted by a regiment, with the title of honorary lieutenant. Doris has just completed a third picture, "Wild Honey," for De Luxe, the company for which she is both treasurer and star.
THIS merry Mersereau, absent from the screen for one whole year, came back when someone said that in remaining idle these war-times she wasn't doing her bit in keeping up the nation's morale. So Violet is working again for Universal.
TWO recent Triangles in which Olive Thomas appears are entitled, respectively, "Toton" and "Carmen Ariza." Her real name is Olize Duffy, which she changed a year ago to Mrs. Jack Pickford.
SAID Shirley Mason: "Please don't repeat it, but I was born in Brooklyn, and live in the Bronx. I play solitaire between scenes at the studios; and—ssh!—I'm married." His name is Burning, and he's an assistant director for Metro.
YOU already know that this is Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. At eight years he has not yet decided whether he will pursue a screen career in the footsteps of his father, or be a fireman, or an aviator.
JUNE ELVIDGE used to sing in the church choir in her little hometown. Then she went on the stage. Now she's a film star with problems like World Film plots, and the selection of a dozen new gowns a week.
BILLIE BURKE divides her allegiance between screen and stage, but she would, if her public would permit, neglect them both for her small daughter, Florence Patricia Burke Ziegfeld. Billie's intermittent picture-making began two years ago.
"MARRIAGE" and "Out of the Night" are two new photoplays in which Catherine Calvert is starred. She is the widow of the playwright, Paul Armstrong, whose dramas she is now transferring to the celluloid.
The Eternal Picture

THE picture is the one historical record and emotional expression which is as old as the world.

It is possible that the picture antedates language, the fundamental factor in civilization. Certainly the cave-drawings of the stone age were traced before any but the most limited, guttural speech existed. It is profoundly significant that no uncharted deep of history has ever been fathomed which did not send to the light . . . . pictures.

Pictures are not only ancient as logical thought; they are universal. Pictures are the archaeologist’s first spoil in the quarries of France, the mounds of North America, the fastnesses of Peru, the sands of the Sahara, the rock-temples of India and the tundras of Siberia.

Poetry and the play were cultured fruits of Greek civilization, the novel was born in the Middle Ages, and music, as we understand it, is entirely modern and the exclusive property of Western peoples. But the picture has flourished everywhere in every epoch. Allied to the hairy cave-man with his charred stick are the sculptors of Greece, the hieroglyph historians at Karnak, the Assyrian carvers of Babylon, the Indian pictographers upon birch bark, the silk-painters of Japan, the colossal genius of the Renaissance, all the linear arts of modern times—and the motion picture.

The motion picture is not really new. It is a thing as old as the world, cast in a new mold. It is something more: it is the first and only amalgamation of science and art.

The motion picture is science’s most spiritual achievement. Science put a chain on steam and a lock on the lightning, but those were live things to harness; it found the immemorial picture a changeless image—and gave it the breath of life.
How Griffith

"Acting is not a matter of what one can do with face and hands and body," says he; "it's the light within that puts characterization across."

When the editor of Photoplay asked me to write a story about the methods that lie behind the visible work of David Wark Griffith, and the reasons for those methods, I simply answered: "Why don't you send me to Great General Headquarters behind the German lines for a nice little advance announcement of Ludendorff's plans for next Spring? I feel that will be much easier to get than the Griffith stuff you want."

Nevertheless, both the subject and the difficulty of it were fascinating. Mr. Griffith is not only remarkable because he remains year after year the supreme creator of the motion picture business; he is about the only director in it who doesn't accompany himself to work with a jazz band and a drum-major. He is not impolite to reporters. On the contrary, he is probably the most courteous host who ever welcomed one on a lot. But he has that adroitly irritating faculty of some captains of industry; when you are sent to Pierpont Broadanwall's office to ask him why he put up New York Central as a stake in a poker game you are astounded to be greeted by the great man himself, you get a comfortable chair, a cigar, whatever you want to drink, a talk about the weather, three funny stories—and while you're still laughing at the last one you wake up to find yourself on the asphalt without one grain of information. Hundreds of reporters interview Griffith and vote him a great fellow; as, indeed he is; but what have they gotten for their pains?

Mr. Griffith says quite frankly that a man should be judged by his work; not by his own talk about it. Theoretically he is absolutely correct, but he doesn't take into account the great human frailties of hero-worship and curiosity. When a man becomes as extraordinary in his kind as Mr. Griffith he is, in the public mind, a superman, and a superman has— to quote Mr. Cobb—no more privacy than a goldfish.

If the myriad questions which Mr. Griffith's public would like to ask him could be put to an individual vote, I think the winning candidate would be this one: "How do you pick your leading women?"

It was this interrogative forlorn hope that I led out to the Sunset Boulevard studio on a bright September morning.

I had already picked a soft place to fall, but I ventured to tell him that the man who had first upborne Mary Pickford, made Blanche Sweet great, discovered the forlorn pathos of Mae Marsh, unveiled the gentle melancholy of Miriam Cooper and the bright white beauty of Seena Owen, found Constance Talmadge and developed the shy elusive talents of the Gishes was to most women the most interesting man in the world; that while no one expected him to publish the formulas of his laboratory he might at least get acquainted . . . give them a general idea . . . speak at least a few words to people who had been imploring a word for many years.

It was no talent of mine that made him talk. I think he spoke, rather, to defend himself from being flatulently acclaimed a genius of selection. He seemed to feel that impending.

"The art of acting is at once very simple—and altogether impossible," he said.

"It isn't what you do with your face or your hands. It's the light within.

"If you have that light, it doesn't matter much just what you do before the camera. If you haven't it—well, then it doesn't matter just what you do, either.

"Before you give, you must have something to give. This applies to emotions as well as money.

"All art is the same. The orator, the sculptor, the painter, the writer and the actor all deal with the same divine fluid. The only difference is the mechanical mould by which they express it. One pours it into one mould; one into another.
Picks His Leading Women

"I am not sure but what the concrete expression of art is about the same, too. Athletes tell me that all games of physical skill depend on an instinctive knowledge of time and distance. The aviator, the boxer, the runner, the fencer, the baseball player—even the jockey—succeed or fail in exact proportion as they have this instinct. So I dare say

that the successful artist is one in whom this strange instinct is combined with the inward illumination.

"Now, you have asked me about women:

"Certainly there are a few mechanical characteristics that have a certain importance. For instance, deep lines on the face of a girl are almost fatal to good screening, for on the screen her face is magnified twenty times, and every wrinkle assumes the proportions of the Panama Canal. It is important that her face have smooth, soft outline.

"So with the eyes. Every other physical characteristic is of insignificant importance compared with the eyes. If they are the windows of your soul, your soul must have a window it can see through. The farther motion picture art progresses the more important does this become. In the early days, screen actors put over effects with elaborate and exaggerated gestures. Every year the tendency is more subdued in this regard. Actors make less and less fuss with their hands, and tell more and more with their eyes.

"But a good pair of eyes and a smooth face of proper contour will not suffice to make a motion picture actress.

"There are plenty of horses with legs for derby winners who are pulling milk wagons. They have the legs, but they haven't the fighting heart.

"In other words, they lack the inward illumination.

"History has one very striking instance of a light that went out. Napoleon had an instinct for mathematics that made him a great artillery officer. He had the divine vision for strategy and logistics. But what made him the transcendent military genius of all time was the feeling within his heart that nothing could beat him. After his divorce from Josephine, and the Russian campaign, the light flickered and went out. He still had the same instinct for strategy, the same genius for artillery fire. But he became a second-rate general. When the time came in which he lost faith in himself his military science availed him nothing. His light had gone out.

"I don't pretend to know why it is, but you either have it, or

By

Harry C. Carr

If the myriad questions which Mr. Griffith's public would like to ask him could be put to an individual vote, surely the winning candidate would take this one: "How do you pick your leading women?" And the questions would doubtless be thinking of the dozen or so great actresses whom D. W. Griffith picked—among whom are those pictured in the two panels on this page.
you haven't it. If you have it, you can polish up the tools and make them more effective; but if you haven't it no amount of study will bring this queer illuminative elf to you.

"Any director can squirt glycerine tears over a pretty face and tip over a few chairs, break up a table or two and have some sort of imitation tragedy. That isn't real. Real tears aren't always real, if you get my meaning. It is the feeling behind the tears that can open the beholder's heart.

"Now don't understand me to say that a girl is born a heaven-sent genius or a predestined failure. Nothing could be a more ghastly untruth.

"Remember what I said about having something to give, as a preliminary necessity for giving?

"The only woman with a real future is the woman who can think real thoughts.

"Some get these thoughts by reading and study; others by instinct. Sometimes deep analytical thought seems born in one."

Presently we went onto the set, and Griffith went to work. His first subject was Ben Alexander, the tiny boy in "Hearts of the World."

They made him a bed of straw over in the corner of the little French dug-out. The lights were low, and the shadows were playing queer gaunt tricks as the wind caught the candle-flame. Outside there came a muffled roar of artillery that re-echoed dully against the studio walls.

The megaphone was at Griffith's lips. "Now, Baby," he said, quietly.

Little Ben sat up rubbing his eyes.

"You're frightened," said D. W.

Abject terror spread over the baby features, as though someone had lowered a dark curtain over his face.

"Now sleepy again." The terror faded. The little head dropped back to the straw.

Griffith turned to the little group behind the camera. "Gentlemen," he said, "the forgotten art of tragedy. You have just seen a very fine example of it."

"But a good deal of it was not the baby, but Griffith," I suggested.

"On the contrary," resumed the director, "nobody told the baby what to do. I told him he was frightened, and that look of terror came into his eyes. When he grows up he may be able to add certain mechanical tricks, but he will never really do any better acting, at seven or seventy."

"I daresay our friends the theosophists would say that personalities like this baby have old souls that have been here on earth before, and are drawing upon the subconscious experiences of their previous lives.

"I don't know anything about that. But I am sure that this little soul-light is usually born with the child. Some feed it into a lambent flame; others let it die into gray ashes."

The Real Clansmen

A REGIMENT of London Scottish, recruited mainly from dwellers in the great city, had as its colonel a gentleman of culture who was, nevertheless, as much of the Highlands as porridge and the thistle. They had not been long in France when a feeling of discontent against kilts began to manifest itself. Not all of the enlisted men were Scots, but most of them were. Nevertheless, the kilt as a daily habiliment is a bit outgrown almost everywhere, and these fellows strongly preferred breeches and leggings.

In great wrath, the colonel commanded his orderly to take a voting expression: kilts or no kilts. Only three men in the regiment favored the skirt and the bare knee! The others emphatically denounced them!

"The three are marked for immediate promotion!" thundered the colonel. "What are the names of these true clansmen?"

"Terence Murphy, Daniel Flannery and Moses Isaacs, sir," answered the orderly.

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From Your Newsdealer
Three-year-old Alice Mary, the Moore crown princess and mistress of hounds.

Clan Moore

Principally about Tom, lineal chief of the tribe, but incidentally down the line with all of them, from the County Meath father to little Long Island Alice Mary

By Julian Johnson

If all the world were pipe-tobacco, the Irish would be the perique in the mixture.

It's about as hard to find a young Irishman from the ould sod nowadays as it is to get a package of pure perique. For two generations the Irish have been adding tabasco to so many races that the young fellows have acquired a habit of being born anywhere save in the magic circle drawn by the Irish Sea. There are New York Irish—millions of them—and California Irish; Irish children in Mexico and Irish sons of wanderers in the Orient; Irish voyageurs in Canada and Irish lads bossing the stolid Boers of South Africa; there are a few very insidious Irish from Boston.

Moore is one of the permanent names in the early history of motion pictures, and all of the Moore boys are unusual, among other Celt juveniles, in that they actually came from Erin.

When I started out to write a story about Tom I resolved that it would be a real Moore novelty; that is to say, it would be a reminiscence of Tom alone, whereas everyone else who has written about a Moore has dragged the whole family through his typewriter. All I have left is the resolution; the Moores have a tribal spirit; they photograph best in family groups; they are to be described en masse.

However, we can put Tom closest to the camera, and delegate him to do the talking.

I like best of all Tom's description of the family's departure from County Meath, not so many years ago.

Moore pere should have known J. Hartley Manners, the
ing a pencil he tore an envelope into strips, wrote a name upon each strip, and put them all into the hat. The names were 'America,' 'The Continent,' 'London,' 'South America,' 'The Orient,' and so forth. He looked over the six children until he came to Joe, who was a tiny baby then. Whispering to Joe he held the hat in front of him, shaking it temptingly. If Joe had any thoughts he probably suspected it held something good to eat, for in went his hand, and when it came out he held, all crumbled up, the slip on which was written 'America.' Joe had made the decision. A week later we sailed for New York."

But the father of Clan Moore was not the only typically Irish spirit in that day of debonair departure. Tom continues—

"Our house had been disposed of to my mother's brother, and my mother thought his deal for it turned out to be a bit tricky. Still, she couldn't do anything except go through on the original proposition, as my restless father was anxious to be off.

"As we left he took possession according to the old code, which was this: the new owner, taking the keys, entered and examined the premises, which were supposed to be vacated of every living thing. Then, having satisfied himself that all living traces of the last holder were absent he went out, locked the door—and with that ceremony the title passed to him.

"From the hilltop on which little Joe made the drawing mother watched my uncle bustle up to the door, go in quickly, and as quickly come out, lock up and ride away. Then she laughed for the first time that day. 'The cottage is still ours!' she exclaimed. 'I left the cat in the house!'"

Eight merry Moores left Ireland. Six are still living.

The children resembled a flight of stairs. Tom, the eldest, was thirteen. Then there were Owen, Mary, Jack, Matt and Joe.

Jack did not live long after the family came to America.

Father Moore, a jovial wanderer to the last, died a few years ago while on a visit to his sister, in Ireland.

Owen lives at Gedney farms, in Long Island. Matt is in motion.
pictures in California. Joe is fighting in France with Pershing's men. Mary, by turns writer and actress, is now in a scenario department in California, and with her lives the mother of the family.

Tom Moore has won his place in the sun. He is a Goldwyn star now—a star of first-magnitude because of box-office demand for his pictures, which, it seems to me, is a pretty sure-fire critique of a leading man's appeal.

He inherited much of his father's incapacity for staying put.

He had not been long in America before he began wandering—always from job to job, and never long without one. His traveling by jerks took him all the way across the continent, and half way back.

In Chicago he teamed up with Owen, and the two of them invaded the Bush Temple stock company. This was their introduction to dramatics of any sort, and neither of them guessed that a life-long profession was opening up before them.

As any confirmed fan knows, Tom Moore's name is inseparably interwoven with early picture days at Kalem. They were not easy days, but resultful. He made a reputation, and I remember, to introduce a personal recollection, that he was a lot better than his scenarios.

Here he met the fine Papa Tom, daughter Alice Mary, and Uncle Owen. and beautiful woman who became his wife: Alice Joyce. They were co-features of many productions.

Of all his plays, he likes best "Dollars and the Woman," a Lubin photoplay directed by the late Joseph Kaufman, and in which Ethel Clayton (Mrs. Kaufman) played the opposite role.

"I liked this best," says Tom, "because it was a big human story, in which a humble, honest little couple lived the bunk life that so many married Americans try to lead on shabby incomes—and at length are forced down to truth and a realization of what each means to the other."

(Continued on page 107)
It is recorded in the annals of Greenwich Village that one day a young woman named Florence Deshon came there to dwell and with her arrival began the invasion of that picturesque, frisque and risque section by motion picture stars. The Vitagraph player, John Barrymore and Evelyn Nesbit are among the score of cinema celebrities whose homes are pointed out to the sightseeing.

A year has passed since Miss Deshon emigrated to the village from the commuting regions, surrounding Manhattan Island. She remains unsmocked, unbobbed and unsandalled. She still believes in baseball and babies and continues to hate free verse and futurist art. And with all the seriousness in the world she says she selected the Village as a place of habitation because it is so respectable and unexciting.

"Pooh and other contemptuous
**Village Ain't!**

**Deshon, a Villager, one conventional stuff started**

**Morris**

---

things for the unconventionality of Greenwich Village," she says. "No part of New York is more conventional. I love it because it's so homey. It is the homiest section of all New York."

She says that some day she is going to write a book on "Greenwich Village As It Ain't." She thinks someone ought to refute the scandalous things said about the poor villagers. Look at Polly. Miss Deshon requests that you look at Polly—the famous Polly who started this Greenwich Village stuff. It was she who did what Tom Paine and the other great men who used to live in the Village failed to do—put it on the map, advertise its smockiness and bob-hairiness and bobbie-wardness.

We beg your pardon—we didn't mean to keep you looking at Polly so long. Behold her with regular clothes and regular hair and everything just as if she were an inhabitant of Orange, N. J., or Evanston, Ill. Miss Deshon asks you if you ever gazed upon a more respectable-appearing young woman.

If you go hunting in the village for a glimpse of Miss Deshon, try MacDougal Alley. If she is not out in Flatbush making pictures, likely as not you will happen upon her in that well-known alley of art, for it is her favorite spot. Jo Davidson,
Arthur Lorenzani and others of her sculptor friends who have studios there, always send for her when they have new works to view.

You will find her a brown-eyed, brown-haired young woman. It is needless to tell even a fan who is half blind, that she is beautiful. She talks interestingly on any subject from baseball to Arnold Bennett. Her favorite authors are not Cyrus Townsend Brady and Robert W. Chambers. Who do you think? Yep, Bernhard Shaw and H. G. Wells. Will someone tell us please why a beautiful young person like her should waste time on such stuff when dramatic critics seem agreed that the last thing a motion picture actress needs is brains?

Yes, she was born in Takoma, Wash. When she was sufficiently well acquainted with her parents to coo to them without appearing too familiar, she led them to New York. Not that she had anything against Takoma but she felt that New York was a more convenient place for a future screen star.

"Once my mother sent me to the country," she said the other day reminiscing on her childhood. "It was the first time since my arrival in New York that I had left it and I had never seen the cows and chickens in their rural habitations. Well, the first night I heard crickets and frogs for the first time in my young life. I screamed with terror. I couldn't explain that they didn't permit such hideous noises in my home city. I cried all night and all the next day and they thought me ill and sent for mother. I didn't get over my terror until the sweet roar of the 'L' touched my ears. My first 'Back to Nature' experience caused me to love even New York's subway."

Her mother was an actress and she stepped from the school room onto the stage, so to speak. She began her career with David Belasco. Her first play was "My Lady's Dress" in which Mary Boland starred. She was appearing in the comedy "Seven Chances" when she was suggested as the ideal type for the princess in the photoplay made from William J. Locke's "Jaffery." She was engaged for the part and fulfilled all expectations. Her debut as a screen actress was gloriously successful. She thought she wanted to continue on the stage and declined all other film offers until Rex Beach sent word that he had selected her for the cast of "The Auction Block," and just couldn't change his plans. Then came Vitagraph with an offer too enticing to resist, and she became leading woman for Harry T. Morey, appearing with him in "The Other Man," "The Desired Woman," "A Bachelor's Children" and other Blue Ribbon Features. Her latest appearance was with Corinne Griffith in "The Clutch of Circumstance."

The Literary U-Boat

By Randolph Bartlett

"Unless you can recognize
The money you have so brutally
Taken from me,
"As the very same money
You put in the old teapot,
"You have no case." Recognizing the justice of his argument,
They exonerated him,
But left no more loose change where he could get at it.
Naturally enough,
Lionel grew up to be a scenario writer.
He was remarkable for the astonishing things he could make
Of almost nothing.
He would take
A plot from Dickens, a character from Thackeray, a situation from Shakespeare,
And such,
And first thing you knew,

He'd have a photodrama,
That anybody would recognize as a highly original story,
Immediately he told them it was.
He'd take other things,
He'd take an O. Henry idea;
He'd take even a Robert Chambers lack of idea;
He'd take anything but a chance.
Once, when an author discovered one of his own speeches,
Used in one of Lionel's subtitles,
And mentioned the fact rather pointedly,
Lionel replied:
"I found those words in a dictionary,
And unless you can recognize them,
And call them by their first names,
And prove I couldn't possibly have found those particular words,
"Except in your story,
"You have no case."
Lionel was very successful
As a writer
Of other people's scenarios.
For Husbands Only?

We asked Mildred Harris that about the letter she's writing, and she scornfully replied: "I haven't a single husband in my list of correspondents!" Which, when you come to think it over, is not bad, besides being a bit deep.
Mystery had been the very breath of the entire little life of Mary Lenox. Born in India, land of magic, left by her frivolous mother to the care of native servants whose every word was a superstition, bereft in a night of both parents whom indeed she hardly knew, by the horrible magic of the plague, whisked to England to be cared for by a guardian she never had seen—small wonder that the child was fearless. All her life she had been forced to rely upon herself. She had bullied the lazy Hindoo servants, had come and gone as she pleased, but beneath this indifference and domineering manner, only she herself knew what a hunger existed, what a longing in the little heart of her, for affection. Her father had been too busy with military affairs, her mother too easily diverted by flattering attentions, to pay any attention to her. So while she had grown up unloved, she had, for the same reason, developed into a veritable lioness of a child. Still in her teens when she arrived at the English manor of Archibald Craven, she looked even younger than she was, but she had all the force of character of a woman, more, in truth, than most women more tenderly nurtured.

Any child, or even any man or woman less fortified against mystery than Mary Lenox, might well have been terrified by the very atmosphere of the manor house. First, there was its master, Archibald Craven, prematurely aged at forty, deformed with high, crooked shoulders, broad streaks of white in his hair, his dark, tragic eyes looking out beneath a white brow, the beauty of which only accentuated the pathos of his appearance. Then there was his brother, Dr. Warren Craven, younger, physically vigorous, but sinister and repellent. His smile was a vicious, slimy thing. There was, too, Colin, Archibald's son, an invalid who never would walk, Dr. Warren Craven mildly feared, and who lay day after day in a darkened chamber, constantly attended by a nurse, a heavy, torturing spinal brace clamped about his body to prevent it from becoming crooked like his father's. There were no specific symptoms upon which to base such a fear, but the doctor would shake his head gravely when questioned, and say it was too soon yet to tell what might happen. And finally there was the forbidding figure of the housekeeper, Mrs. Medlock, a sour-faced woman who met Mary in London, annoyed because another member of the household meant just so much more added to her duties.

Craven had accepted the trust imposed upon him by his old friend, Mary's father, with a sigh of regret. His first thought had been that the child might be good company for Colin, and cheer him in his confined existence, but the doctor opposed this firmly.

"Colin must have no excitement," he insisted, and would not modify his order.

"Then all we can hope is that the child will be quiet and tractable," Craven said.

In view of this hope, Mary's arrival was not a conspicuous success. All the way from London Mrs. Medlock had been laying down the rules of deportment which must be observed at the manor, and none too subtly conveying to Mary the impression that she was

Mary had discovered the Secret Garden, only to find it was a great disarray of tangled shrubbery and vines. "It's all dead," she said sadly.
A chronicle of magic — the magic of youth and fearlessness

Merely to know of more unhappiness did not make Mary more contented. The outlook was gloomy indeed, and that night she lay awake for hours, wondering what sort of a world it was that an unkind fate had brought her into. Yet she did not cry, for she was utterly fearless. She just wondered about things. In her childish superstition she had once bought a magic potion from a Hindoo fakir, who guaranteed that it would bring love to her, but the magic had not worked, and it seemed it would never. As she lay there, she heard the sound of someone sobbing, and this gave her wonder a new trend. She could not imagine any of the persons she had yet seen in the manor house, sobbing. Then she remembered the invalid, and a sudden sympathy for this other sufferer arose in her eager little heart. Quickly throwing a wrapper over her nightgown and lighting a candle, she crept into the hall, and traced the sobbing to Colin's room.

She found the boy, a few years older than herself, pale and thin, gripped in the cruel brace, sobbing from pain and despair.

"Your father's my guardian," she explained quickly, in a whisper. "I came from India."

Colin, surprised, turned to get a better look at his visitor, and winced as the brace pressed against his spine.

"Don't you want to take that thing off?" Mary asked.

"They won't let me," Colin replied wearily. "My back would get crooked."

"It couldn't get crooked just by lying on it," Mary insisted.

It was a startling thought for Colin, so used to taking the word of others for everything.

"You're a big silly to mind what you're told," the little temptress went on. "I never do."

Colin looked at her an instant, and then grimly said, "Take it off."

Mary quickly unscrewed the clamps, and with a sigh of relief the boy sank back on the bed.

"Now you can sleep," Mary assured him.

As the pedestal fell, Mary fell with it, the basket dropped, and a very badly frightened cub scrambled out.
"and don't let them put it on you again. If they try to, tell me—I'm not afraid of any of them."

Colin nodded wearily and Mary crept back to her room. When the doctor came for his daily visit the following afternoon, there was a troubled scene. The nurse denied any knowledge of the removal of the brace, Colin refused to tell who had done it, and it was impossible for him to have done it himself. The doctor angrily ordered it replaced, and Colin, accustomed to obedience, asked that his father be sent for, to decide for him. But Craven, that morning, had suddenly left on one of the long journeys which he often made to try to forget his sorrows. He had left the doctor in full charge, and there was no court of appeal. While they were arguing, a voice broke in from the doorway.

"I took it off."

It was Mary, chin in the air, defiant. She entered the room.

"It must go back at once," the doctor declared, ignoring the intruder.

Mary rushed to the boy's side.

"I don't believe his spine is crooked," she declared, and passed her hand up and down Colin's back. "I knew it," she exclaimed, triumphantly.

The doctor looked at her with a sarcastic smile. "When we feel it necessary to call in a consulting physician, perhaps—perhaps we'll send for you," he sneered. "Meanwhile, it must go on."

Colin had not the strength to resist, and Mary, a little impatient that he should submit, turned away. She had done her best, at least.

For several days Mrs. Medlock hardly let Mary out of her sight. The doctor warned her that he would not answer for the consequences if Colin's brace were removed again, and Mary was closely guarded in consequence. Then came the prank that brought her into disgrace again. She was in Mrs. Medlock's room, taking a compulsory lesson in knitting. If she was bored, the housekeeper was still more bored. Finally Mrs. Medlock began nodding, in her comfortable chair, and in a minute was sound asleep. She had taken off the wig which she wore over her thin, grey hair, and Mary, seeing it on the table, had an inspiration. Arranging it over her own beautiful locks, she donned the housekeeper's bonnet, old-fashioned shawl and black gloves, swung her reticule on her arm, and minced out of the room. A moment later Mrs. Medlock woke, discovered her loss, and set out in pursuit. She found Mary in Colin's room, entertaining Colin, the nurse, and Martha with imitations of herself. Mary sought safety in flight. She dashed down the stairs, outrunning the pursuing footman and astonishing Ben, the old gardener, who never had seen "such goings on," no, not all the years he had been at the manor, and was surprised into a grin. The pursuers approached again, and Mary, satisfied with the extent of her adventure, tore off her masquerade, flung wig, shawl, bonnet and gloves at them, and darted off towards the woods.

"Let her go," Mrs. Medlock ordered, grimly. "She'll come back when she's hungry, and then we'll see."

Not far from the manor was a woodland, promising seclusion, and toward this Mary ran. She found a little path among the trees, and tripped along, almost happy because she was free, for the present, at least. The future could take care of itself. A little further she came upon a boy, a dog lying beside him, a squirrel perched upon his shoulder, a home-made whistle at his lips. By this time the woods were beginning to frighten her, but Mary concealed this and demanded in her imperious way to know where the path led.

"To the best place in the world, I'm thinking—to my mother's."

Mary went on, head in the air.

"Be sure ye stick to the path," the boy called after her.

"If ye don't ye'll sink into the bog, and there won't even be a bubble."

Mary went on until she came to a clearing with a little cottage in the middle. Mary was now a little tired of freedom, and beginning to feel lonely. She went to the door of the cottage and peeked in. There was a perfect swarm of children there, and a motherly woman was feeding a dish of porridge to one of the smallest of them. The woman saw her, and with an exclamation at her forlorn appearance, invited her to come in and have a bite to eat. Mary accepted, a little shyly at first, but soon perfectly at home in the genial atmosphere, the happiest place she had ever seen in all her life. She soon learned that the woman was Mrs. Sowerby, mother of Dickon, the boy she had met in the woods, and also of Martha, the merry housemaid at the manor.

Mary suddenly decided that her magic had begun to work. Here was a welcome that could not be explained in any other way except that the magic potion had made them love her. She played with the children and was mothered to her heart's content, until at last her departure could be no longer delayed. Then the children filled a little basket with cinnamon buns, and she started back for the manor.

But the day's magic was not worked out even yet. It was nearly dark when she reached the gardens near the house, and she came upon Dickon's dog, busily digging a hole near the locked garden. Mary darted forward and picked up something that the dog had uncovered. It was a big, rusty key. Martha had told her that Mr. Craven buried the key to the garden when he locked it after his wife died. This must be the key. Hurrying to the heavy door she tried the key, and found that it turned in the lock. She pushed open the door, and there was revealed a great disarray of shrubbery and vines, most of them dead and tangled. She was in the secret garden.

"It's all dead," she said, aloud, sadly.

"We can make it grow again," said a voice behind her. Martha turned, and discovered Dickon. Quickly they formed their pretty conspiracy. They would start tomorrow. They locked the door again and hurried away. With grim suggestion of the punishment she was to receive for her escapade, Mary found Mrs. Medlock had left a few slices of bread and a carafe of water in her room. But she did not care. In the first place, she had her cinnamon buns, and in the second place she was loved, and in the third place she had seen the secret garden, and as she munched away at the bun she could not for the life of her decide which pleased her most.
The Secret Garden

NARRATED, by permission, from the Famous Players-Lasky photoplay; which, in turn, was adapted by Marion Fairfax from the story of Frances Hodgson Burnett. Directed by Gustav Cohnbaugh, with the cast:

Mary Lennox………………..Lila Lee
Archibald Craven (Mary’s uncle)…………..Spottiswoode Aitken
Dr. Warren Craven (brother of Archibald)……Clarence H. Geldart
Colin Craven (invalid son) Dick Rosson
Mrs. Medlock (Craven’s housekeeper)…………..Fay Holderness
Dickon Sowerby………………Paul Willis
Ben Weatherstaff……………..James Neill

The Secret Garden

Now one of the very nicest things about happiness is that you simply can’t keep it to yourself, and Mary was so happy she could not sleep until she had shared it with somebody. So she stole silently to Colin’s room, and as they chatted in whispers about the secret garden, Mary hit upon a wonderful plan. Colin was a little doubtful, at first, but Mary told him they had magic on their side, and magic wouldn’t work if you were afraid. So he agreed, and she crept back to bed to wait impatiently for tomorrow.

The one break that the doctor permitted in his rigid discipline for Colin, was occasional rides around the grounds in a wheel chair. Mary took Martha into her confidence, and together they persuaded the nurse, who was not unwilling to be relieved of her tedious duties, to let them take Colin for his outing. Unnoticed then, they made their way to the walled garden, where Dickon joined them.

“First thing we’re going to do,” said Mary, who immediately assumed full command of the little band of conspirators, “is get rid of that nasty old brace.”

While she and Martha unscrewed the torturing clamps, Dickon was busy digging a hole, and then and there, with no ceremony, they buried the thing.

“Now you’re going to stand up and walk,” Mary declared to Colin.

“Oh I can’t, I can’t,” the boy protested.

When the doctor came for his daily visit, there was a troubled scene. . . . The nurse denied removing the brace. Then Mary said defiantly: “I took it off.”

“How do you know until you try? Just believe in the magic and it will be all right.”

After much persuasion, Colin tried, and found it wasn’t hard at all. He was a little unsteady, at first, but after a few wavering steps he soon found that he could do it, and best of all, that it didn’t hurt.

That was the beginning. The continuation of the plot was easy. Mary, happy now in her secret, and in knowing that she was helping Colin, and in having found someone to love her, suddenly became so extremely obedient person than Mrs. Medlock would have that a cleverer been suspicious.

The absence of the brace they managed to conceal, through Colin insisting upon wearing a thick, padded jacket, and making grimaces of pretended agony whenever either the nurse or the doctor touched him. So day after day, they escaped to their retreat, pretending they were going to the woods, and their persecutors never suspected the truth.

Finally, one day, in their elation, they forgot to be cautious, and in the excitement of some game, their shouts and laughter were heard by the doctor and Mrs. Medlock, on the terrace. This sign of unbounded happiness could not be overlooked. The manor was no place for happiness. So the grim pair investigated, and found that the sounds emanated from the garden which had been closed these many years. The children had even forgotten to lock the door, and the doctor pushed it open, gasping in amazement at the
anger, among the shrubbery, which the plotters had trimmed and watered, until the garden was as beautiful as it had been before the tragedy which caused it to be closed.

The look that came over the doctor's forbidding features was terrifying. Then, controlling himself, he strode to Colin's side, and said in a voice that was an attempt at simulation of sympathy, but which trembled with some hidden emotion:

"My poor boy. Overtaxing your strength like this will only shorten your life so much the more."

Then, putting his arm around Colin, he discovered the absence of the brace. Colin still feared his uncle, and had not yet gained the strength he needed to defy him openly, and he shrank away.

"What have you done with the brace?" the doctor demanded.

"He'd soon be all right if you'd leave him alone," Mary called, from the tree.

"What have you done with the brace?" the doctor repeated, more severely.

They were only children. Mary could have stood up to him indefinitely, but the gentle Dickon was frightened out of his wits, almost hysterically confused, and showed where he had buried it.

"The magistrate shall attend to your case," the doctor said. "As for Martha, you must discharge her. Mrs. Medlock. Mary shall be sent to a school where she will be properly disciplined, and I will go back to my treatments of Colin and see if I can undo the results of this wild escapade."

Dickon rushed off to tell his mother of the misfortune that had overcome him and Martha, while Mary dragged herself wearily to her room. Her magic had failed after all, and now it would be worse than ever for Colin. For herself she did not care. It had been like a brilliant dream of happiness, not for her, but through which she moved without having anything to do with it. Late that night she crept to Colin's room to console him, to see if they could hit upon some plan, to try to bolster up his courage to defy his uncle, or at least to appeal to his father.

The doctor had not gone home. Down in the library he was buried in thought, and if his always forbidding features were an index, his thoughts were distinctly unpleasant and foreboding. The manor estate was a valuable property. The income ran into thousands of pounds a year. Between that wealth and himself there stood first a rapidly failing, deformed, prematurely old man, his brother, whose life was a burden to himself and of no value to others, and second a boy who was beginning to display unexpected vitality, and who, doubleblessed, would eventually find courage to break away from the murderous discipline that had been designed to sap his very life. The doctor looked at his medicine chest and opened it. He took out a vial and examined the contents, murmuring "No color, no odor, no taste." Suddenly he came to his terrifying decision, and started for Colin's room.

The children heard him coming. Mary blew out her candle and hid behind the hangings of the bed. Softly and noiselessly the doctor, satisfying himself that Colin was asleep, removed the covering from a carafe of water, poured a spoonful of the liquid from the vial into the carafe, covered it over again, and slipped away.

Mary waited a minute to be sure he had gone, and came out of her hiding place.

"Did you see that?" Colin demanded. "He's trying to kill me. That was poison, I'm sure. If I were to die he would be father's heir."

(Continued on page 106)
"Great Scott!" he said, 'How time do creep!'  
"We talked about other things for a while but he couldn't get over it.  
"'Gosh, Alice!' he said later, 'you must have been young when you were working for me!'"

Alice Lake told this story on herself which goes to show that she is very unaffected and entirely without "pose." Also that she isn't worrying about her twenty-one years even though breaking an "unwritten law" in admitting it.

She is an exceptionally bright girl; talented; full of fun; fond of crowds, and lights and theatres and music. In her dressing room, she has a phonograph—on the q. t. it squeaks—and all her records are either old and sentimental or new and sentimental. She hasn't one single piece of rag time. And yet when she is out evenings she likes to hear rag time—the wilder the better—and above all she likes to dance.

"Speaking of dancing," she went on, "it was once the cause of my leaving home. That was when I was doing these wild vamps at the Vitagraph studio in New York. Mother didn't mind my working in the pictures but didn't want me to go to dances. One day, I went to her and told her that I was going to leave home. I expected her to make a scene and I loved the idea of it; but instead, she just said calmly, 'All right; I'll help you pack,' and she did! I didn't have a trunk.

Alice Lake is very unaffected and entirely without pose, and she isn't worrying about her twenty-one years. She admits it.
or even a suitcase, so she just wrapped all my things up in bundles and handed them to me; I walked out bawling. A week later, when my rent was up, I went home. I had thought I was going to have a good time but I hadn't been to a single dance; I had just gone directly to my room from the studio and sat there and cried."

However, she won her point. From that time on she was allowed all the good times she wanted. Afterwards, she became a professional dancer working at the studio daytimes and dancing at the Waldorf Astoria two evenings a week.

One of the best stories she tells on herself is how, during a number in which she was supposed to be a statue come to life, she slipped and fell thus earning for herself the nickname of the "fallen idol."

In four years of work in "slapstick" Alice Lake has had but three accidents which were at all serious. One happened during the making of "Moonshiners," a recent Arbuckle comedy, when a horse she was trying to mount stepped on her foot (she is not a particularly good horsewoman). Fortunately she was standing on a sandy surface, so that no bones were broken, but she suffered with her foot for weeks afterward. Again, in "Her Nature Dance" she had her feet and ankles bitten by a dog which should have been somewhere else. This too, was painful, but owing to prompt attention, without serious results.

"The funniest looking accident we ever had," she said, "was when Roscoe Arbuckle was making 'The Bell Boy.' A crazy old elevator we were using fell to pieces and I was dangling in mid-air on the end of a rope. One of the boys was inside of what was left of the elevator and I was left whirling around in space while he was being rescued from the debris.

Of all her pictures, the one she likes best is "Come Through" with Herbert Rawlinson. She liked Roscoe Arbuckle in "The Cook" but she said, "I was terrible in it."

She really is "a fan."

"I've noticed this about comedies," she remarked. "The gags that seem funniest at the studio, will often look dead on the screen, while something which hasn't made you smile on the set, will make you shriek with laughter when you see it in the picture!"

At this point a waiter interrupted to hand her a small piece of chicken and a note from a Mack Sennett director sitting over on the other side of the room. The note read: "Do you really think you are eating enough?"

"Look at that!" she exclaimed. "They're always making fun of me because I'm trying to put on a few pounds; I only weigh 110. Most of the folks at the studio have to diet in order to take it off, while I can eat anything I like. Let them laugh; I don't put on flesh without eating!"

Who ever heard of a moving picture "Vamp" trying to get fat? Here was another tradition broken. She's a surprising young lady.

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**Pictures**

By Clarence E. Flynn

*The days are pictures, and they pass*
*As comes and goes some mirage sheen,*
*As fireflies in the tangled grass,*
*Or shadows thrown upon the screen.*

*Pictures they are of love and care;*
*Pictures of toil and happiness;*
*Of mighty men, of ladies fair—*
*Incarnate strength and gentleness;*

*Pictures of battle and the night*
*That touches woe with cooling breath;*
*Of calm years following the fight,*
*When blossoms deck the fields of death;*

*Pictures of paths that wind, and meet*
*Where Fate's decrees have willed it so,*
*Or where erstwhile companion feet*
*Are led in separate ways to go.*

*The days are pictures, and they run*
*Their hastening course of smiles and tears,*
*As shadows flit 'twixt sun and sun,*
*So pass the ever-dying years.*
Meet “M’sieu Cuckoo”!

Robert Anderson—one more screen type who characterizes the Griffith passion for unusual faces.

Robert Anderson was on the screen for four years before he was noticed. For D. W. Griffith is a very busy man.

For nearly four years Anderson has been performing before the cameras, most of that time in support of players of note. Minor parts, heavies, came his way; he was in “Enoch Arden,” an old Fine Arts; “Double Trouble,” one of Doug’s first Triangles, and in “The Americano,” a later Fairbanks subject. He first came under Griffith’s personal observation in the mob scenes for the Babylonian period of “Intolerance.” He was given a stock position and carried several minor parts in that picture. It began to look as though Anderson was one of these sterling actors whose names are included in the supporting casts. He wasn’t new. He had done his bits to the best of his abilities. But nothing happened.

Then—it was a Griffith rehearsal. A member of the Griffith stock, Anderson was one of those rehearsing the scene in “Hearts of the World” where The Boy is seen returning to the trenches from the hospital. Things hadn’t been going just right, and Anderson was about ready to give up—quit the job, disheartened. Griffith reviewed the scene for the players and called the rehearsal. Harron made his entrance; then Anderson walked on—and made his name. For instead of the English handshake and cold greeting that we assay on meeting friends, he burst forth in a volume of French terms of endearment and clasped his comrade in his arms. It almost broke up the rehearsal.

He chose motion pictures because he couldn’t speak English. Now he can speak English and says he intends to stay.

Other scenes in which he had appeared were retaken, and Anderson, when “Hearts of the World” was unreeled, found himself more conspicuous.

Anderson is a native of Denmark, born at Odense. Bitten by ambition, he left Denmark after a few years’ experience on the speaking stage, to come to America but unable to speak English. He tried pictures, “suped” enthusiastically, and found himself ready when his big cue came.

Although he now speaks good English, he says he will never go back to the speaking stage. He is a musician and painter.

He is with Griffith, but he has been working in a Bluebird picture between times. Recent pictures in which he is given more to do are “The Enemy Within,” Dorothy Gish’s first stellar subject, and “The Great Love,” Griffith’s first Artcraft release.
Metropol

Out-of-town visitors, to whom are those who make possible

By Dr. J.
(Director of Publicity,

whom the super-photoplay attractions had weaned away from the theatres in the theatre's capital city. He couldn't be the only one!

I began to watch our nightly audiences for the occasional regulars—if you gather what I mean by that apparently contradictory expression. The regular Mon-

"When I first came to New York, suh," he answered, "it was to see Lester Wallack. But Wallack is dead!"

O

N an evening in May, 1917, I was standing in the lobby of the New York Strand, watching the seven o'clock crowd slowly file out, and the "last show" aggregation file in with equal slowness. Midway between the box-office and the entrance was a gentleman who, as far as a field-glass would have found him, would have borne only the appellation: "Southern Colonel." He was at least seventy years of age, but he was erect, soldierly. His chin bore a small tuft just beneath his lip, he had a fierce moustache and his large Stetson did not hide a bushy mass of snow-white hair. An interesting specimen. And as he came abreast me he spoke, bowing elaborately.

"Good evening, suh!"

I returned the salutation, a bit confused, for I feared I had been on the verge of cutting some old family friend. So I made it a point to waylay him on the way out. I asked him, perfunctorily enough, as to his seat, and how he enjoyed the show.

"When I first came to New York, suh," he answered, "it was to see Lester Wallack. But Wallack is dead, and damned if I've seen play-acting on the boards since your house has been opened. I come here twice a year, for I visit New York in May and September. I see the screen shows twice a week in Shreveport, and—the theatre isn't what it once was, suh!"

He was a planter, and his business interests, as he said, brought him to our town twice in a twelvemonth. But it was what he said, more than the rare flavor of his unique personality, which interested me most.

Here was an habitual visitor, of intelligence and wealth, day-nighters, the Saturday-nighters, and so on, as well as the Sunday folk, were of course residents, near or far.

I remembered, presently, a bustling old lady who appeared at the Strand only at long intervals. But, almost as if the matter had been pre-arranged, the interval came to an end, and she came to our show. I made bold to question her. I discovered that she was from Erie, Pa.; a woman of wealth, who had considerable real estate in New Jersey, and, handling it, stopped in New York a week at a time, about four times each year. She was not a first-nighter—as I imagine my old Shreveportian had been in his day—but she visited the approved best plays in a sedate manner. Of late, she had been giving her dramatic attention entirely to the screen, and the speaking theatres had known her not at all.

Now I was entirely interested. My next photoplay converts were a woman buyer from Los Angeles; a family which had a habit of commuting from Chicago; a Pittsburgh banker; an Indianapolis manufacturer, and an assortment of varied pursuits from the New England States.

When I met my Southern friend I believed myself on the verge of a discovery; now, I had proved it.

"Metropolitan movies," by which we may designate the big and varied screen-and-music entertainments put

My next photoplay convert was a woman buyer from Los Angeles.
on in the great motion picture theatres along New York's Rialto, are not merely a convenience and an enjoyment for the hundreds of thousands of theatre-goers who live in New York, but are a vital factor to the thousands of visitors who come into Manhattan every day.

This proves to me, beyond any controversy, that the photoplay has become a more vital part of our national life—more of a national necessity—than anything except the daily newspaper.

Men and women go weeks and years without reading novels; others never take time to see a dramatic entertainment. But there are few men, women or children of reasoning powers who do not go to the movies.

So, in a way, these people carry their need—and it is a real need—for moving picture relaxation with them when they visit other cities; and especially, New York. The mid-town photoplay-shops have grown to be a necessity like the great restaurants, or the big stores, or the shops on Fifth avenue.

And I will even assert that the country at large, not the mere population of New York City, is primarily responsible for the success of these theatres. The Strand was the bold experiment of the late Mitchell Mark; his business confreres assured him that it would break him. On the contrary, its success was such that two more big photoplay houses grew immediately, and two or three more are on the way.

No manager of a successful theatrical entertainment could be found to admit that our great picture houses have hurt him any. And he would be pretty near right. The Follies, and the big dramatic successes, play to capacity—and what more could they play to in any event? But we have, for the man and woman from everywhere, removed dull evenings from that visit to the metropolis. The new motto of the traveller is, I would say: "Be sure you're right—or go to the movies."

The dramatic mediocrity, the weak musical comedy, the forlorn starring venture, have literally had the life knocked out of them. There is no longer any hope for any but the best in the theatre, and so, as critic and criterion. I think we have really tendered the drama a great service. If a theatrical manager survives and prospers in New York, against us, it is because he has the goods.

As a matter of fact, there are few theatrical entertainments anywhere, at any price, which even equal the motion picture entertainment we—and our confreres who followed us—have to offer.

The principal feature is a five or six reel photoplay, of eminent production and cast, always shown for the first time, and generally an advance release. Each of the Long-acre theatres-of-the-film has a genuine symphony orchestra of fifty or sixty men, presenting the world's greatest music—not trash. Each theatre has eminent vocal and instrumental soloists, changing them from week to week. Grouped around the pictorial feature are reels of news, war, education, travel, science and comedy—each the latest and best of its kind. The theatres themselves are great marvels of luxurious fitting and architectural art.

Is it any wonder that the dull play, the uncertain star, the vulgar musical comedy are being passed up by visitors for this sure-fire audible and optical library of instruction and entertainment—at one-fifth the price?

The Strand has played to a daily average of 10,000 persons since its opening!
A Boy Who Did

Ernest Truex is a true apostle of the
—and a woman as old as she feels.

By Dorothy

It was Philip, age four, to me with an adoring glance toward his boy-father.

With a little more chatter about their “wings” and the shark that had been seen on the beach a few days before, Philip and James went scampering beachward and Mrs. Truex, who will be remembered as Julia Mills in “Very Good Eddy,” appeared. And then somehow, as conversations will nowadays, ours wandered toward the war, and Mrs. Truex, who seems to be mentor for all three “boys,” reminded her husband that he was to appear at a certain Red Cross benefit that afternoon.

It would make the third that week not to mention any number of talks in theaters on W. S. S. and other subjects. “But most of my efforts in the future will probably be along the lines of making comedies at the studios—real human comedies that will send people away from the theaters refreshed and encouraged to take up the burdens the war has laid on them,” said Mr. Truex seriously.

“My first star picture is a war-comedy. It shows up the humorous phases of training and part of it was filmed at Camp Dix, New Jersey. A brand new corporal was assigned to put me through the different stunts, and he certainly didn’t omit anything!”

His mustache is a rather intermittent affair—subject to removal for a barren-lipped role.

Mrs. Truex and a man known as Mrs. Truex’ husband.

IX the exact geographical center of the colony of player-folk, living at Great Neck, Long Island—folk of both stage and screen and including such stellar lights as George M. Cohan, Madge Kennedy, Jane Cowl and others, lives Ernest Truex of “Very Good Eddy” fame, and now a shining light in the photoplay world. It is bounded on the north by the golf links—this home that he has built—on the south by—the golf links—on the east by the same and on the west by the estate of George Walsh.

“Handy, isn’t it?” he asked me one morning, following my approving glance about the attractive links—lawns and towards the roomy garage and gardens at one side. “We have lived here for several years now and wouldn’t consider living in a city again.

“I suppose I sound like a real estate agent, but it is true; I have found that the wholesome life out of town is the best thing in the world to keep an actor’s point of view normal and healthy, for of course the player part of it is all make-believe and artificial.”

While he was talking, Mr. Truex’ fingers were busy doing some mysterious mending on a golf implement—I believe he called it a mashie or a squashie or something. He is never still and even the combined brains of John Emerson and Anita Loos who have written “Come On In,” the scenario for the first Paramount picture in which Mr. Truex will appear with Shirley Mason, were taxed to find enough “business” for him—used as they are to writing scenarios for strenuous people—say Fairbanks or Fred Stone!

At this point two animated human catapults came tumbling out for inspection by “Daddy Truex” before starting for the daily dip. “My bathing suit’s just like his,” whispered one of them, I believe.
n't Grow Up

creed that a man is as old as he acts
Enthusiasm is his receipt for youth

Nutting

"But I'm quite used to hard work"—this in spite of an amused glance from his "golf widow" wife—"for you see since I played Hamlet at five in my mother's company, the child part in "Quo Vadis" soon after and from that time, on through "The Dummy," "Just Boys," "Very Good Eddy," and many others beside several photoplays such as "A Good Little Devil" and "Caprice" with Mary Pickford, I've been steadily being a boy. It's no wonder they tell me I'll never grow up"—this last with a plaintive droop of the Truex moustache—and by the way—of all the moustaches I have ever met, this one is quite the most expressive. It smiles or droops or even flips with its proud possessor and has as many moods as a prima donna on opening night. It is a rather intermittent affair too, and I was sadly informed that "perhaps it will have to come off for the next picture."

"But"—rallying—"that will mean a still more youthful part than I have in 'Come On In'.

At five, learning that the war had been postponed, preparedness-expert Truex decided to fill in the wait by becoming an actor. He started at the top, playing Hamlet.

You will note that this Hun has the wooden expression common to most of Wilhelm's brow-beaten soldiers—who that soldier Truex declines to bend a perfectly good bayonet on him.

iously)—"and I told them that enthusiasm seemed to me the best receipt. One has to like everything one does to do it well and I have never gotten blasé about my work."

Save Sugar!

WAR Will be Easier to Swallow
If we Let the Boys Over There
Cover it With Sugar.
When we Entered the War,
Sugar was Something
To Make Fudge With, or
For Little Willie
To Filch From the Bowl.
Then
Uncle Sam Paid it Attention;
Began to Watch it closely,
And Made Up his Mind
To Yank Out
The Sweet Tooth of the Nation.
So that Now,
Sugar is an Issue;
We Have Got to Save It.
And House-wives—
The Success
Of the Sugar Campaign
Depends Mostly On You.
Some of You

Go from Store to Store
Trying to Double your Portion.
It's Up to All of Us, Too.
If You Save a Lump of Sugar,
And I Save One, and
Each of the Rest of Us
Save One—
Think of All the Sugar.
We'll be Sending Over There,
To Our Boys, and
The Allies!
It Means More than you Think.
That
Little Lump of Sugar
That you Saved
Means
Strength for the Boys, and
Why,
Isn't it Wonderful
To Be Able
To Save a Lump of Sugar,
And Do All That?
Gretchen Hartman was featured with her husband Alan Hale in a Fox picture called "The Love Thief." This was before Mr. Fox had his "Sonia Markova" inspiration. It is Miss Hartman's career that has suffered through the publicity accorded the "Russian actress" and she says she will have to remain in the background until it is forgotten.

She ordered an old-fashioned peach short-cake. So far as I could notice, the only thing old-fashioned about it was that it happened to be made of cake and peaches and whipped cream just like any other short-cake. But she enjoyed it. She slid the top layer off, and then ate the peaches.

"That's what I used to do," she said, "when I was a kid."

For a person who doesn't pretend to be an ingenue and whose forte is strong-minded heroines—who has even played vamps and such at times—Gretchen Hartman is rather remarkably ingenious. In a nice, offensive way, of course. She doesn't seem to have outgrown a spontaneous interest and a girlish enjoyment in everything. She hasn't had much time, of course.

Just at this moment, the waiter obligingly spilled a tray of French pastry, fakedown, on Miss Hartman's lap. Miss Hartman was wearing a black satin frock—a charming thing. I remember when a waiter upset a salad with Thousand-Island dressing on me, but then I only wore a dark blue suit at the time. At that, I was never so humiliated in my life; never. But Miss Hartman—why, she actually seemed to enjoy it. She smiled vaguely at the waiter, dabbed ineffectually at her sash, and finished her old-fashioned peach short-cake.

She said herself she guessed she'd have to make herself over. Adopt some eccentricities so that managers would believe she was a personality. She's often imposed upon; they think she's easy. She is.

But she is married to Alan Hale, who is as independent as possible. Perhaps the only instance wherein he is not independent is in regard to his military status and he wants to go to war.

"Well," said Gretchen Hartman, apropos of nothing in particular, "they say every one has three chances in a life-time. I have had two of mine. Wonder what I'll do with the third?"

She explained: "Just when I was making a success as 'Mary Jane' in 'Mary Jane's Pa,' here in Chicago, why I began to get to the awkward age. So I had to quit for a while, too small to play grown-up parts, and too young to play kids. Then I went with Biograph; that was the beginning of my second chance. I'd worked there quite a while when D. W. Griffith began to make preparations to go to California. I had a hunch I might be taken along. Well—I wasn't. He'd thought of taking me, but it seems something came up and he didn't.

"Oh, I've had my share of disappointments," she said, shaking her dark head with a world-old air, "for instance,—my name—I mean names. Now, my parents were born in Sweden; and I was born right here in Chicago. But they thought my name—Greta Ahrbin—unpronounceable; so I changed it to Gretchen.
the Names

Biographed Gretchen Markova; and then—

Evans

Hartman. Then—I became for a while, Sonia Markova. But that wasn't exactly my idea, or my fault. And now I'm going to take a third name, because 'they' think Gretchen Hartman sounds too German. I'll use my own after this—only I'll simplify the spelling and make it Arbin. And—if they prefer—I have several others I can use." She laughed. "Let's see—I'm married to Alan, so I'm Mrs. Hale. Then I could take Alan's real name—his real name's MacKahan, he's Irish."

"I knew it," I interrupted.

We went to the theatre where Alan Hale was playing in "Friendly Enemies." We waited in the wings while a stage-hand went about bawling, "Mr. Hale—Mr. Hale! Two lady-friends to see you!"

"He thinks we're matinee girls," giggled Mrs. Hale.

Alan Hale appeared in shirt-sleeves, half made-up. He seemed embarrassed. "H'd'y' do," he said; and hustled us out—or rather in, to see the play.

Gretchen Hartman enjoyed it as much as I did, although she'd seen it several dozen times. "Alan's played in so many different productions this season."

she said, "in 'The Rainbow Girl,' and 'Rock-a-bye Baby,'—both musical comedies—in New York. Alan had a fine time working in them. He's the spy in this; but I don't know why they should always cast him as a villain." He really would make a corking hero—only he laughs too much.

We didn't talk about Mr. Hale all the time.

Afterwards, in the lobby of the theatre, a young girl, staring after Miss Hartman, turned suddenly, approached, and touched her on the arm. "I—I beg your pardon," she said, her face quite red, "but aren't you Sonia Markova?"

Gretchen Hartman led her aside. "Let's sit down here and I'll tell you," she said. "I'm Gretchen Hartman. I was Sonia Markova—for a while. It was a very foolish affair, my dear; and I very much regret my part in it—"

The girl interrupted: "I thought it was funny! I'm a movie-fan, Miss Hartman, an old-timer. I used to see you in Biograph pictures as Gretchen Hartman. So I couldn't understand, when I saw you in those Fox films, why you should change your name to Sonia Markova and pretend you were a Russian actress. It didn't fool me a bit."

"The only work I did under Fox of which I am proud, is my 'Fantine' in 'Les Miserables.' Then," continued Miss Hartman, "'I did a picture for Fox, 'The Love Thief,' under my own stage name of Gretchen Hartman, opposite my husband, Alan Hale. It is my career that has suffered through the publicity accorded the 'Russian actress, Sonia Markova.' And I'll just simply have to remain in the background until it is forgotten."

"Thank you very much—and may I have your picture?"

** *

Well, it started me to thinking. When I got back to PHOTO-PLAY I searched through the files. First under "Gretchen Hartman." It told all about her work with Biograph; her frequent screen appearances for four years, with well-known companies such as Metro and Ivan; first stage experience in Bush Temple Stock, Chicago; real name Greta Ahrbin, born of Swedish parents in Chicago; married to Alan Hale.

Then—"Sonia Markova." The manufactured career of Sonia, according to publicity issued from the William Fox offices, began in Libau, Russia, twenty-one years ago, "Raised in Russia, (Continued on page 108)
Savagery's Last Stronghold Stormed by the Camera

Perhaps the most thrilling part of the Johnsons' adventures regards their capture by the "Big Numbers" savage tribe, Cannibals who had never before seen white skins. The two attribute their escape to the arrival of a British warship. Above is shown Koonacara Coombarawa, chief of the Solomon Islands, a superb physical specimen, and who finally condescended to be hospitable.

There are some queer customs in the world. The circle at the right shows one of the queerest. This is in the Leauanewa Lagoon; where the oldest relative must linger at the grave of the head of the family for a period varying from six months to ten years, and never leave. Food is brought to him.

Through various photographic sources we have learned that the Hawaiian princesses reigning on the beach at Waikiki are not necessarily Venusian. And here again our ideals are shattered! Above Mrs. Johnson is shown with the Queen of the Island of Malaita. Yes—they are seated on the throne.

Frequently Mr. Johnson was forced to have his guard of native soldiers stand with guns pointed to keep the treacherous savages from turning on him while he was at his camera. The picture below shows three of the most ferocious specimens of savages. They are expert boatsmen as well as fighters. The Island in background is where the Johnsons lived for six months of their journey in the Solomons.
The FORBIDDEN CITY

"East and West shall never meet," believed Wong Li, the Wise. But, Toy, daughter of San San, learned there was a greater—kindlier—law.

By Betty Shannon

WONG LI was a very wise man—Wong Li, the father of San San. He believed as other wise men had and did that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." But what know the wise, who must be old to have attained their wisdom, of pounding heart and pulsing blood, of blushing cheek and quickening breath; what knows age of the fire of youth calling to fire of youth?

Wong Li, the learned, droning over his books, dreaming dreams of the days gone by, laying sly plans for days to come, little knew of the love that was blooming among the cherry blossoms of his garden; little did he know of the love that sang and sighed beneath the willows and beside the crystal pond, Wong Li had once been a mandarin, ruling over a rich province in southern China. He had served wisely and faithfully the old emperor. But courtiers, jealous of his wealth and power, had plotted his downfall. In his old age he was forced to seek refuge in a tiny house in an old garden on the outskirts of Hong Kong. Here he gathered about him foreigners desirous of learning the Chinese language, who paid him enough to keep him and his daughter San San in modest comfort.

It was contrary to all the traditions of Wong Li's race that San San and John Worden, the stalwart young under-secretary to the American consuls, should have met at all. But as the American came day after day, and Wong Li found that he was high-minded and honest, he decided it was no longer necessary to keep San San in the background. So one day, as the men pondered their lesson, she tip-toed shyly in bearing fragrant tea on a woven tray.

When she raised her soft almond eyes to the face of John Worden, he was sure that he had never seen eyes so wonderful before. Her voice was like the wooing of wood doves. Her deftness at handling the bright fragile tea cups filled him with awe. Never in his clean young life had he seen so sweetly alluring a creature as the Chinese maid.

And San San! Had Wong Li noted the trembling of the slim fingers that handed him his tea, the blush on the rounded cheek, the new depths in the shining brown eyes, he would have sent her back to the solitude of her room without adieu. But Wong Li was a wise man and he was wrapt about in his wisdom. San San was to him a child. So he praised her tea, and let her walk in the garden with John Worden while he received another pupil.

It was not long until love had come to San San and John Worden, and had found expression in queer, faltering, but unmistakable, language. It
Photoplay Magazine

seemed impossible to each that the world could hold so much happiness. Then a shadow crossed their hearts.

San San knew that for her to wed an American would mean disgrace more lasting than that which had been visited upon her father, the deposed mandarin.

John Worden knew his marriage with a Chinese girl would bring ostracism from his own people, and possible dismissal from the consular service.

An open alliance at the time seemed unwise. A hidden love without honor did not suggest itself to their pure hearts. The one course which seemed open was a secret marriage. After earnest pleading, John pursued an American missionary to come to Wong Li's garden one afternoon. And while the wise old teacher unknowingly droned his lessons in the tiny house, San San and John Worden, the East and the West, "met" in holy wedlock beside the mirror pool.

Though Wong Li had seemed outwardly to accept with philosophy his official disgrace, he had in reality never ceased to work and plan for a day when he should return to his high estate.

As San San blossomed into fuller, sweeter womanhood, the old man knew his day was approaching.

When he had saved enough money he would go to the forbidden city of Pekin, force his way to the Emperor, and sing the praises of his San San until the great ruler would demand that she should be sent for to occupy the chief place among the ladies of his court. Then San San should be brought with pomp and ceremony. Her great beauty would put to shame the paler charms of the other women. She would become the Emperor's favorite love, the most powerful woman of the empire, and her father would again know the honor of a mandarin's estate.

To this end, Wong Li had a portrait of San San painted and quietly waited his time, never suspecting the happy secret of his daughter and the American under secretary.

One day John received summons to present himself at Shang Hai for re-assignment. There he learned that he had been assigned by Washington to South America. It was final. He felt forced to tell his chief of his marriage to a native girl. The older man was shocked, and it was with difficulty that John gained permission to return to tell Wong Li the truth, and to take San San away with him.

But when he arrived at the tiny house on the outskirts of Hong Kong, his heart stopped beating. The doors and windows were fastened, and his San San and her father were not there.

A few days after John's departure for Shang Hai, Wong Li had started on his journey to the Emperor, taking San San to the home of a friend in a nearby town, where he would leave her carefully guarded until he should send for her by royal command.

John searched for weeks, but found no trace. At last he was forced to believe that Wong Li had discovered San San's marriage

The Forbidden City

NARRATED, by permission, from the photoplay of the same name, written by George Scarburgh and produced by Select, with this cast:

Ching Li .................. M. W. Ral
Wong Li .................. A. E. Warren
San San, His Daughter Norma Talmadge
John Worden, U. S. Consulate Sec. ...... Thomas Meighan
The Chinese Emperor ... Rogers Lyton
Toy, Daughter of San San ............. Norma Talmadge
Lieut. Philip Halbert ... Reed Hamilton

"You are free to go—by the Lane of Flashing Spears," he would say, smiling and pointing to a path leading through a profusion of high, rare flowers.
The child?" the Emperor asked, scowling as the Chinese girl walked timidly towards the throne. "My own," she answered softly, holding up the little Toy for him to behold.

Wong Li, standing beside the ruler, broke into a snarl of rage. He would have leaped upon the daughter who had frustrated his well laid plans; would have taken the father's vengeance there, had not the Emperor interfered.

"No—her beauty pleads for her," the Emperor said. "But nothing excuses a father who did not guard his daughter well. Away." In spite of the pleadings of San San, the wretched Wong Li was flogged from the palace into utter misery and disgrace.

Death was the punishment meted out to any girl who repudiated the love of the great Emperor. Death was the punishment given any of his chosen ones who might prove untrue. But no less woe awaited the luckless girl with charms to stir the imperial desire, whose love had first been given to another.

San San's offense was all the greater that her virgin love had gone to a hated foreigner, an American.

But wondrous beauty has swayed the destiny of nations. The Emperor found himself content to forgive the past unwitting sins of San San against his royal person, if he might but possess her for the future.

"Your sins shall be forgiven. Your baby shall grow up in luxury in a royal asylum. And you shall be our favorite love," he told her caressingly.

"No, no," cried little San San, clasping her baby to her breast. "Death would I welcome more."

It had pleased the Emperor to devise what he deemed a fitting death for the favored ones who refused the questionable honors of his court.

"You are free to go—by the Lane of the Flashing Spears," he would say, smiling craftily and pointing to a path leading through a profusion of high rare flowers to a gate that opened to the outside world . . .

But no girl reached the gate, for hidden in the flowers were soldiers with flashing spears who leaped upon the hapless ones and stopped forever the beating of their hearts beneath the Emperor's eye.

and in his rage had taken the Chinese father's vengeance—his daughter's life—and then his own. John left, broken-hearted, for his new post.

San San accepted her new home and the absence of the two men she loved after the unquestioning fashion of the oriental woman. But the days grew long and dreary. She heard no word from them. Then a tiny daughter came to her one day, and San San forgot her loneliness in the cooing of the little half caste babe whom she named Toy.

After months of vain endeavor, Wong Li was at last admitted into the presence of the old Emperor. The next day a soldier guard was dispatched to fetch the beautiful San San, and the Emperor ordered such preparations as had never been seen in the Forbidden City for the reception of a lady of the court.

The great halls were fragrant with rarest incense. The courtiers wore their most gorgeous robes. And the Emperor, usually jaded and listless, sat forward eagerly as the great doors slid open to admit San San. As she stood confused in the doorway, her greedy eyes narrowed gloatingly on the beauty of her face—a face which seemed like some pure, exotic lily in the garish voluptuousness of the royal room. His hands clutched convulsively at the carved dragons on his throne.

But the look of supreme approval changed when the Emperor's eyes rested on the squirming baby in San San's arms.

"The child?" he asked, scowling as the Chinese girl walked timidly towards the throne.

"My own," she answered softly, holding up the little Toy for him to behold.

"No—her beauty pleads for her," the Emperor said. "But nothing excuses a father who did not guard his daughter well. Away." In spite of the pleadings of San San, the wretched Wong Li was flogged from the palace into utter misery and disgrace.

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"The child?" the Emperor asked, scowling as the Chinese girl walked timidly toward the throne. "My own," she answered softly, holding up the little Toy for him to behold.
Photoplay Magazine

So it was with San San, who might have been the favorite of the empire. Bravely she met her death. But her baby with the half almond eyes was saved, so that it might grow up as an object of scorn, and a buffoon for the amusement of the court ladies, and as a living warning that between the East and the West there must be no twain.

And so the years passed. The baby Toy grew into a slender, graceful girl as her mother had been. Her half almond eyes held not alone the mysterious softness of her Chinese ancestors, but also the eager spirit of her American father.

It was perhaps that same spirit which made it possible for Toy to live at all. For, though she was well cared for and educated, at the old Emperor's command, every sort of taunting, heartless slight and insult had been heaped upon her from her babyhood.

Instead of taking shame at her American blood, however, Toy was proud of it. When, in order to force greater humiliation upon her, the women decided they would make her wear the clothes of the women of her father's race, she welcomed the opportunity to accustom herself to them, and applied herself with diligence to the learning of the American language. A plan for her future formulated itself in her mind. She would escape one day, and fly to her father's people.

The old Emperor died. A revolution arose against the boy ruler. Reverses came to the imperial forces. The boy Emperor and the Dowager Empress were compelled to flee. In the confusion that followed, Toy escaped, carrying with her the portrait of her mother, which had wrought so much unhappiness in both of their lives, and her mother's clothes, which the nurses had given her.

Some weeks later, through the help of the American minister, Toy was on her way to America by way of Manila. She bore in her pocket a letter to the Consul General in the Philippines. Although her heart sang because she was free, a new hurt had come to mar her perfect happiness. On the boat she had overheard some one refer to her slightly as "that Chinese girl." Before, her mother's people had scoffed at her for possessing American blood. Were the people of her father to despise her too? It was the first bitter moment of her life.

Toy studied the manners of the American family in whose care she was traveling. She determined to remain at Manila, watching the American women, until she was sure that she could act as they did. Then she would go on to America, alone.

When Toy arrived at the hotel in Manila she gave her name as Mary Smith. It was taken without question, and Toy, the outcast of the Chinese Emperor's palace, was entered upon her new life. Among the American officers at the Hotel, Phillip Halbert was the favorite of all. He was young and handsome and cheerful. Toy, watching him, thought he was the most beautiful person she had ever seen. He became her god, and she sat happily for hours looking at him. One day he spoke to her about some insignificant thing regarding the hotel. Toy ran to her room, her heart in a tumult. What had she done to deserve such notice, she, only a half-caste Chinese girl with no one in the world to care for her? She wished to flee to some place where she could never see the young soldier again, and where her dream would not be broken.

The American army was engaged in war with the Philippine insurgents. Nurses were needed. Toy determined to enlist. So the next morning she slipped out of the hotel by a quiet way so that she would not meet Lieutenant Halbert.

When Toy reached the recruiting station, she was nearly panic-stricken when she discovered that Phillip Halbert was in charge. She turned to leave, but he reached her before she gained the door. He

(Continued on page 109)
Educational Films

A department of service in the application of the motion picture to one of its greatest fields of usefulness

H OW the motion picture aids in converting foreigners into real American patriots is one more of the interesting testimonials of the educational film. M. R. Gabbert, industrial secretary of the South Chicago Y. M. C. A., declares that the instructive movie is an indispensable portion of their "Americanizing school."

South Chicago, a great steel and iron center, has its workers drawn from all countries of Europe.

"Many of these foreigners," says Mr. Gabbert, "have learned to speak English, and have taken out their citizenship papers, but a very large number of them do not speak English at all and others but poorly. Thus, efforts through the written medium to make them understand the principles of American citizenship suffer great handicaps. Of paramount importance, therefore, in this work of ours, is the motion picture; it makes understandable to the eager though bewildered foreigner, a great deal, in fact and spirit, that the written word would require a far longer period to teach.

"The story of our national life can be told much more effectively, we have come to learn, by the screen than in any other way — particularly where the matter of language must be considered. Lectures on 'The Traditions of America,' with suitable motion picture accompaniment, were given during the first half of 1918 with great success. Conducted in the public parks, these lectures included such subjects as 'The Settlement of America,' 'Independence,' 'World Recognition,' and 'American Achievements.'

"At all times we endeavor to pick such motion pictures as will inspire within the earnest foreigners a sincere appreciation for all that their new country stands and fights — for all that it offers them."

Some interesting facts regarding the expanding application of the educational film are gleaned from a recent report of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Cranston Brenton, chairman of the Board, cites the following list of libraries giving the handclasp of fellowship to visual instruction, having come to realize the collaborative power of the film:


The great possibilities in such co-operation between the library and the educational movie auditorium, are seen in the one-reel Paramount-Bray Pictograph, "The Treasures of a Great City," wherein is shown a priceless collection of relics, treasured in the New York Public Library, ranging from a pamphlet showing the inscription of certain public works by Nebuchadnezzar some 600 years B. C., a copy of the Chaldean Flood Tablet, the Siamese Book of Omens, an early example of wood-block printing, and the Bay Psalm book, the first book printed in English in the United States, and valued at $10,000.

Everyone, by this time, is aware of the wonderful enthusiasm with which Uncle Sam has indicated his belief in the instructive motion picture. Further evidence of this endorsement of the motion picture is seen in the work of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, at Washington. As defined by Frances Holley, director, this institution is "an association of the governments, institutions, manufacturers, producers, transportation lines and individuals of the United States and foreign countries to engage in disseminating geographical, commercial, industrial, vocational welfare and public health information by the graphic method of photography, showing how things in common use are made or produced and under what conditions."

The bureau displays its reels and slides in universities, colleges, technical and agricultural schools, public libraries, state armories, high schools, community institutes, public institutions, state granges, settlement houses, missions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs, rotary clubs, educational, scientific and trade conventions, welfare organizations of corporations, fraternal institutions; also with powerful projectors, operated from auto trucks, in parks, playgrounds, rural communities and other centers for the general public.

They are available, however, only when admittance to the public is free. The bureau maintains a lecture service
for large organizations, such as chambers of commerce, universities and similar institutions.

In addition to the film and lecture service, the bureau sends out 500 slides of announcements.

The bureau is international for the reason that to be nationally part of any government would preclude the possibility of carrying on its work in foreign lands or of displaying foreign films locally. It is, however, affiliated with the leading educational institutions of the world, thus facilitating a general movement in universal public instruction.

This bureau circulates the films of the United States Government, of the Dominions of the British Empire, Republics of France and Argentina and of the lesser nations, in many parts of the world, but invariably to audiences admitted free.

Any organization which desires to use the films of the bureau, through the medium of the co-operating universities, may have the privilege under the following stipulations:

1. Payment of transportation charges from and to the distributing center.
2. The films shall be used on standard motion picture projectors, handled by competent operators.
3. A report of films used and attendance shall be mailed after each performance to the distributing center.
4. Films shall be returned immediately after use.

No fee whatsoever is charged or accepted for the use of the films of the bureau.

No admission fees to the public are permitted to be charged, nor are collections permissible.

If films from other sources, such as advertising films, films of advertising associations or films which have been rejected by the bureau, except literary and similar films rented from the commercial exchanges, are shown in conjunction with the films of the bureau, the bureau reserves the right to discontinue service.

Owing to the great expense in the production of film, the bureau must be informed as to the projection apparatus employed, as it is obviously necessary to protect film equipment against injury by projecting it upon improvised mechanism.

How one more minister employed the motion picture in arousing greater interest in the church is seen in the report of the Rev. Thomas W. H. Marshall, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Weeville, Mich.

"In the fall of 1917 I first came to Weeville," he says, "noting, to my astonishment, that there was no motion picture house in the village. We installed a good, second-hand projection outfit in the church auditorium."

Each Wednesday evening in the church are shown two reels of educational films and one of good comedy. On Sunday evenings—during the warmer months—the regular services are colored by a one-reel presentation following the services themselves. These films usually have a religious flavor.

Stars of the Screen and Their Stars in the Sky

By Ellen Woods

Nativity of Tully Marshall, Born April 13th, Nevada City, Calif.

Mr. Marshall is both fortunate and unfortunate in this life; fortunate inasmuch as he has the benific influence of the moon to the ever bountiful Jupiter, with that planet the highest one in the firmament at the hour of his birth; unfortunate because he will always have enough to live on whether he works for it or not. He may not have much at times, but he will always have enough.

Mr. Marshall has the strange and most unexpected Uranus in the house of theatres, and the house of pleasure, which indicates that he will have to interpret very strange characters in and around those places. The Courageous Mars is very close to the planet that represents Mr. Marshall, which gives him the courage of a seven-year soldier. His mind is quick, with a good memory, he is kind-hearted, charitable, and you might not believe it from the parts he plays, but Tully believes in the Golden Rule, and believes in keeping it to the end. His worst luck for many years has passed, and in ten years there will be a foundation laid for a large fortune, which will either come from his father or his sister.

Nativity of Muriel Os- triche, Born March 24th

This native came to this world to be a mother of a very high order. I have never seen such a strong tendency in any nativity to be always mothering somebody, but strange as it may seem, she should not have the care of children; she would be too good to them and they in return would become unruly under her guidance. In the drama, she will do well in parts where she has to suffer from her children's cruelty and neglect, from the loss of fortune and from the injustice of her parents who may drive her away from home. She is musical, poetical, mystically inclined and very quick-witted. This nativity does not indicate much money earned or even saved from the earnings, but it does point out a number of legacies left her from father, mother and husband, or some one who holds a public position. Marriage should be very pleasant. The husband will have much worldly goods and will be a leader. In 1918 and 1919 she will have several offers of marriage, two from men of over fifty, which are good matches, but the real man whom she will marry for love will be about her own age.
Seventy-Two Reels of Hard Luck

Or, the persistent pursuit of Herbert Brenon by a Celluloid Jinx

By Randolph Bartlett

The man I refer to is Herbert Brenon, moving-picture director extraordinary, erstwhile one of picturedom's most discussed individuals, and today—out of pictures, somewhere in the British Army.

Four or five years ago Brenon's work at Universal attracted the attention of William Fox. Brenon had just completed "Neptune's Daughter," first and finest of the Kellermann marine operas. Fox had just developed the serio-comic vampire, Theda Bara. He decided to engage the most brilliant available director for his greatest prospective favorite. Brenon went to work, and soon Bara had completed about the only plays in which she has ever enacted a human being. "The Clemenceau Case," "The Kreutzer Sonata," and "Sin"—adapted from "The Jewels of the Madonna"—were chief of these.

Brenon had made good. Fox could get almost maudlin talking about him. So, of course, Herbert could have almost anything he wanted.

And Herbert wanted to outdo "Neptune's Daughter." The sea had always lured him, and this time it lured him to something like destruction. Nobody censored his finances, and he set sail for Jamaica with an armada of people.

While finishing Florence Reed's "The Eternal Sin," Brenon staged a vaudeville pantomime, and collapsed under the strain.

Involved affairs of the special company crippled his work on "The Fall of the Romanoffs." Then appendicitis seized him in the midst of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," featuring Forbes-Robertson (pictured at right).

Then Brenon went to England and produced a great patriotic film for the British government—only to have the entire negative destroyed by fire.

William Fox, afflicted with money-pains, quarreled with Brenon, denying him public credit for "A Daughter of the Gods."

The unluckiest creature in the world, as everybody knows, is the Crown Prince of Germany, because he has the Kaiser for a father. And logically enough, the next most unlucky creature in the world is the Kaiser, because he has the Crown Prince for a son.

These, of course, are cataclysms of misfortune which the average person need not fear experiencing.

Passing from these monstrosities, I have of late been contemplating an ill-luck which has pursued a friend of mine like an ogre through several years—an ill-luck so profound that I believe it entitled him to the distinction of the most unlucky human being in the world, the term "human being" being employed to show I am no longer speaking of such entities as those named in paragraph one.

Herbert Brenon, the most harassed producer in the photoplay field—whose ogre of hard luck finally drove him into the great war, where he could hit back.
and supplies, and the authority to go as far as he liked. The denouement is public property. It has been told in these pages how Fox became afflicted with money-pains, and Brenon won a temporary victory only to lose all public credit for a year's work when Fox took his name off the advertising of "A Daughter of the Gods."

Came then the Brenon-Selznick alliance. "War Brides," with Nazimova, was the first fruit, and, with it going strong during the momentary triumph of skim-milk pacifism, Brenon was again in high favor, and decided to give the world the most tremendous cinema thrill it had ever experienced. Accordingly he dug up Victor Hugo's book of horrors, "Lucretia Borgia," and "The Eternal Sin," with Florence Reed, was the result. It was a terrible failure.

Not content with the misfortunes that can follow a picture director when they are going strong, Brenon decided to add unto them those of a vaudeville producer. Nothing short of a dance pantomime in seven or eight scenes, with original music and a high-priced star, would suit him. When the final scenes of "The Eternal Sin" were awaiting his attention at Hudson Heights, Herbert was appearing personally in the out-of-town tryouts of his act, playing the role of Harlequin because he could get no mime whose work satisfied him.

Then the heavens opened and the deluge came. A not-too-robust body, fed too much on its own fire, broke under the strain, and Brenon nearly died of typhoid pneumonia.

With the advance of America toward war, "War Brides" soon had to be withdrawn, and "The Eternal Sin" would better have been.

Recovering, Brenon had to take orders from the men who furnished the money. For them, he produced "The Lone Wolf," one of the best melodramas of its kind, but a piece in which—foolishly enough—he took not the slightest pride.

The success of "The Lone Wolf" restored managerial confidence in Herbert Brenon, and enabled him to produce his masterpiece, an epic based on the Russian revolution, entitled "The Fall of the Romanoffs." Then what happened? Simply through sheer bad business management—and Brenon is indeed a poor business man—the affairs of the special company organized to produce this picture became so involved that the production has hardly yet found the screen. Meanwhile, the Russian squirrel cage has revolved so many times that the story has lost its value.

Then came another sop to the demand for melodrama, "Empty Pockets," which lacks, almost entirely, the Brenon stamp.

Another masterpiece promised itself in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," with Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson. In the middle of it, Brenon went to the hospital with appendicitis. He finished it without any of his characteristic vigor.

With finances becoming more and more complicated at every turn, Brenon assayed one more melodrama, "False Faces." He was half way through it when the storm broke. Creditors closed in on every side, and he had to shut up shop. Thirty thousand dollars worth of film was junked.

When everything appeared at its blackest a rainbow burned for Brenon in the Eastern sky. The British government had sent for him to produce a great patriotic picture for English consumption! He toiled like Hercules for three months, and completed a mammoth negative. Then, one morning, the newspapers carried a two-line cable: Brenon's negative, a work of great pride and skill, stored with some other military properties, had been completely destroyed by fire.

He is a soldier, now.

Personally, I think he'll kill that hoodoo with a sword. But when he comes back he will probably accept sage advice in business matters.

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Making Rain While the Sun Shines

MOTION picture cleverness can build Babylons, induce roosters to crow during their hours of sleep, show us the beloved Sammies in action three thousand miles away, and now further demonstrates its peculiar potentiality by defying Mister Pluvius to lachrymate more realistically than a shower attachment out of the property rooms. Here is shown the gentle rain falling as from heaven upon the place beneath in the Famous Players New York studio. An animated subtitle is being made. Ray Mammenti is uncooking the clouds while Ralph Hammeras (at right) is there with the thunder (if he's an orthodox director). Note that the cameraman's hat protects the lens from the sun's glare, thus attesting to the wondrous ability of man to make rain while the sun shines.
Watterson R. Rothacker, a Chicago man who develops and prints more film than anyone else in America

"Waddy" Rothacker directed and produced the first picture of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle—a single-reeler—sent over the Orpheum Circuit. Below is a night scene of his Chicago factory and studio, through which, among other things, passes every foot of Charlie Chaplin negative and positive.

All our captains of industry that you find in novels, and plays, and motion pictures are grizzled old fellows, or stern, lean, lion-faced men in the prime of life; fellows who possess the piercing eye, beat their desks and walk up and down like tigers in a cage.

But not all our captains of industry, and art, in real life.

For instance, if you should see a certain handsome young chap at a table in the Claridge, New York, chatting with a group of men, don’t think he’s a new Vernon Castle signing a dancing contract, though he may look the part.

Because if it’s the particular chap we mean, a dancing contract would be about the farthest thing from his mind, and the Claridge a place of business that he visits only perform of business circumstances.

He is Watterson R. Rothacker of Chicago, “Waddy,” his friends call him, the first man in America to use film for industrial purposes—one who went around the country like a new incarnation of John the Baptist, preaching a new faith. His followers include some of the greatest concerns in America. His own business, a huge institution filling a block, is one of the most unique and humming film plants in the world.

Rothacker first became interested in the film business when he was manager of a theatrical trade journal known as The Billboard. In his work he covered and reported such important meetings as the formation of the Motion Picture Patents Company, the Sales Company, and so on.

Then he wrote a series of articles concerning the industrial and educational possibilities of the film, and through comments on these articles he determined to enter the field himself.

During 1910 and 1911 he did considerable picture missionary work, appearing before various advertising and commercial associations through the country, desiring to interest them in motion picture advertising. He also wrote another series of articles on this subject which appeared in the Scientific American, Printer’s Ink, the London Bioscope, and certain European advertising and selling journals. Such an impression did he make that his new evangelism was translated into every language of Western Europe.

And, what were his results at home? There is the Dupont Powder Company, for which he made a picture showing “Farming with Dynamite,” teaching the farmer how to break up hard-pan soil with high explosive; Armour and Company, for whom he made a picture showing the manufacture of oleomargarine; Wilson and Company, for whom he made a seven-reel picture showing the packing industry; the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and the C. B. & Q., for whom he made industrial pictures; the American Cyanamid Company, for whom he made a two-reel subject entitled “The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen,” which visualized the transfor-
motion of water power into food crops; Sears, Roebuck and Company, for whom he made a fourteen-reeler; the Western Electric Company, and many others.

His argument for the screen as an advertising medium has become a classic. He says:

"The best advertisement in the world will never be written because moving pictures are the superlative advertising medium and exceed the limitations of any pen."

Watterson Rothacker today prints and develops more film than any other man in America. There's news, isn't it—you have thought of California and New York as the only places where the ribbons of silvered celluloid become scrolls of life!

Among the pictures entirely developed and printed in his Chicago establishment are the comedies of Charlie Chaplin. He personally directed and produced the first picture of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle—a single-reeler sent over the Orpheum Circuit.

Rothacker was vice-president of the first Motion Picture Board of Trade, and is now membership chairman of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, Chairman of the Studio Committee of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, member of the National Cinema Commission and member of the War Co-Operation Committee. He was also a member of the Advisory Board, Bureau of Motion Pictures of the American Red Cross, and a member of the National Cinema Commission, which furnished moving picture subjects for the boys overseas.

"I built my laboratory in Chicago," says Rothacker, "because it is my firm belief that Chicago will eventually be the place where all film manufacturing will be done, situated as it is, so centrally."

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**Carduelis Canaria Co-Stars with Fairbanks**

Miss Canaria is the daughter of one of the most famous singers and came to this country from her home in Madeira when very young. She has lived with Francis Marion, the scenario writer, for several years and they are intimate friends. So it was natural that she should turn her talents to motion pictures, and it was through the assistance of her friend that her chance came in motion pictures. That's the way some of our press agents might announce this bird's advent into pictures, but we must be more truthful. The lady named in the headline (that's the name scientists give her) is just a little yellow canary. But she has quite a bit to do in Fairbanks' new picture, "He Comes Up Smiling." Miss Marion's hobby is canaries, and she had trained this one to do a number of cute tricks including playing dead in the palm of her hand, and climbing a miniature ladder. Above, reading from right to left: Director Allan Dwan, Miss Canaria, Frances Marion, and Douglas Fairbanks.
"You Win!"

The interesting result of a queer bet made over the teacups in a Fifth avenue mansion

By Dorothy Allison

BETTING is a comprehensive pastime and includes all sorts and conditions of bets. There is the horse-racing bet that preachers use as an awful warning in their best brimstone sermons. There is the election bet that often ends with a respectable and rotund citizen pushing a peanut down Main Street with his nose. There are bridge, poker and pool bets, each with special dangers of their own. Most of these are highly reprehensible and should be discouraged.

This is the story of a bet that was worth winning.

The "set," as the scenario writer would say, is an "at home" in a Fifth Avenue mansion. The heroine is Irene Blackwell, a very charming and gracious member of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families, a family so old, in fact, that it once owned Blackwell's Island on the Royal Grant which is still under litigation.

Now even the oldest families cannot discuss their foibles all the time, so in the course of this social event, the conversation turned to the moving pictures. A discussion arose as to what chance an outsider with no experience or influence would have in getting on the screen.

"The film business is like any other business," said Irene Blackwell. "I think that anyone who can do good work on the screen can get there."

"Suppose you try," suggested a friend, teasingly, "at least you should have the courage of your convictions."

"I have," said Miss Blackwell, out of a sudden resolution. "And I will. To prove it, I'll go over to a studio and start work tomorrow."

"I like your nerve for proposing it, Irene," said one. "But I'd be willing to bet a thousand dollars that you never could get into a picture without some pull."

"Taken!" said Miss Blackwell.

"I didn't know a film studio from a boiler factory," she told me. "Most people at least have a friend of a friend whose brother once played with Mary Pickford. I couldn't boast of the most remote connection with the screen. I wasn't even an amateur, I was an out and out outsider.

"Nevertheless, I wanted to make good my resolution for lots of reasons aside from the thousand dollars. So I started. Once, while motoring through Fort Lee, we had passed the World studio and I set out on the ferry to find it again. After some argument with a stern doorman I found myself at last within the doors.

"The director shook hands politely enough but with the most impersonal manner I have ever seen in my life. There was (for me) an awful silence and then he said, 'Have you got a sport suit and an Alpine hat and heavy shoes?'

"'Yes, yes, yes,' I stammered, although the nearest thing I had to a sport suit was a garden frock.

"'Put them on and report here in the morning at nine,' he ordered. 'We need some one for a hunting party in the Alps.'

"He hadn't said one word about experience!

"At last I was really in, and keeping in and going on depended entirely on my own efforts. I was extra girl for a while; then I began taking larger parts. I was with Emmy Wehren in a Metro play and Mae Marsh with Goldwyn. And then I went into regular work with Fox where I am now."

"What became of the bet?" I reminded her.

"In the excitement of the work, I forgot all about it," she told me. "But my friend remembered and insisted on paying it. It seemed shabby to take the money when I had just the work I wanted besides, but we finally compromised on Liberty Bonds."
"They remember the village cut-up who used to sell taffy candy at the country fairs when we were all kids? He always wore a white duck suit; the eclat and distinction with which he tossed the long hunks of taffy candy over the hook almost paralyzed us with admiration. Every once in a while he would pretend to make a mighty swipe at somebody in the crowd; then catch the gob just in time and swing it grandly over the candy hook.

Many inexperienced persons with low grubby souls desired to be brakemen when they grew up, but the more artistic and refined of us were determined to be cut-ups with taffy at country fairs.

That's where Ben Turpin got his start.

Ben is now a famous comedian and acts in the Mack Sennett comedies where he dodges pies and gets his teeth knocked out and makes everybody laugh; but he insists that his most subtle art was seen in the days when he was heaving taffy off the hook in Cincinnati.

You see, Ben had somewhat of an advantage over the other taffy yankers on account of his eyes. One of Ben's starry orbs stared fixedly northeast by east while his other orb gazed north-nor west. In other words, Ben was cock-eyed. As a taffy comedian this was worth a king's ransom. The crowd never could tell what he was looking at; therefore his pretended side swipes with the candy acquired a dramatic thrill not given to other candy comedians.

One day Ben got too dramatic altogether. There was a fat man standing in the crowd and Ben naturally picked him out for a merry quip.

As Ben gave the taffy a whirl, the fat man didn't know which eye Ben was really aiming with. Consequently he dodged the wrong way and a big hunk of red hot taffy candy wrapped itself in a loving embrace around his blubber-like neck. He turned out to be the mayor or chief of police or something; so the taffy candy jester found it convenient to abandon his art and seek new pastures—before the mayor's neck got well.

At that time, G. M. Anderson was just starting up in Chicago as a picture magnate and he gave Ben a job. At least he described it as a job. Ben doesn't know what it was.

"Them was the good old days," so Ben often sighs.

Every morning when he came to work, his first duty as leading man and chief comedian of the organization was to sweep out the boss' office.

After that, he got together the properties to be used that day and they started out on location. In those days the studio was in a back lot in Chicago. They didn't have any interiors. When they simply had to have some scenery that they couldn't find outdoors, they painted a piece of canvas and hung it on the back fence. Then the play acted in front of it. The trouble was the sun cast shadows on it unless the sun was just right. As they didn't like to have the shadow of a comedian enveloping a whole mountain side they had to wait for the sun to be right.

Ben says that while they were waiting for the sun, he used to work in the shipping room with a hammer and nails boxing up film for shipment.

Oh, them was happy days!

Once he was thrown out of a window on to a sawdust pile. At least that was the theory. The powerful and manly hero got too enthusiastic and tossed him clear over the sawdust pile. It was a regular home.

Ben broke his hip. During the time of his
ward with Ben

rare vision, glances over his to be cock-eyed — sometimes

Decorations by Quin Hall

convalescence they let him work in the developing room turning one of the big drying drums which at that time worked by hand power.

"They didn’t use automobiles to go to locations then," said Ben, recounting his adventures. "They sent us out in street cars. Every actor had to carry part of the scenery. Out of gallantry we let the ladies carry the tripods of the cameras while we carried chairs and screens and office furniture. Of course we had to go in all our make-up and we used to have some strange adventures.

"I remember one time that we had to make a comedy in which I had to fall in a fountain. Nobody would let us use a fountain so we went down to South Park Chicago and stole a location.

"I had just gone in with a grand flop when somebody yelled 'Cheese it!' Everybody else took to their heels and beat it with their cameras over their shoulders; but here I was in the fountain. I came flopping out straight into the mits of a policeman. Believe me, he was a big red-faced Irish cop and he didn’t waste any words.

"I tried to tell him I was doing it for art’s sake, but all he said was 'Come along.' They took me to jail and I was there four hours shivering in my wet clothes before I could get a hold of anybody to bail me out. I didn’t have a cent so when they let me out I had to walk home about a million miles in my wet rags.

"One time they needed a cop’s uniform and, being the regular goat, they sent me to borrow one. You couldn’t get police clothes at the costumers in those days.

"Well, I walks into a Chicago police station and I give them a happy smile. 'Good morning, gents,' says I. 'I want to know if one of you gents will be so kind as to lend me a police uniform.'

"That was as far as I got. One of the big police sergeants got up and grabbed me by the coat collar.

"You can’t ridicule a policeman in Chicago," says he. And with that I was bounced on my bean out on the sidewalk.

"I was by now getting twenty-five dollars a week. I got to thinking that as I was the chief comedian and the shipping clerk and the property boy, the scenery shifter and janitor, not to mention being telephone girl and scenario writer, that I ought to have more money. I braced up my nerve and asked them for forty dollars a week. By gosh, I thought they were going to faint. They took it so hard that I laid off for a couple of weeks.

"I couldn’t bear to witness such grief. When I came back they said very sadly that they had decided to sign me up for a couple of years at thirty dollars per week.

"I thought I had put a pretty slick one over.

"Just about then Charlie Chaplin joined up with the Essanay. He and I worked together. You heard that gossip about Charlie having killed a man in a picture, didn’t you? Huh? Well, it was me. I was the guy he killed. Some bump, believe me.

"Well, they decided to send Charlie to (Continued on page 104)
A Wartime Tip on Fashions

How many suits of clothes must the well-dressed man possess? "Numbers," says Levy, "are not important. Good-breeding and gentility in fashioning the clothes, and the care of the clothes themselves are far more important than variety, or that other humbug of the man who wants to run you into a big tailoring bill, 'the proper suit for each occasion.' Remember that in these war times!"

The World's

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sam Levy, of Los Angeles, came of a line of merchant tailors. But his father ruined him for the tailoring business by sending him to college, and afterward, to Europe. What youth could wield a goose with the same artless enthusiasm after a degree, Piccadilly and Montmartre? But as Sam began to languish, the motion picture business began to rise. So he went to work on the oddly-clad heroes of the period, and, single-handed, worked a revolution in male dressing. He found the screen an Eden Musée, and made it an abode of gentlemen.

Although I am not and never have been a newspaper-man, I can see a news-item of general public interest in the male clothes situation.

The stage was the criterion of fashion.

The screen is the criterion of fashion.

At least, this is absolutely true as far as the men are concerned. I know what I am talking about, for making clothes for both dramatic professions is my business.

The change has come in the last two years. In the early days, to be a "motion picture actor" meant that a man looked like a freak, whether he was a freak or not. Where the first screen men got their idea of apparel only the imp of perversity knows, but who can forget the wave of exaggerated sport shirts, heavy velvet collars, effeminate cuffs, frantic waistcoats, lunatic ties, rainbow shoes and impossible hats that greeted the eye when a collection of "gentlemen" passed across the screen? Many a well-bred actor, going from the footlights to the Klieges, considered that these monstrosities were part of the business.

Opportunity and a particular situation are always a determining factor in any man's work; and as an influence in male screen attire opportunity and situation certainly favored me: I am in Los Angeles, and most of the pictures have been made in Los Angeles. Obviously a man in a hurry for an outfit couldn't go to London or New York to get it, and I first began to take a real interest in motion pictures themselves when I saw the screen's pitiful sartorial state, and realized that—after a battle which would mean the inevitable loss of some friends and some business—I might be instrumental to some degree at least in making screen actors look like gentlemen and not like the burlesque idea of the newly-rich.

I may say, here, that the beginning of my interest in things theatrical dates back nineteen years. At that time I had just returned from London, and my life-long friend Oliver Morosco was about to climb out of his position as a small stock theatre manager. He was just putting his foot on the first round of the ladder that has lifted

The small figures on these pages are among those leading actors whose dress is the responsibility of Mr. Levy. Standing on Levy's shoulder—Mr. Herbert Rawlinson; on blade of shears—Elliot Dexter; on opposite page, reading from left to right: Wallace Reid, William Desmond and Franklyn Furnum.
New Fashion-Plate
By Sam G. Levy

him to world-wide theatrical influence. Mr. Morosco had engaged a male star whom he believed to have great possibilities—possibilities since fully demonstrated. But the man didn’t know how to dress. Mr. Morosco came to me, and we “doped out” not only a line of clothes for him, but attire for all of the Morosco men. That delightful association has continued, and I suppose that to it, directly or indirectly, I owe a business acquaintance with more than half the stage stars of today. I mention this merely to show my stepping-stone from stage interest to screen interest.

Presently, some members of one of the first big picture producing companies in Los Angeles called on me and honored me with an extensive order. They specified, at a talkative length of about an hour and a half, the details they wanted in what they termed “society rags” for a “big society picture.” I refused their order. They were first astounded, then insulted. Then they asked me to explain.

“Gentlemen,” I said, “if your camera-man took a motion picture of me, I wouldn’t tell him how fast to turn his crank. Yet you presume to tell me what constitutes gentle attire. You are trying to costume a society picture—and your result would look like a new set of skins for a menagerie.”

So, my first motion picture conference only ended in a general peeve. Their things were made, elsewhere, as they wished—and no doubt the grocery-boy in Bogg’s Corners, seeing the result, whispered to himself: “Real gent’s, by gosh!”

But, presently, I did encounter a company which was willing to let me be its fabric architect and builder. And then it was my turn to be astonished—my work was not a success!

I built these clothes along my most approved stage lines, as carefully as I knew how, and I say truthfully that my greatest disappointment and humiliation came when I saw the indifferent results on the screen.

That moment I realized that I must become a student of two things—first, photography itself, in the fine changes of light and shadow; second, the photographic values of materials, colors, and color combinations. I have since extended that photographic study until it goes deeper than colors, clear down into the yarns from which the cloth is made, and the value of each to absorb or reflect light, to present perfect form—or lack of form. Without getting into dry science let me say this: the camera is a more unerring analyst of woolens than the most practiced old merchant tailor you ever saw.

I learned, too, that my studies would be practically endless. After I had acquainted myself with some rudiments of photography, I began to study ‘scripts, and I have kept this up to the present day. My first request,

Who is the Best-Dressed Actor on the Screen?

LEVY says that he might name any one of six men—and refuses to specify any or all of the six because of possible injustice to others. However—

Harold Lockwood measures up to the standard Levy himself has laid down. Lockwood—not counting innumerable character costumes and uniforms—keeps a wardrobe of twenty-seven up-to-the-minute suits of clothes, with boots, cravats, shirts, hats and a dozen or so overcoats, to match. This $3500 outlay enables Lockwood to depict a gentleman from anywhere, everywhere.
when I am asked to outline the male costumes for an elaborate modern feature, is for the story. I want to get acquainted not only with the characters to be portrayed, but to follow them as artistically as possible through all their falls and rises of fortune. Obviously I cannot put the London modes on the self-made graduate of a freshwater college—nor will that graduate be the same, in appearance, when he has been two years in New York.

As to the types of clothes, it is necessary for each man to have a slight, perhaps almost imperceptible, alteration of the prevailing mode for his particular needs. "Correct winter modes for the middle-aged man, 1918," is a pleasant fiction of the ready-made clothes advertisements. No two men are built alike, have the same features, nor the same manner. Standardization of clothes may get by very nicely in the street—but it won't do for a twelve-foot man on an eighteen-foot screen, viewed in the aggregate by millions and millions of critical eyes.

To have the reputation of "a well-dressed actor" depends upon more than the size of one's wardrobe. A "type" dresser is probably the best dresser of all, for he is one who, finding the best "line" in his clothes adheres to that line, which brings out all his good points and muffles any defects of face or figure, to a certain extent at least. Of course a motion-picture actor who has a reputation for correctness cannot maintain this on two or three slovenly-cared-for suits of clothes. He must have proper clothing for any occasion—and then he must lend his wardrobe continual care to keep it in perfect condition.

In my continual repression of "freak" clothes I must still give individuality all the latitude I can possibly allow it. For instance—I make all of the things for a certain famous director-general. The only long trousers that this man has worn in three years belong to his evening attire! His only desire in his other suits is an extreme negligee—yet the coat and trousers that accompany his puttees must be of the finest material, in quiet, negative shades.

Consider a great comedian whom you all know. This little fellow on the screen is so ridiculous in his grotesque and ill-fitting outfit that his monotype clothes are as distinctive as his fun-making. In private life his limited wardrobe is one of extreme simplicity, and always that of a gentleman who hates anything ostentatious in any way.

Or a world-renowned director who has a passion for quiet grays: this celebrated gentleman considers negliges a quasi-artistic pose. He never wore puttees in his life, and were you to find him in his most strenuous working moment you would only behold—sartorially—a mature, well-dressed business man.

To handle the star of the screen is in itself an art, because an actor who is a real actor necessarily has a certain amount of temperament, and to work with him it is necessary to be indulgent a great many times. Nevertheless I have not found one who is not a loyal friend—and more, possessed of the right dressing instincts himself, once those instincts are turned into the proper channels.

Two seasons since a big firm decided to take a prominent young "Coast Defender" East. He came to me, so anxious to have the proper attire that he had outlined the designs himself, in advance. He felt very much hurt when I told him that however his fall styles might "go" in small-town personal appearances, he could hardly hope to displace John Drew as a Brummel in New York. But he learned—that boy; and today my admonitions are not needed to keep him correct as any gentleman who ever walked down Piccadilly.

The whole motion picture business has evolved, in costume, as it has evolved in everything else. We are entering the age of screen gentlemen.

I think it is profoundly important that men dress correctly on the screen, because the screen must be, more and more, the world's one great arbiter of fashion. The stage does not reach one per cent of the people who see motion pictures. The motion picture will logically become the supreme fashion plate.

This is a most interesting age for a tailor to live in—if he has artistic instincts and an imagination. We are probably on the verge of some profound changes in attire; just what, I have no idea. The influence of military affairs on dress has not yet begun, as far as it affects the civilian, but it will undoubtedly be great.

"Work or Fright?"

The lines before the various film studios made up of men looking for work have always been long enough to cause comment. But this picture, snapped before the World Film Studios in Fort Lee, N. J., shows the record line of any studio, any time. It was the morning after Crowder declared the moving picture a war essential. "Work or fight!" said General Crowder; but are all of these men looking for jobs because of their love of art? The end of the line cannot be seen for the reason that—a railroad track—it disappears into the horizon.
Art versus Entertainment. In these days of parlous critics, disdainful scoffers and star-worshipping mobs, the pessimist rises in our midst to say: "The public doesn't want art; it wants entertainment."

Which, if it were wholly true, would mean that as a practical measure the search for the realities of life through the photoplay is hopeless; the people seek to escape life through illusion.

Once upon a time novelist Edwin LeFevre said this, through the columns of the New York Sun: "It must be plain to everybody that the trouble with American writers is American readers. Writers are forced to be clever in order to write for people who refuse to think, but wish to be amused. Excepting in industrial matters, Americans are superficial. Being a nation of 'doers,' there must be 'something doing' all the time. I find the average American more interested in incident than in character, more in plot than character analysis, more tickled by the humor of a phrase than by the humor of a situation. Intellectually that means nothing worse than juv enility, and we may outgrow it. More serious is the fact, to be noted in any democracy, that we are not interested in human beings, but in supermen."

There is only one thing more dangerous than a lie, and that is half a truth.

The whole truth is that no really fine picture has failed of an appreciative audience, and that overproduction—the sheer inability of creative genius to strike fire on schedule—is the main though not sole reason that the majority of photoplays are of too light and casual a character to be classed as art—factful commentaries on life.

The American public is to be condemned because of its habitual tolerance. In England a dramatist or an actor who fails of appreciation is apt to be liberally booed, in France he is hissed, and in Italy they are apt to throw things at him. The American loves punishment. He is apt to accept a stupid picture philosophically, sleep through it—and come back the following Tuesday night for more.

There is something in Mr. LeFevre's allegation of our juvenility. We have been juvenile—very. But the change in world-politics is not greater than our present change of viewpoint. The war is making us over. "Foreigner" is a word being torpedoed out of every dictionary. The splendid realities, the bright heroisms and the dark sorrows of life are being pounded into a mighty nation which for forty years had known nothing save complacent security, neighborhood society, and the material impulse to "get on in the world." "Art" was something that idlers took on as a sort of fancy veneer.

Now we are learning that art is only the expression of humanity with the throttle open, the voice of those whose spirits as well as bodies are mounting the heights.

We are doing more than hunting the Hun in France.

We are hunting and finding the soul of America.

The Last Man. One of the most impressive of Captain Bruce Bairnsfather's new cartoons is a scene of the last moments of twilight in no-man's land. The Huns, behind their barricade of earth and wire, are invisible. A gaunt Briton or two, crouching on the fire-step, peers through the dusk of the terrible area between. A skeleton tree lifts its dead arms in protest. In the west a single band of light is all that remains of the dying day.

But against that band, left out in the shell-ground in gay defiance of all hates and all deaths, stands the dauntless little figure of—literally—the last man. He is only cardboard, but he seems to have the properties of life.

Charlie Chaplin.

A Film "The social value of motion pictures is beginning to be universally recognized," says The New York Times, "and it is probable that before long organized and comprehensive machinery for developing it to its full usefulness will be in operation."

The Photoplay League of America is one such engine of artistic democracy.

Another is the remarkable "Survey" of civic motion pictures just completed by the New York Public Library, and published as "Special Report No. 2, of the Municipal Reference Library."

The energetic compiler was Miss Ina Clement, the publisher, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., the librarian.

Miss Clement's survey covers all civic pictures which she has been able to find, to date, available for use by institutions and municipalities, with information as to where each can be obtained.

Her classifications are made under these headings: Americanization, child welfare, crime and criminals, education, fire protection and prevention, gardening, health problems, milk supply, municipal government, police, public utilities, public works, recreation, roads and pavements, safety, sanitation, social service, tuberculosis, and miscellaneous subjects.
That the film has covered so many sectors in the wide field of human endeavor will doubtless surprise a great many people who have considered a drama, a comedy, a travelogue and a news-reel the sum-total of life as reincarnated in celluloid.

No Comic Suburbs.

Mr. Carr, the analyst of Sennett's, forgot something in his essay on screen comedy.

He forgot that the screen has no comic suburbs.

This is a deep violet tragedy, and to the fearful will augur that fundamental, abdominal laughter can never, never bounce back to our ears from a white wall.

See how the stage depends upon its comic suburbs! They have been the backbone of vaudeville, the life-raft for the star comedian, and at once the meal ticket and the McAdoo passport for many and many a show hovering between life and death in the provinces.

Every town has its comic suburb, accessible to the inquiring theatre-man; yet the photoplay, a fixed and universal commodity, can perfuce have none of them!

The most famous civic poor relation is Brooklyn, New York's outland sister. But you'll find them, wherever. The ham actor in Chicago mentions Evanston — and the bored audience roars. In Cleveland a little whack at Berea has performed more rescues than the American torpedo-boats. When in San Francisco, one kids Oakland. In Los Angeles, it's Watts. Doubtless many a Roman Thespian, dying on his feet, gave some derivative references to Pompeii — and was managerially rewarded with many sesterces.

But, obviously, we have no such recourse in comic films, for the shadow actor can't step down and ask the orchestra leader, in a whisper, for the name of the local joshbug.

The photoplay may be an irresistible force, but here, at last, it meets its immovable obstacle.

The Film Newspaper.

Once upon a time the submarine was considered a suicide toy, and the airplane a frightly notion of the crackbrained.

By the same token, the film newspaper — a great and serious enterprise for regular presentation of the world's happenings, with comment thereupon — has been regarded as an extravagant and wholly impracticable theory.

Yet the shortage of wood-pulp in paper manufacture, a problem before the war, has grown to be the news publisher's real nightmare.

Photoplay Magazine believes that the day is not far distant when the maceration of whole forests for sheeted editions will be stopped by law for the protection of ensuing generations.

The day of the film newspaper is so near that it is no longer a dream.

Pharisees. The Pharisee knows no race or age. He is a microbe gnawing at the heart of religion, invention, discovery, science and art. There has never been a good thing in the world which did not grow up to the sunshine of free recognition through a morass of contempt, suspicion and snobbish stupidity.

The motion picture, having attained the stature of real service, is encountering the Pharisees.

The reincarnationists, if they chose, might find a profound argument in the persistence of Phariseeism, for their performances, their views, their tactics and their intolerances are so alike from century to century that they seem almost to be different expressions by an identical set of men.

The spurious intellectuals who now scoff at "the movies" are direct descendants of the gilded virgins who plagued Jesus Christ, arraigned Galileo, impeded Columbus, scoffed at Robert Fulton, denied a hearing to Ericsson and yoo-hooed grand old Professor Langley, who spent his life falling into the Potomac to prove that man was king of the air.

Almost all of these professional traducers of the screen are persons of culture, and, generally speaking, of imagination. In justice to nothing except their own vanity, we ask them to exercise those imaginations, briefly: how will the world regard them, if it remembers them at all, fifty years hence? This is a rapid age, and the supremacy of the photoplay is not a cycle of centuries away.

Up to Us. Film manufacture in other countries is dead.

It is well not only for American manufacturers to know this, but for American audiences to know it. The American audience, in the long run, will get what it wants — therefore, the American audience will designate the motion picture preferences of the world for the coming generation.

Charles Pathé, head of the great French firm which once was the mightiest of film-makers — a firm not to be confounded with the American Pathé — has announced that only a "cartel" or association will ever be able to revive photoplay-making in France after the war. No single manufacturer will have the means or will be able to procure the proper people or materials. Perhaps an association of all the film makers will be able to do this; perhaps not; anyway, it is the only chance.

Meanwhile, let our audiences and our manufacturers realize that while books will be written around the seven seas, while plays will be produced in all countries and music composed in every land after its kind, the manufacture of photoplays and other motion pictures — an art-influence so vast and permeating that it may overshadow all the other arts — will remain the exclusive province of these United States.
OUR great-grandfather, if he were alive, could tell you about the huge star-shower in 1833, or thereabouts. You might counter by calling his attention to the autumn star-shower of 1918, in the celluloid firmament. This sudden irruption of new planets has no parallel since the early days of motion pictures. Stars have always occurred singly; but the members of the new galaxy have been in training for solo honors a long time, generally speaking, and their debuts happened to be almost simultaneous.

First of the new constellation came Lila Lee, Paramount's made-to-order favorite. Lila Lee was a daring experiment, a sheer producer's gamble, for no man who ever lived has been able to forecast the public's idols, its next styles, its next authors or its next elections. In addition to gambling on the public, Paramount gambled on Lila Lee herself. Remember, they were working with no adroit movie actress. This shy, sloe-eyed child was only of the vaudevilles. But... Lila Lee became a real though not sensational success on her first picture. I'll bet Lasky, then, felt like the first-time father in the dawning moments of fatherhood; wouldn't have taken a million dollars for this one, and wouldn't have given a cent for another. The chief charm of the little Lee is that she is something different. She approximates no reigning favorite. She gives you the impression of a new, odd, velvet-petaled blossom found in a garden with all of whose plants you had long thought yourself familiar. She has a repose which is not altogether platitude, and, I suspect, some emotional depths which none of her work has revealed.

Her first story, "The Cruise of the Make-Believe," was a mild little fantasy about a poor little girl who rigs up a "boat" in her tenement back-yard, and, stepping over its two-by-six gunwale, sends her imagination roving over the seven seas. Not much to praise, but nothing to condemn, for it had whimsicality and a fine production.

Divested of his falsetto squeak and his weird conversation, and adorned instead with an almost impossible story. Fred Stone assaults the photoplay as a man wearing a ball and chain would assault a rampart. Old tricks of voice and demeanor, not story, have made Fred Stone one of the favorite comedians of the whole English stage, and when he has to sacrifice those odds and ends for a yarn, the yarn ought to be shock-proof. It must be admitted that Frances Marion had a good idea in the adventures of Chuck McCarthy, the steel-worker who would a movie hero be—but what happened to it? The same thing, we fear, that has happened to many another literary suit of clothes designed for a great person: it was pulled here, and pinned there, and cut yonder, and spliced on that place until it retained as much style as a farm hand's overalls. We don't know that that's what happened, but may-

Mae Marsh, in two characterizations in "Hidden Fires."
be it was; it has happened before. Miss Marion's titles—if they are hers—are flat as beer will be in January. If Mr. Stone is to become a picture favorite he has yet to prove it; at any rate it will be a superman's job to fit plays to him. "The Goat" makes him one.

Will Rogers, the shy and shambling rope-thrower of Mr. Ziegfeld's New York tableaux, is not so great a celebrity as Mr. Stone, but he will get much farther on his first picture. The affair (a Goldwyn) is a picturization of Rex Beach's character, "Laughing Bill Hyde." Rogers doesn't make any more pretense of acting in the sun than he does upon the New Amsterdam platform, but in his portrayal of the fellow who habitually "borrows things" when their owners are not looking he registers both pathos and humor. Rogers' ability to go through with a story was quite a surprise to me, as it must have been to others who have only seen him muster presence of mind enough to flounder through ten minutes of monologue. There is evidently more in that excessively homely bean than synthetic embarrassment.

If Lila Lee is the youngest of the new stars, Ernest Truex is certainly the briefest. In fact, this young man's short-pants stature is a professional asset of no small importance, despite his possession of a wife and a charming family. Truex, bowing before the hundred million of our people who follow the photoplay, is more fortunate than any of the other beginners, for he was backed up by Anita Loos, after a long dry spell working again in her old full blaze of satire; and he had John Emerson as his director. "Come On In," pretends to be nothing more than a merry burlesque on enlistment and spy stuff, but we could pardon a deluge of war plays if some of them were such light and real entertainment as this is. Rejected by the draft board because of his scanty inches, Eddie Short (Truex) in pure melancholy picks a fight with a German-American, and is soundly whanged on the head for his patriotic pains. The bump gives him the missing inch, and he gets in the exquisite Shirley Mason is Eddie's foil, as Emmy Little. As patriotic propagandist and screen comedian Mr. Truex is an undoubted success.

I don't yet know whether Tom Moore is a star in revival, or a star brand new. At any rate, the mere word "star" will make little difference to a great public which has known him in supporting and leading roles for years. Of the whole Moore family, Tom is the most sympathetic, and the most flexible in his delineation of a character. "Just for Tonight," in which Goldwyn gives him a twinkler's debut, provides him with the role of a romantic philanderer—the sort of part in which it is difficult to imagine any more ideally cast than this grave-gay young man.

Triangle appears to be experimenting with sidereal material in several directions. There seem to be distinct stellar intentions for Claire Anderson and Glo's Swanson, both of whom have more than once, recently, had the best Triangle had to offer. The very best work Miss Anderson ever did has not been seen by the public; it is a dramatic, unpert, pathetic and highly effective performance of the Drain Man's wife, in the unreleased "Servant in the House." Both Miss Anderson and Miss Swanson, if you remember, are Sennett graduates, and they retain the physical lure. Miss Swanson's pretty and sensitive face is adorable when it's sad; nobody could resist her when she cries. Miss Anderson is, I think, a colder actress, but broader and more versatile. She will, as I have suggested, hide her glories of skin and shape and hair on occasion, and play a forlorn drab. Miss Swanson did very well in "Shifting Sands." Miss Anderson did likewise in "The Mask" and "The Gray Parasol." A recruit to Triangle from the legitimate is Harry Mestayer, a very fine actor in almost any sort of part. Mr. Mestayer has recently been seen in "High Tide."

James K. Hackett—he's really a star coming back—was unfortunate in his choice of an individual vehicle. Ivan
Abramson’s “Ashes of Love” is not only unclean, but uninteresting.

Peggy Hopkins, a pretty New York girl, shows a startling flash of comique talent, almost suggesting the Mable Normand of other days, in her premier solo picturlette, “Hick Manhattan,” an expression of James Montgomery Flagg’s scenario gifts.

Louis Joseph Vance, who has always batted a perfect score when it came to fighting with producers about the film rights to his stories, writes his first original screen tale in “The Inn of the Blue Moon,” and the star is Doris Kenyon. The best part of the story is that it is a light and real romance—not much of a story after all, but refreshing and diverting in these days of war. Miss Kenyon is charming in her youthful enthusiasm. Her part calls for no especial “acting.”

Dorothy Gish has been long a star in all but the name. And now she has the name. The piece is “The Hun Within,” and it’s an energetic, well-taken, well-acted story of internal alien propaganda—and worse. The first half is realistic, vivid, believable; the last trails off into mere motion picture. But through it all runs a great human characterization played as only George Fawcett could play it. The littlest Gish is her usual darting, thrush-like self, and very convincing, too.

SPORTING LIFE—Maurice Tourneur

Would an obvious old Drury Lane melodrama move you to a point where you hissed the silk-hatted villain, applauded every entrance of the poor-and-persecuted heroine and whistled and yelled for the noble hero? Hardly, theoretically speaking. Yet that’s just what a first-night audience did in New York, as the premier unrolling of this picture in September, and I imagine the sophisticated have repeated those unaccustomed demonstrations in many another place. I’m going to give Maurice Tourneur a film name and I hope it sticks, for it is a complete description of his brilliant talent: he is the David Belasco of the screen. Belasco is a man who can so glorify, embroider and adorn a tawdry and primitive story that the result confounds even the intellectually elect. It seems to me that Belasco’s favorite story—in spite of certain comedies and such wholly legitimate stars as David Warfield—is just that sort of contraption. He can trick it out, transfigure it, play wizard with it—and have his quiet little laugh when the rapturous call it a masterpiece. In every way that a camera master could devise, Tourneur has Belascoed “Sporting Life.” He has dim depths of real night in his evening exteriors that have never been equalled in film plays. A real London fog settles down upon his mimic streets. He revives his old “cross section of a house” device on a vast three-story scale, at a critical point. He drives his rattling old Ford drammer with the hurricane speed and enthusiasm of one chauffing a theatrical Rolls-Royce from the factory of Pinerio. He builds an almost breathless suspense, and most important of all, from the lay figures of good and evil he creates human beings. The velvet-cheeked Binney sisters, Fair and Constance, are such delicious youngsters in this that we hope he’ll let us see them again. Willette Kershaw is an ultra villainess. Warner Richmond and Charles Eldridge are best of the men. “Sporting Life” is the best melodrama since “The Lone Wolf.”

THE BELLS—Pathé

What “The Music Master” is to Warfield this old story of the murdered Polish Jew was to the late Sir Henry Irving. It was inevitable that, sooner or later, the drama should become a scenario; and it is fortunate that Frank Keenan should play it, for no man in range of the Kluges is better fitted for the part. On a winter night, while the

In “The Temple of Dusk” Sessue Hayakawa finds a new element. His acting and the Oriental glamor give this tale reality.

“Fatty” Arbuckle calls his latest picture “The Sheriff.”

Evelyn Greeley and Carlyle Blackwell in “The Road to France,” a story of the shipbuilding.
bells of peace and good-will ring out their message, an Alsatian inn-keeper murders a rich Jew who is his guest, and while the crime, as a mystery, is soon wiped off the local records, it is not wiped off the murderer's conscience. The uncanny performances of a hypnotist eventually terrify the innkeeper as much as they delight his bumpkin guests. The culprit carries his forebodings to bed, and, from dreams of his crime, is waked by—the bells! Rushing down-stairs, he dies in a paroxysm of fright. Keenan's is a great, grim performance. His support is good, the vision scenes are remarkable, and the "snow stuff," in these days of perfect duplication of almost anything, unpardonably bad. The adaptation is by Jack Cunningham, and while no one should seek "The Bells" as light entertainment it is a great hunk of dramatic meat in a menu containing altogether too much cheap pastry and ice cream.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN—Universal

A lot of things combine to make this the best Universal in a long time: the fascination rather than beauty of Dorothy Phillips; Allan Holubar's generally even direction; good support, and perfectly sumptuous equipment. The story tells of a little girl who received Prussian rule instead of understanding sympathy—and grew up enigmatically cold, adventurous, skeptical of everything, and wild for the greatest freedom. Of course her runaway marriage crashes accordingly, for, as she archly confesses, she married her good heavy lover not for romance but for escape. Only a near-disaster with one who appears a villain dyed in German dye brings her back to her true self. Holubar's light effects, his compositions, his groupings and his adjustments of camera distance are all admirably managed. Inferior direction would permit one to see that many of these sets are much over-dressed—but Holubar makes you forget that, as you also forget the improbabilities of the early part of the story. After all, it is the work of Dorothy Phillips which grips you here. Her scope is remarkable, for she is, with apparent equal ease, a wistful, wondering fifteen-year-old—and a blase wife, all in the same picture. Here at last is a photoplay equal to her talents. Norman Kerry gives a fine fillip to the finish, and William Stowell is the solid but somewhat picturesque husband.

LIGHT OF WESTERN STARS—Sherman

Zane Grey's story, "The Light of Western Stars," would have to be the best Western yarn every typed to live up to its great title. It isn't, but it's a good one, and it makes a very fine return steed for Dustin Farnum. In fact, I'm not sure that Farnum has ever had anything better. It has vitality, swift action, a story with an unbroken thread of suspense, a good love interest and a startling punch or two. Moreover, it has human characters with whom you become intimately acquainted as the story rolls along. Winifred Kingston comes back, too, as the heroine to the Dustinian hero.

STOLEN ORDERS—William A. Brady

This big war melodrama, with its story laid both behind and during the world conflict, contains little that is subtle, but much that is elemental, thrilling and alluring to lovers of direct action and physical excitement. It is in eight reels, and the cast is entirely of World Film complexion, including as it does the recently-departed Kitty Gordon, June Elvidge, Montagu Love, Carlyle Blackwell and even little Madge Evans. The original drama was by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, and in the screening Miss Gordon and Mr. Blackwell have the leading roles, she—it is interesting to note the changes in mimic personnel

(Continued on page 92)
Get a Gun for Atlas!

He can join the Army now, having eased The World onto Gradwell.

WILLIAM A. ATLAS, the bearded old gentleman who has had The World on his back since the earliest days of Grecian mythology, is now available for military service with the Allies; one Ricord Gradwell has eased the load off the Atlasian shoulders.

“What,” asked Mr. Gradwell of Photoplay’s reporter, “does the public care about the fellow in overalls, back in the factory? They’re interested in the product, not in the foreman.”

To which we replied that the public would be interested in anybody who had made The World Film corporation quit revolving more rapidly than Russia. You’ll remember that it used to be the noisiest sector and most uncertain on the film front—then, rather suddenly, it became quiet as Verdun after the Crown Prince advanced backward so rapidly a couple of years ago. World Film used to be an experience. Now it’s a business. Gradwell, president of a Chicago typewriter concern, effected the transformation.

Gradwell’s whole career is only a paragraph. He has had a habit of sticking where put—at least until he has worked out his problem. He was born in Virginia, and attended the University of Virginia. Then he became a short-hand reporter in the days when rapid-fire stenography was an unusual achievement. Eventually he went to the Chicago typewriter concern, and remained there for years. He put it over. At the death of Arthur H. Spiegel he came to World Film as sales manager. He is now president of the corporation, and the executive head of every department.

Here are a few of his observations on the isinglass industry in which we are all interested:

“When any individual gets a mere salary many times greater than the salary of the President of the United States, there is something rotten about the trade that pays it.”

“Producers are willing to pay such salaries because they are not handling their own money.”

“Make no mistake about this; the theatre is and will remain the criterion of the drama. The Photoplay is a new and individual expression, and one of the greatest mistakes is to regard it as an illustrated novel or a wordless drama. If I want to go to the theatre I go where there are real actors—talking. If I want to read a novel I go to a bookstore and buy one. I don’t try to find a substitute for either at the movies.”

“Picture people have rather enjoyed the recent discomfiture of the theatre by the war, which, with high railroad rates and the general high cost of living, has made it almost impossible to send companies out through the country. But when you think it over, that means only one thing: a general revival of the dramatic stock companies of twenty years ago. With a stock company in every town let the actor who comes in all wound up on a tin reel look to his laurels!”

“We ought never to forget, but we are forgetting, that the universal appeal and influence of the moving picture lies in its ability to bring art, beauty and diversion to every man, no matter how small his resources. Personally, I do not believe in the high-priced picture show.”

“The great original fortunes—the only ones that have really been made out of pictures—piled up on the strict five-and-ten-cent basis.”

“The first question I ask about any story intended for World is: ‘Is it clean?’ When one considers that pictures are an affair for families and adolescent children as well as for the casual grown-up their moral tone becomes as grave a responsibility as the patriotism of a government official.”

“I do not think that any story for pictures today is worth $2,000.”

“If you go to the heart of studio efficiency you will find that the average director does not waste time on his own business; he wastes it on the property man’s business.”

Ricord Gradwell was once the president of a Chicago typewriter concern.
Better Photo Goes Over

By Myra

I KNEW it! I knew the readers of Photoplay would back up the Better Photoplay League of America in their crusade for better pictures, that they would rejoice that the organized movements were going to tackle the problem unitedly, in its vital spot, and the strength of this conviction has been verified by the letters that have come pouring in to the Executive Secretary during the past month, and there has been not one too many.

Let us hear from each and every one of you who are interested in the League or its aims and aspirations. If you have a better film movement in your town which has been a success, write and tell us about it, just as these people have done, tell us the details; how did you do it, the results achieved, and then we can tell about it so that your good work may be passed on to help some other struggling community that perhaps has not such experienced workers, such approachable exhibitors, or ameliorative conditions.

Unclean pictures must go! There is only one way to get rid of a bad proposition in any community and that is,—organization. That's the way we are winning this war. Organization is winning this war. Do you think if the utmost discipline and supreme effort in organization had not been made that desultory, struggling, unorganized attacks would ever have made an impression on the blood-thirsty Hun? Not for one moment! Do you think that the boy at the front you are interested in would be receiving immediate succor, do you think even his life would be saved after the battle if it were not for the efficiency and complete organization of the American Red Cross?

When there is a bad problem in your community, a bad man in office, can the petty condemnations of isolated individuals put him out of office? No, it only advertises him; but when organized effort is put to work, when the recall petition is circulated, then Mr. Corrupt Politician wakes up and mends his ways, and does it pretty quickly. Public Opinion is the final great master and Public Opinion is most influential when it is organized. Effort follows in its wake, well directed effort, and with it comes success. So in every city, village, and hamlet in these great United States, it is to be hoped that civic-minded, right-thinking readers of this magazine will take it upon himself or herself to initiate this movement for
Play League the Top!

Kingman Miller

better films in their community, and will organize a branch of the Better Photoplay League of America, thus joining with all the better film forces, to clean out forever the lurid, sensational, suggestive, undesirable film.

It's up to you, citizens of each community. What will you do with your privilege? The photoplay is a civic responsibility just as your public park is. Would you let poison ivy grow there where any child might brush against it? Hardly, you would get after the proper officials and if there were none you would see to it that some authority was instituted to prevent any such thing existing, and yet you will let these very children mentally play where all sorts of poisonous mental vines are grown and shown before their very eyes; given to them in the plainest language they can read, and you do not even feel it your civic responsibility to go and see for yourself. You cannot condemn, you cannot praise, unless you know.

The Motion Picture is a Civic Responsibility—your Responsibility and mine. Are we shirking?

Many have already been awakened to this condition and their responsibility and to the value that the League suggests to them as is evident by extracts from letters received. Mrs. Chambers, from "way down South in Alabama," writes:

"Would be very glad indeed to have your Constitution and By-Laws, as we have a club here and would be very glad to co-operate with the Better Photoplay League of America, in any plan for the betterment of the photoplay theatres. It is indeed a 'big fortunate idea.'"

This energetic little lady adds a postscript: "Please rush, as I would like to have them by the next meeting of the club." That's the energetic spirit that wins, that's the spirit that made the America possible. She will be supplied with the proper material, and we shall expect to hear from her further.

One of the big features of the Better Photoplay League of America is the many varied and excellent types of people who are attracted by its scope and vision; not only the little home mothers, the busy clubwomen, the practising lawyers, the cashier of a bank, the debutante daughters, but also the young man just entering college. Each and all seem to realize the value of this movement. Note (Continued on page 100)
The Daughter of "the Powerful"

By Julian Johnson

WHEN you think of the photoplay as something peculiarly and exclusively American, don't forget that America itself is the greatest dish of international hash in history.

Into the search for a new art we put Yankee ingenuity, environment, the inheritor of a tradition little heard of in the interpretative arts.

For, Sylvia Breamer is an Australian, a daughter of the British navy, and the grandchild of an Italian woman.

I hope she doesn't lose either of two qualities: her delightful un-Americanism, and her vauntant attempt to be ultra-American. The result of these white and blue powder sizzling around together in the same girl is adorable. It's not so much words, as accent and manner. Close your eyes and listen to her conversation and you feel as though you were hopping dizzily from kangaroos to Kansas—and back to the kangaroos.

We "lurked heavily" (her phrase) in the New York Claridge one evening not long ago to get some dope (her phrase) for this story.

Miss Breamer is rather taller than you imagine from seeing her photoplays. Probably because her producers have had an eye for an ingenue's brevity in direct relation to her appeal, they have surrounded her with tall men. She is dark with that darkness which is creamy, but never tawny. Her mouth is full and very sensitive—an unusual combination.

Her eyes are very dark.

"I say!"—she turned rather suddenly—"did you ever hear of any good coming to a crowing hen or a sailor's daughter?"

"Yes," I answered. "I was once acquainted with a crowing hen who made a grand fricassee, and I'll bet you're a sailor's daughter, or you wouldn't have asked such a question."

"I am," she returned quite proudly. "I'm the daughter of His Britannic Majesty's Ship 'Powerful.' At least, I'm the daughter of her captain. Further, my uncle was commander of the battle-cruiser..."
A restaurant essay upon a young Australian-American of Italian complexion:

Sylvia Breamer.

"Queen Mary," sunk early in this war in one of the great battles of the North Sea . . . but . . ."

She smiled.

"That's nothing to laugh at," I ventured, "unless you're pro-German."

She turned in a blaze of indignation. "I wasn't laughing at that! I was thinking about my grandfather!"

"Where was he sunk?"

"In Naples. I think he was the original sailor who had a girl in every port, but, somehow, he couldn't forget his Italian girl. He married the girl in Naples, and carried her away to Australia."

"From which we get our ability as a tragedienne?"

Miss Breamer was skeptical. "I don't know," she answered. "The most tragic person I ever knew was a Swede."

Then she grew quite serious, and her dark eyes grew wider.

"It's just a bit forlorn—my bragging about my naval kinship. My father died when I was a wee bit of a girl. I've always been awfully sorry. He should have been my pal, I know. I was born in Sydney, whilst he was stationed there.

"I was sent to Western Queensland, to live with an aunt. I always wanted to go on the stage, and so, presently, back to Sydney I came. Even when I was just a little tyke our pantomimes fascinated me. I studied elocution, and at fourteen, I played Desdemona and Rosalind.

"I finally got a real theatrical engagement a year later and toured New Zealand and Australia.

"My first real success, in a modern play, came in 'Within The Law,' and then I had splendid opportunities to play the leading roles in other successes from the States, including 'Bought and Paid For,' and 'The Argyle Case.'"

"I arrived in Los Angeles two years ago," says this (now) very real star, "but what was I among the hundreds around the studios there? I was a little celebrity in the Antipodes—and a little less than nothing in California.

"So I came to New York. Grace George gave me a part with her, in 'Major Barbara.'"

The mountain usually comes to Mahomet, in the arts. Thomas H. Ince, on a visit to New York, saw on the stage the girl who not many weeks before had waited wistfully and unavailingly in his outer office. As a result she became within a short time leading woman for Hart and Ray.

She became a star early last summer, in Blackton's production, "Missing," and immediately thereafter gave a magnificent performance of Zada L'Etoile, in Cecil DeMille's photographic version of Major Rupert Hughes' novel, "We Can't Have Everything." Then, back to Blackton, in "The Common Cause." She has just finished the principal role in Jacques Futrelle's story, "My Lady's Garter," under the direction of Maurice Tourneur.

While we talked, she observed that I put no sugar—out of my Hoover-allotment—into my coffee.

"I like to 'nick' things," she whispered—"especially sugar. I'm going to 'nick' yours!"

From what I saw, I should say that "nick" is perfectly good Anzac for "swipe."
JOHN FLINN is the one man in America able to write a just and comprehensive summary of the film's myriad services in the war because he is the only man who has been intimately concerned with war-films distribution since 1915. As head of the Zukor-Lasky publicity organization he has been Adolph Zukor's lieutenant in Washington, in various other large cities, and in Army and Navy circles—continuously—so continuously that for a year his office work has been delegated to other hands, while he has busied himself with film business on behalf of the United States.

The film is indeed a fighting arm! Sometimes laughed at for the unremitting and extravagant press-agentry it gives its performing individuals, it has been modestly and almost strangely silent where its public service is concerned.

FOUR years ago last August Fourth, there were 20,000 people packed in Herald Square. They came to see the first service of the movies in the war. I remember we had advertised that particular picture showing far and wide. I was at that time on the staff of the New York Herald. We were going to put the war on the screen. We engaged a picture machine, a screen and an operator. We enlisted the services of the first man to exhibit war pictures, S. L. Rothapfel. We made every preparation to put the story of those first eventful days in lights and shadows.

And then we found we had no pictures.

Times have changed. Today the moving picture industry has war pictures by the millions of feet. It has become a real fighting arm—of inestimable service in the machinery of a government engaged in the serious purpose of winning the most important war in the world's history.

The present war is the first in which the motion picture has had a share. But with its vividly expressed and vital message, it jumped into the war before the rest of the country knew a war was on. Today it is helping to mobilize the various points of view of the allied countries and marshal them into a single front.

The appointment of an American Cinema Commission by President Wilson, in order to spread the propaganda of democracy by means of the movie throughout the Allied world and continental Europe, was not intended to be a spectacular performance. At this moment a dozen

The Film — a

In 1914, lacking material, the Screen had to fake a bulletin about the loss of a shipload of beer. By John
audiences in Russia may be looking at American propaganda film. Other films showing how the American brand of democracy is doing its bit are being exhibited on the screens of our allies and neutral countries. The governments of the Entente have their motion picture commissions, Great Britain having organized a “Cinema Propaganda,” including such authors as Conan Doyle and practically all the leading actors and actresses.

The film is a fighting arm, all right. It has come to be that in a very short time. Its history is interesting.

That showing in Herald Square was the movie entrance into the war. To be sure there was very little film to show but the audience was a “movie” audience nevertheless. We had to give them something. That something included a picture of the Kaiser, whereat one portion of the crowd applauded tremendously. When we threw pictures of King Albert, Franz Joseph, President Wilson, Roosevelt, Taft, Poincare, and the Emperor of Russia on the screen, they were all greeted impartially with genuine roars of approval.

We were neutral with a vengeance in those days.

You realize now that our war news of those early hours was meagre. Very little that was authentic came over the cables and wireless. So we showed bulletins that approximated in our imagination what was going on. “Germans within five miles of Warsaw,” for example. This was greeted with a roar of approval from one portion of the crowd. “French are holding Germans before gates of Liege”—another roar from another section of the crowd. News was scarce. A bulletin to the effect that a German vessel carrying 800 barrels of beer had been sunk carried the crowd along. As for really informing pictures we could only dig up all the old films of soldiers marching, or all the views of Berlin, Paris and what was then St. Petersburg, that we could find.

(Continued on page 105)
Grand Crossing Impressions

By Delight Evans

KATHERINE MACDONALD

Reminded me
Of a Girl
With her First High Heels,
At her First Dance.
With her Hair Up
For the First Time.
She's Rather
Dignified, and
Thoughtful,
On the Screen.
Off
She's Young,
And Unworried,
And Enthusiastic,
And Kind of Scared
Over her First Starring Venture.

It's a Surprise
To Hear her
Call Mary MacLaren
Her "Baby Sister.
Katherine MacDonald might
Write something about
"Men who have Made Love
To Me."
On the Screen."

There are
Jack Pickford;
Douglas Fairbanks;
Charles Ray;
Bill Hart;
Elliott Dexter—
To Mention a Few.
Mr. McGaffey
Told you all about her
In "Consider Katherine,"
In November; but
He didn't Dare Say
Which one of her Leading Men
She Liked Best.
I'll Tell You—
Bill Hart.

Katherine Plays
In "The Squaw Man"
With Elliott Dexter and
Ann Little—
She Loves Ann.
Katherine's going—
To Philadelphia
To Star for
The Betzwood Company—
Her Eyes Darkened, and
She Clasped her Hands,
And Said—looking just like
A Kid—"Oh—"
I do Hope
I'll Make Good!
On the train, I met
Some Pasadena Women.
They were Talking
About California
One said, "I
Love California; I
Would be

Ideal, if
It weren't for
Those Moving Picture People.
She Turned to Me.
'Don't
You think so?'
'Well,' I Said,
'I Might—if
I weren't
A Moving Picture Person
Myself!'
She Said
She'd Never Forget
The Expression
On that Woman's Face.
Katherine
Looks So Young.
Her Eyes
Are a Very Clear Blue.
It was Just as I was Leaving,
That a Boy Paged,
"Mrs. McMillen;
Mrs. McMillen!"
Katherine Rose—
I Stared after her.
I've always Wanted
To Meet an Actor.
Well—
I Have; and
I Want to Tell You,
There aren't Many
Real Actors
Rawlinson.

Like Herbert
Just Think—
Why, that's
A Wonderful Name
You Can Just See It
In Electric Lights,
Can't You?
And Herbert
Has Curly Hair,
And Dimples, and
A Cigarette Case—
Silver and Monogrammed and
All—
That a Girl in Salt Lake City
Sent him.
There wasn't
A Name on it, or anything; but
She wrote him a note, and
Told him
How much she Liked his Work
And Herbert
Always Has Kept it, and
He'll Tell you about it,

Himself, when
You Meet him.
He laughs, and
Raises his Eye-brows, and says,
"Oh Lady Lady!"
You can Almost Hear
The Camera Grinding, and
The Director Yelling,
"Shoot!"
The Only Thing he did
That was Out of Character, and
That didn't Go
With the Part he was Playing, and
Couldn't Have Been
A Scene from any one
Of his Photoplays—
Was when
He Told Me
About his First Job—
Acting.
"It was Right Here in Chicago;"
He Said, pointing
Across the Street from
Photoplay
To an Old Hotel, the
Revere House, that
Has Sheltered such
Present Celebs
As Francis X. Bushman,
Pearl White, and
Herbert Rawlinson—
"I Lived There
When I
Was Working
Down at the Auditorium.
I Carried
A Spear—In
'Ben Hur,' I Believe;
I Did, really.
When I
Went to Get the Job, they
Didn't Have anything
For Me. But
I was

So Hungry—
Almost Starved—
That I—Fainted; and
They Engaged Me
On the Strength of That."

Herbert's Married
To Roberta Arnold.
He's Playing now
For J. Stuart Blackton.
When he Talked to me, he said
He didn't know it was
Going to be
Published; at least
He Said he Hoped
It wouldn't Be, as
He Really Hadn't Spoken
For Publication.
You see—?
He's a Darned Good Actor.
MAE Murray and Robert Leonard are married. They are in New York now, having quitted the coast at the expiration of their Universal contract. They haven't told us what they are going to do next.

It happened in the Astor Grill where many of the officials of motion picture companies may be seen any day at the lunch hour. One of these gentlemen, notorious for the great difference between the size of his talk and the insignificance of his accomplishment, was so infatuated with the phrase "a million dollars" that he kept using the term in almost every sentence.

Finally one of the gentlemen from the Paramount office who happened to be seated at the same table approached the limit of his patience.

"I wish you'd shut up your talk of big money around this table," he said.

"For one I don't think you even knew how much a million is."

"Sure, I do," replied the loud talker, "a hundred thousand dollars."

He does not lunch at the Astor now. The laugh was too loud.

FRANCES MARION, pictured on another page of this Magazine with her protegee, the new screen discovery, Carduelis Canaria, sailed about the middle of September on special work for the Committee on Public Information. Miss Marion is the second woman to be appointed since the beginning of the war for work abroad. She will spend some time in England, France, and Italy.

NAT GOODWIN, at present on tour in "Why Marry," must know why—as he is going to do it again. Mr. Goodwin, who was recently divorced from Marjorie Moreland, the fifth Mrs. Goodwin, is about to take a sixth wife—Georgiana Gardner. Miss Gardner is an understudy in Mr. Goodwin's company.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI is the latest great musician to be persuaded to go into pictures. The pianist will make one picture to aid the war sufferers of his native Poland, to assist whom he has virtually abandoned his career since the war began. One-half the receipts earned by the Paderewski film will be devoted to the Polish Relief Fund.

HAMPTON DEL RUTH, formerly manager of productions for Mack Sennett, has left to form a company of his own. He will manufacture five-reel comedies, with Mary Thurman, premier show-girl of the screen, as leading woman. Mack Swain, the original "Ambrose" in the old Keystone days, is also with Del Ruth.

ALMA RUBENS has been seriously ill. She was operated upon for appendicitis and is on the road to recovery.

ALLAN DWAN is no longer directing for Douglas Fairbanks. Dwans began the new Fairbanks picture, "Arizona," but left when it was half completed. Albert Parker finished it, and will be retained to direct the ensuing Fairbanks subjects.

CONWAY TEARLE is going into the service. He is assigned to a department at Washington.

JOSIE SEDGWICK has resigned from Triangle. The parting was an entirely amicable one, according to both sides. Josie hasn't told us what she's going to do next.

THE screen has lost Henry Walthall. After a dozen years in the picture studios of Griffith, Balboa, Paralta, and Essanay, Walthall has gone back to the stage, to play an important part in a new play, "Tamar and Sabino," on Broadway.

For the first time in the history of the House of Representatives, a motion picture of that body has been obtained. It was David Griffith who set up his camera in the interior of the House to get some striking scenes of the activities in connection with the Selective Draft amendment, to be used in his six-reel photoplay exemplifying the Draft. David to date has filmed the House of Lords, Commons, Heaven, Queen Alexandrina, Babylon, the Birth of a Nation, war, and Lady Diana Manners.

Fans and fanettes, this is Jack Pickford, who forsok a promising screen career to enlist in the Navy. Jack has posed for many portraits but we think this is the favorite.

JULIA ARTHUR, a distinguished figure on the speaking stage, is to enact the role of Edith Cavell, the Red Cross nurse, in a film story, by Anthony Paul Kelly, called "The Woman the Germans Shot."

WE learn of Sylvia Bremer's marriage coincidentally with her divorce. She has filed a suit against her husband, who is Edwin W. Morrison, a theatrical manager of Australia.

GERALDINE FARRAR inaugurated the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Washington, on September 20, when, on the steps of the Treasury Department, before a crowd of 50,000 people, she sold the first bond of the new series to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The night before, at a meeting of the National Press Club, where she sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise," the prima donna-picture star received the subscription of Vice-President Marshall for the first bond of a larger denomination. Secretary of State Lansing and other officials also purchased from her.
“Treat 'Em Rough!” screams the poster, and Private Arthur Guy Empey of the U. S. Tank Corps, is valiantly doing his best. Gladys Leslie, you'll note, is exceedingly patriotic between scenes for her new Vitagraph five-reeler. Or—would you call this, “Arms and the Man?”

LOUISE FAZENDA is usually the best-humor ed girl in the world. Just ask anyone who knows Louise. But she has rebelled. “I'm tired,” she says, ‘of being homely. I always have a part in Sennett comedies where I have to make up to look like last year's bird's nest. From now on, after every picture, I'm going to buy about a million dollars' worth of new clothes and furs and get all calsomined and permanently marcelled and pulled in at the right places and let out at other places, and put on uncomfortable shoes and daze 'em for a few days, just to restore my self-respect.”

MARGUERITE CLARK is to have for a future vehicle “Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.” At least, such is Famous Players' intention. But this story was filmed three years ago by the California Motion Picture Corporation, now defunct, with Beatrice Michelena as “Lovely Mary,” and sold to World, who released it under their banner. This may occasion an interesting legal tangle, as Famous Players-Lasky was aware that there has been a picture made in California some years ago but had been lead to believe that the rights to the story had reverted to the authors.

WONDER if it's true that Kitty Gordon is suing Captain Beresford for divorce with the conjecture that she will then marry Jack Wilson, her personal manager? Of course the report has been denied—several times; but it is understood that papers are being prepared.

MR. and Mrs. Francis X. Bushman will make one more moving picture for Metro. They have formed no plans for their future film activities. The Bushman-Bayne agreement with the Metro expired some time ago and they have been continuing without a contract.

FRANKLYN FARNUM is back with Universal. He is not starring alone, but supporting U's feminine stars. We may take it that the report of Farnum forming his own company was absolutely without foundation.

CHARLES RAY was put to a lot of inconvenience and unwelcome publicity through last month's announcement that he had decided to leave the Inc. forces to go under the management of Harry Garson. Charles, in collaboration with Thomas H. Ince, hastened to deny the report, sending lengthy wires to Adolph Zukor, the Paramount papa, telling him not to believe a word anybody said. "My business relations with Mr. Ince," said Ray, "have always been most pleasant, and I am not going to leave." "Mr. Ray is not going to leave," said Mr. Ince, "as his contract with me has two more years to run." Now what about that story that Garson had secured the stage success, "A Tailor-Made Man," as a vehicle for Ray?

VICTOR G. C. EUBANK, supervising director of Essanay, commissioned first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, has reported in Washington for his new duties. Because of his knowledge of the film business, Eubank was placed in the Signal Corps, where his work probably will be in charge of some branch of the photographic division.

HENRY WALTHALL, before returning to the stage, made another picture, called “And a Still Small Voice—” for the National Film Corporation.

LITTLE war-bride in Chicago recently received word that her husband was “slightly wounded.” One night soon after she dropped into a picture show. A news-weekly with moving pictures from over there was run off. And there on the screen, lifelike and vigorous, was her husband, a member of the engineering corps. He was in a hospital being shaved; he was grinning, and he seemed a very contented invalid. "Slightly wounded" was only a camouflage name for his illness. He, with forty others, had volunteered to be inoculated with the germ for trench fever, in the hope that a serum would be found. For days the forty men ran a fever of 109 degrees. But they all recovered under the care of the Red Cross, and—the serum for the fever was successfully prepared through the blood of guinea pigs. This explains the contended grin on the soldier's face. It also explains why his bride spent the week at the movies.

OUT in Needles, California, a town of only 4,500 inhabitants, there's a little 620-seat airdom that has been the direct means of providing food and drink for 67,000 troops of the U. S. Army during the past two months. The theatre was operated sometime ago by a group of aliens, who for a while managed to keep their pro-German tendencies under cover, but who were finally disclosed in their true light and forced to leave town. Since then the theatre has been operated for the local Red Cross. Now after buying new seats, a piano, and two projectors for the house, and providing meals for 67,000 troops that have passed through the town, the treasury still holds $1,900!

(Continued on page 82)
What cutting does to the cuticle

When you cut the cuticle it is impossible to keep a firm, smooth outline around the base of your nails—every one notices how badly your hands look. The more you cut the more trouble you will have.

Cutex removes surplus cuticle quickly, easily, safely! It is absolutely harmless.

See how lovely this way of manicuring makes your nails look

Wrap a little absorbent cotton around the end of an orange stick (both come in the Cutex package), dip it into the Cutex bottle and work the stick around the base of the nail, gently pressing back the cuticle. Carefully rinse the fingers in clear water, pushing the softened cuticle back when drying the hands.

If your cuticle shows a tendency to become dry and tough, as the cuticle often does in cold weather after using water on your hands, apply a little Cutex Cuticle Comfort to the base of your nails to keep the cuticle soft and pliant.

When you see how smooth a Cutex manicure leaves the skin about the base of your nails—how free it is from ragged edges and rough places that make hangnails, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

Below is shown the Cutex Traveling Manicure Set which sells for 51.50. For Christmas we have wrapped it in the extremely good-looking Christmas design shown.

The set contains full-size packages of the Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Paste Polish and Cake Polish, also a flexible steel file, emery boards, orange sticks and cotton.

For Christmas this year these sets are especially appropriate. Sold in all drug and department stores.

Send for this complete trial manicure set

Everyone who uses Cutex is so enthusiastic about it, we want you to try it, too. Send 21c (18c for the set itself and 3c for postage) and we will send you this individual manicure set complete with orange stick, emery board and absorbent cotton. Send for it today. Address Northam Warren, Dept. 712, 111 West 17th Street, New York City.

If you live in Canada, send 21c for your set to MacLean, Benn and Nelson, Limited, Dept. 712, 489 St. Paul Street West, Montreal, and get Canadian prices.

Send 21c for this complete Manicure Set

The Cuticle Remover comes in 35c, 65c and 81.25 bottles. Cutex Nail White is 35c. Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste, powder, liquid or stick form is 35c. Cutex Cuticle Comfort is also 35c.

The Cutex Compact Set—price 50c—contains trial sizes of the Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Paste Polish and Cake Polish; it has also a flexible file, emery board, orange stick and absorbent cotton—all for 50c. If your store cannot supply it, we will be glad to fill your order direct.

Mail coupon with 21c today

NORTHAM WARREN
Dept. 712, 111 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.

Name ____________________________

Street ____________________________

City ____________________________ State...
(Continued from page 80)

WILLIAM DESMOND will be a western star, so Triangle officials have decided. He has begun work in the third photoplay of this character, following the trail of Roy Stewart, Triangle's first cowboy-star. In forsaking the dress suit for chaps and sombrero, Desmond was heard to suppress a sigh—whether of relief or regret, we don't know.

It seems unlikely that the matter of Jewel Carmen's contract with William Fox and Frank A. Keeney will ever reach the courts. Neither producer appears desirous of seeking legal assistance, although the Fox people are insistent that they will not release Miss Carmen without a consideration. That may be the final adjustment if Keeney does not conclude to withdraw his claim until the expiration of the Fox agreement with Miss Carmen in a couple of years. It is said that Keeney contracted with Miss Carmen for one year, with several options in the agreement, her first year's Keeney salary to be $400 weekly.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, before beginning his regular dramatic season, made a special picture for Artcraft of the famous melodrama, "The Silver King."

FRANK MAYO played the villain in a recent World picture and with his company went up to Saranac Lake for exteriors. In one scene the director called upon several lumber-jacks who were watching proceedings to rush upon the set and beat up Mayo. After the battle was over, Director Oscar Apfel declared it to be the best stage fight he had ever seen, and congratulated the big fellow who knocked down Mayo several times, saying, "You're a fine actor. You surely gave Mayo some beating." The 'jack' replied, "Actor, nuthin'! I've been watchin' that feller for several days and he had it comin' to him anyway."

FRITZI BRUNETTE, of Universal, has changed her name from Fritzi to her real one of Florence, by which she was christened, because "Fritzi" is too teutonic.

RABBI J. WEINSTOCK is abandoning the Jewish ministry to enter the film producing business in Los Angeles. He has formed a company to be known as the Columbia Photoplay Corporation, to make comedies along the line of the Sidney Drew pictures.

ELSIE JANIS, the idol of the "boys" for whom she is dancing in the liberty theatres over there, has had a gun named after her. There are three giant guns hurling projectiles at the walls of stone and steel surrounding Metz—"Woodrow Wilson," "Elsie Janis," and "Hinky Dink." We'll hear from these guns, even if they are 3,000 miles away.

MORE sons of the sun in arms are Harry Edwards, of Christie Comedies, now at the Naval Reserve Training School at San Pedro; Bobby Vernon, also of Christie, at the Submarine Base. Neal Burns is Drill Sergeant at Camp Lewis; and Helen Gibson's husband, "Hoots" Gibson, has enlisted in the Tanks Division.

SOMETIME ago we offered a solid mahogany desk to the press-agent who propounded the most provoking yarn. Beyond a doubt the purveyor of publicity who wrote this little pastoral captures the prize for all time. "The number of automobiles" (we are quoting) "now en-joying workless Sundays, as a result of the Government request to forego pleasure-riding on that day, contains in its ranks at least one whose owner could, if she were not as patriotic as she is beautiful, claim exemption from the request on the ground that automobile riding is essential to her work. Ruby de Remer undoubtedly receives pleasure from auto riding but she also receives inspiration. Riding rapidly through the country, the steering wheel in her hands, she absorbs from the air forces surround-ing her, a certain something that makes her feel all powerful, and it has been in these times that she has conceived many of the parts that have placed her in the front rank of her profession."

JACK MULHALL has been re-engaged by Famous Players-Lasky to support Lila Lee in a forthcoming picture. His last Paramount appearance was in "Wild Youth."

THE Fort Lee studios of Goldwyn, Fox, and World, were out of current for part of a week last month, on account of the demand made on the New Jersey Public Service by companies turning out Government contracts for war materials. Two months ago, the New Jersey studios received a request to cut down the elec-tric current as much as possible. At that time Universal was making a picture with Violet Mersereau, and it was decided that electricity should be used only in "back lightings." The picture is finished and nearly assembled and it is one of the few pictures made in the east in which all the interiors were photographed by daylight.

(Continued on page 84)
The Shadow Stage
(Continued)

VIVE LA FRANCE—Ince-Paramount

Here is a war story which, while it contains the usual amount of sentimental and scary hokum, is so energetically done and executed with so much and such careful detail that it becomes strong and convincing entertainment. We find Dorothy Dalton playing Jenevieve Bouche, a French motion picture actress in America. While we are unacquainted with any Franco-American lady stars, it seems plausible enough that the whole story should move with the now-aviating leading man to a chateau behind the French lines, and, with some pardonable coincidences, fetch and carry in great shape to a gory finish for the Huns and a satisfactory if not much less sanguinary conclusion for the Yanks. The scenery in the French episode actually looks like a ruined chateau, and Edmund Lowe plays a hero without at any time becoming theatrical; a feat, if you think it over. Miss Dalton herself is irreproachable in the big moments of the piece; it is her best work this year. However, she has too much of the grand manner in the preliminary episode—too much prima-donna.

PECK'S BAD GIRL—Goldwyn

Mabel Normand, as the village cut-up, in a variety of pranks. Rather weak stuff, in substance, and not developed with the unerring sense of humor that Miss Normand once got in her direction but nevertheless full of isolated bits, worked to their utmost by this practiced comedienne for laughs—such as the episode in which, for spite, she puts a sign on the staid village bank that causes a run on that outraged institution. The village itself, built in Fort Lee, is a darned good actor.

MONEY MAD—Goldwyn

Merely a melodrama which fits Goldwyn's elusive and high-priced star, Mae Marsh, as gracefully and effectively as a potato sack would fit a lady in a ballroom. It is hard to get the right sort of story and the right sort of direction for Mae Marsh—we admit that—but why this tale of Occidental avarice and Oriental cunning, which starts with the murder of the heroine's mother by her step-father, should be expected to fit is hard to understand, unless on the wild principle of playing a 40-to-1 shot in the hope of an astounding winning.

THE TURN OF THE WHEEL—Goldwyn

Reginald Barker is a good director, yet why did he permit some of the things we see in this picture-story of a female goodfellow who follows the fortunes of a young American wrongly accused? Herbert Rawlinson, at Monte Carlo, plays the gaming wheel as if he were shooting craps with a brunette elevator boy. Later on, in a cut-back, we see a woman accidentally shot in a New York flat—and all of the bystanders simply walk out and lock the door without even pausing to

Costly Foods

Cannot Compare with Quaker Oats in Value

Measure your food by calories, the energy unit which our Government adopts.

The average man at average work needs 3,000 calories per day. A boy of 10 needs 1,800.

The problem today is to meet those needs at not too high a cost.

This is how Quaker Oats compares with some foods in cost per thousand calories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Quaker Oats Cost (per 1000 Calories)</th>
<th>Other Foods Cost (per 1000 Calories)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Quaker Oats</td>
<td>5 cents</td>
<td>In Hamburger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Round Steak</td>
<td>41 cents</td>
<td>In Canned Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Leg of Lamb</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
<td>In Canned Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Veal Cutlets</td>
<td>57 cents</td>
<td>In Canned Peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Salt Cod</td>
<td>78 cents</td>
<td>In Potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus meat foods cost from 8 to 10 times Quaker Oats for every calorie unit. And nearly every food you use costs vastly more than oats.

And Quaker Oats is vastly better-balanced. It is more complete. It is rich in protein, phosphorus, lime and iron. It comes close to the ideal food.

Make it your main dish at breakfast. Mix it with your flour foods. The more you use the more you save, and the better folks are fed.

Quaker Oats

Just the Rich, Flavory Flakes

Use Quaker Oats because of its wondrous flavor. It is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. When this extra quality costs no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

12 to 13c and 30 to 32c per Package
Except in Far West and South
The Shadow Stage
(Continued)
see if her injury is mortal, or so much as touching her. Inasmuch as the lady is the hero’s wife an incident like this is simply incredible. The time lapses, too, are bad, although the director must not be blamed for faults that may have occurred in the cutting-room. In mounting, costuming, in scenic and location detail, the photoplay leaves nothing to be desired. Miss Farrar is beautiful. So is Mr. Rawlinson. Violet Heming is varied, expressive, emotional. A dull, uninspired story had the crowning misfortune of unex- pected careless treatment. With the proper material this outfit could have accomplished almost anything.

A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE—
Pathé

Fannie Ward’s Japanese picture is a triumph of lighting, of scenic groupings, of picturesque costuming and location. The story itself is more or less conventio- nal, and concerns the adventures of Yukl, a little Japanese who ends a dismal domesticity by running away and marry- ing an American. Butterflyish happen- ings of one sort and another follow each other, with considerable native plotting veiling the eventual peaceful finish. Miss Ward apparently does not attempt to play a Japanese; she is a quaint figurante in kimona and long-pointed eyes, and is con- tent to be international rather than national.

HE COMES UP SMILING—
Artcraft

Douglas Fairbanks’ best piece in six months is from a Bohemian original by Emil Mytrey. The late Byron Ongley translated this, and Mr. Fairbanks played it with considerable success on the stage. While the play, as a play, has suffered con- siderably in being transferred from foot- lights to a screen, the onlooker, of course, suspects and surprise remain to make an enjoyable entertainment. After a series of misadventures Mr. Fairbanks finds himself the heir of a disconsolate bank cashier whose only living confidant was a canary, lately sacrificed. Miss Marion, in providing the scenario, got in the specified number of jumps, but she also hid a few dramatic elements behind bush, trees, rock or what- ever. Mr. Fairbanks has little Marjorie Daw as his leading woman, and the erudite Dull Montana, a poet of the muscles, has a thinking role.

THE SOURCE—Paramount

The old story of a decadent young man who redeems himself in a lumber camp, performs this time in his native Wallace and friends. Didn’t J. Warren Ker- rigan do a bit like this not long ago? We’re sure Charlie Ray did, in “Sudden Tim,” which was by the same author— Kelland. The Lasky company did not neglect to spend money in search of a real location when taking this picture, and it shows it. The best part was Wallie’s bearded preamble, in which he really characterized. I thought it remarkable how a mere shaver also gave him a Broadway haircut. Ann Little is an admirable opposite to Mr. Reid, and James Cruze is ye\replaceable heavy. A remarkable comedy bit is played by Raymond Hatton, the spysgall detective and reporter for the whole district.

IN BRIEF:

“Out of a Clear Sky” (Paramount) Marguerite Clark, in a refreshing little romance of wood and field, with a foreign overtone not unexpected in these days of world-brotherhood. It is a romance.

“The Better Half” (Select) Once to every woman may be said of the dual role. To many it comes often. Alice Brady gets hers here, playing twin sisters. An interesting romance of rather unusual scheme for the screen.

“Divine Men” (Pioneer) If you can ignore the story you will enjoy the strong, vital work of Florence Reed and Frank Mills; generally realistic in spite of their material.

“The Law of the North” (Ince-Paramount) A suspenseful novel, well photographed and well acted story of the Canadian woods and lakes. The story itself is reminiscent and inferior to its equipment. The part of Alain de Mont- calm is not exactly in the type of its por- trayer, Charles Ray.

“In Pursuit of folly” (Paramount) One of those yarns of innocent complication which used to get us so breathless before the Big Thing happened. I wonder if our little one-time thrill will ever thrill us again? Billie Burke is charmingly disposed in the central character.

“A Law Unto Herself” (Para-) Louise Glau, playing with a depth of feeling and emotion a heavy but straightforward story of German villainy and exalted French patriotism whose time of action embraces two generations.

“The Robbers of the Pine” (Hampton) J. Warren Kerrigan, in something carefully put on, and pretty to look at, but so lack- ing in story value that it is like a spirit without a body—or vice versa.

“The Girl Who Came Back” (Para- mount) Complicated plays of continental life are being written every day by globe-trotters who have never been east of the Mississippi. Why, then, when “Leah Klebshn” was to be done was it given an obvious nickel-plate of American sur- rounding? Ethel Clayton has Mrs. Fiske’s old role.

“The Eyes of Julia Deep” (Mutual) Mary Miles Minter’s type of plays like her age, remains unchanged. Here is the standard type, in which Miss Minter plays just the same tender and alluring young lad that she has always played. And what’s more, apparently the same effect and popularity.

“A Hoosier Romance” (Selig) James Whitcomb Riley wrote the original, and the adroit Colin Campbell, who directed, has retained much of his humanity in the portrayal of the hero, a gentle, charming, true man. The picture is made by Colleen Moore, and the homely, convicing realism of Thomas Jefferson and his chief matters of personal appeal.

Every advertisement in PHOTOCPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
"Mystic Faces" (Triangle) If Triangle will cultivate Jack Abbe, giving him good direction and at least fair material, they will find a new star in their hands. This melodrama, which carries no great conviction, will please the average audience simply because of the Japanese boy's lovable personality—whether the audience knows what the pleasing quality is or not.

"The Secret Code." (Triangle) J. Barney Sherry, one of the great pillars of the old Triangle, is indeed hard put to it for parts nowadays. Here he is, with Gloria Swanson, in a play which the two of them make decidedly better.

"A Woman of Impulse" (Paramount) Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singing actress, may some day get a genuine motion picture story which will also be suited to her great gifts of beauty and rather individual expressions of emotion. With it she may get a director who understands her and possesses the faculty of making her acting convincing. If she does, watch the full-armed birth of a genuine screen favorite. It is certain that she has unique gifts, never yet properly exploited. "A Woman of Impulse" is neither good nor bad; it leaves no particular impression.

"The Silent Woman" (Metro) Edith Storey, in a much stronger vehicle than she has had for many months. If you haven't seen this, look in on it. You will like it.

"The Road to France" (World) A war story which is different. It tells, not of war there and queer conspiracies here, but of the stirring nights and days attendant upon the building of our bridge of ships.

A realistic sort of romance.

"T'Other Fair Charmer" (World) An amusing though unlikely sort of story, featuring Louise Huff.

"The Brazen Beauty" (Universal) Principally observable—the story is a pot-pourri of old situations—because of the good work of Priscilla Dean as the solid-\-ivory outlander.

"Her Man" (Pathe) Back to the feud, our old friend, all but completely killed off by his momentary heir, the plotting Hun. Elaine Hammerstein is the pretty centerpiece, and the story is a convincing hour-passar.

"Lafayette, We Come!" (Perret Productions) A subject of enthusiastic patriotic appeal, especially notable for the genuine artistic manner of its treatment. Dolores Cassinelli and E. K. Lincoln undertake the chief duties.

"The Border Raiders" (Diando-Pathe) A serial cut down to merely the explosions. If you can dispense with a story you may enjoy five reels of exclamation points. George Larkin and Betty Compson, who was much more at home as a comedienne, dodge the falling walls of the plot.

"Sauce for the Goose." (Select) is, as the name implies, a very ancient plot. Constance Talmadge's personality contrives many moments of charm. Walter Edwards' direction helps. Harrison Ford is a further asset. But you cannot make a six-ounce comedy weigh a hundred pounds by putting a foot on the scales. And that is exactly what the authors of this one have done.
Tangle the Truth?

by the ambitious moving picture
seeking the right way to go.

by Metaחלק

hosiery department—don't stop at that. Write it something like this:

"Miss Theda Wheelbar, popular vampire actress of the Enn-Gee forces, recently created a new vogue in footwear as a result of her justly famous generosity. After giving the greater part of her wardrobe to the Working Girls' Home, Miss Wheelbar discovered she had not reserved any shoes or slippers. Determined to attend church the next morning (make it happen on a Saturday night, Dick) the actress borrowed a pair of rubber boots from the janitor and in them walked to services. This unique innovation created a great stir among the congregation—so great a stir that the society leaders took up the fad, and now rubber boots for church-going are quite the proper thing in Fadeout's most fashionable circles."

I hope you understand what I'm driving at, Dickey boy. Make the people sit up and adjust their spectacles. Don't interest them; dumbfound them. Here are a few illustrations to make my point clear. Use 'em if you care to. Fill in the names to suit.

Admirers of Miss — — — , Enn-Gee romantic actress, best known for her work in "The Romance of Two Curls," will doubtless be surprised to learn that she can neither read nor write. Miss — — — explains this by declaring she was born and reared in the interior of Mexico.

Mr. — — — , the handsome, manly Enn-Gee actor, recently exhibited his splendid courage when he arrived home to find his house in flames. In a midst of a group of 3 per-cent heroes, standing well out of the fire lines, was his wife, screaming that their seventeen children, including the twins, were trapped in the house. Without an instant's hesitation, the brave man dived into the burning bungalow and rushed out with the twins. One by one, he brought out the rest of his family and all were revived.

Miss — — — , Enn-Gee's popular ingenue, now at work on the picture beautiful, "Whose Nose?" cannot bear to see teamsters whipping their horses. Such an act was in progress recently in front of the Enn-Gee studios as Miss — — — was leaving for luncheon. She berated the driver strenuously, when, to her surprise, the fellow got off his wagon and said: 'Well, leddy, if you can give this here plug any better treatment than I do, he's yours.' And the teamster actually unhitched the animal and handed the bridle to the actress. Then, picking up the shaft of the light wagon, he trotted briskly off down the street, leaving Miss — — — standing there, mouth agape, hold-

(Continued on page 98)
"What Do You Know?"

Never mind how strong you are.

The boss is looking for brains, not brawn.

It's a fine thing to be healthy and hard as nails, but when the boss wants a man for a big job, the kind that pays real money, it's what you know that counts.

Right now the Government and employers everywhere are looking for men with special training—men who can do some one thing well.

How about you? Are you ready for one of these positions? Have you an expert knowledge of any kind of work?

If you haven't special training, get it now!

You can do it without losing a minute from work, or a wink of sleep, without hurrying a single meal, and with plenty of time left for recreation. You can do it in one hour after supper each night, right at home, through the International Correspondence Schools.

Yes—You Can Win Success in an Hour a Day

Hundreds of thousands have proved it. The designer of the Packard "Twin-Six" and hundreds of other Engineers climbed to success through I. C. S. help. The builder of the great Equitable Building, and hundreds of Architects and Contractors won their way to the top through I. C. S. spare-time study. Many of this country's foremost Advertising and Sales Managers prepared for their present positions in spare hours under I. C. S. instruction.

For 27 years men in offices, stores, factories, mines, railroads, in the Army and Navy—in every line of technical and commercial work—have been winning promotion and increased salaries through the I. C. S. Over 100,000 men and women are getting ready right now in the I. C. S. way for the bigger jobs ahead!

Your Chance Is Here!

No matter where you live, the I. C. S. will come to you. No matter what your handicaps, or how small your means, we have a plan to meet your circumstances. No matter how limited your previous education, the simply written, wonderfully illustrated I. C. S. textbooks make it easy to learn. No matter what career you may choose, some one of the 280 I. C. S. Courses will surely suit your needs.

Make Your Start Now!

When everything has been made easy for you—when one hour a day spent with the I. C. S. in the quiet of your own home will bring you a bigger income, more comforts, more pleasures and all that success means—can you afford to let another single priceless hour of spare time go to waste? Make your start right now! This is all we ask: Without cost, without obligating yourself in any way, put it up to us to prove how we can help you. Just mark and mail this card.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 6492, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can make my I. C. S. marks.

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Present Address:

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Why Merely Mangle the Truth?

(Concluded)

ing the bridle as the aged steed swayed weakly across the sidewalk.

Miss ——, popular emotional actress in the Enn-Gee stalls, has solved the bugbear of carrying heavy knitting bags. "I buy my wool in the form of sweater coats," she explains. "When I go out, I merely don a sweater coat and start my knitting from the coat itself. You will be surprised to see how easily the yarn unravels once you get started. It is far easier than carrying a heavy knitting bag around. However, I do take caution those who follow my plan. Dress warmly enough in chilly weather so that the loss of the coat, when entirely unraveled, will not endanger you to colds."

The pendant worn so prominently by Miss ——, an Enn-Gee actress, was moulded from a hand-cuff. This hand-cuff is said to have been used in the capture of her great grandfather, who robbed the Bank of Belfast in 1846 and who was later sentenced to twenty years in prison. The curio has come down through our generations," explains Miss ——, who had it made into a pendant because a hand-cuff is so awkward to care for.

Miss ——, Enn-Gee's favorite ingenue, who is shortly to appear in The Dance of the Seven Fails, lays claim to what is probably the world's strangest pet. It is an ostrich, measuring six feet, seven inches in height and was given to her by one of her admirers, the owner of an ostrich ranch in Arizona. Miss —— is delighted with the gift and has had an immense cage installed in her library. Though this takes up quite a bit of room, the ostrich is quite docile and unostentatious. Cerise, for that is the pet's name, is a great favorite among Miss ——'s friends, who have formed the thoughtful habit of bringing precious morsels to tempt the ostrich, such as lizards, mice and eggs.

Enn-Gee's popular star, —— appearing in the thrilling serial, "The Diamond in the Eye," has set a style that should prove quite the rage. He has shaved off the right half of his moustache. Though one might believe that this tends to throw his face out of plumb, it promotes a striking individuality that could in no other way be attained.

Every screen player has his hobby. And the hobby of the character best known for his work in Enn-Gee's super-serial, "Are Husbands Safe?" is in assisting the studio janitor during dull hours. Mr. —— likes nothing better than to spend a few hours each day scrubbing, cleaning windows or polishing the brass work about the place. "It is indeed difficult for one to abandon the traits of childhood," explains Mr. ——. "I come from a long line of street cleaners. As far back as I can remember I have had a passion for getting down on my knees with mop and bucket."

Miss ——, widely idolized actress of the Enn-Gee forces, declares she has solved the problem of "seas for all" in street cars. "If the masculine sex would consent to hold weary women passengers on their laps," she explains, "there would be an end of grumbling. Such an offer on the part of men fortunate enough to procure seats, would be commendable and gallant. It is only a little thing, and yet think how much it would mean to the tired shop girls. Although at first the more bashful men might feel a little squeamish about offering their lap to girls, yet it is such little braveries and sacrifices that makes life more enjoyable for all."

Now Dickey Boy, I don't want you to think that I am trying to butt into your business. But the foregoing hunches are really unusual, I think, and worthy of consideration. I know you are just the man to create such splendid publicity stories if you've the nerve.

One might as well be a bunk robber as a door-mat thief. If you fabricate at all, do it well. After all, publicity should be considered but a privileged phase of fiction. Its mission is to form a part of the entertainment of the various motion picture columns. Veracity should be no more a requisite than it is in a Doc Hicks Almanac.

Sincerely,

B.C.
From the Audience


The Editor of Photoplay Magazine, Dear Sir:

I look forward to Photoplay each month, and if it is late—curses! Those submarines! I have not missed a number since I started to take it. It is read by a number of my friends here, and the praise it gets, would add an inch or two to your stature. We get some excellent pictures here. Just now we have had a run of Artcraft. We have had W. S. Hart in the “Narrow Trail” and Douglas Fairbanks in “Wild and Woolly,” they are both very popular. Marguerite Clark, Mary Pickford, May Allison have a great following; Charles Ray is also a good draw. This is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, with three picture houses, which seem to do well. They are all principally American films, that are shown. We have a few English, but not many, though English producers are now waking up. I think some of our pictures would be appreciated in your country, because we have now some very fine players, and the English backgrounds and photography are very good and no doubt many of you have a great love for this dear old land, the Mother of Nations. No doubt you suffered, but the blood is right, when you know it all, you will be amazed what our men and women have done, more especially the women. All class distinctions are broken down, we are all one in sticking to it, and we mean to win, and now with your glorious lads we shall tell those charming girls of yours to make us plenty of sunny pictures, we don’t want morbid ones. God bless them all, your delightful people who make our lives bright by appearing in the films, I wish I could see them all and thank them in person for what they have done. Wishing you and Photoplay every success.

Yours Sincerely,
J. W. Selby.

The Editor of Photoplay Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:—

Has the photoplay industry’s gigantic breakers of success petered out into rivulets of a rat-tap-tap affair? Is it possible that producers have reached that point where it becomes necessary to fill money out of a gullible public by deliberate misrepresentation, or, to use a more applicable term—by false pretenses? Permit me to raise the question.

A few evenings ago in our little city (which is not so little that we are uncon-""""tented to the best moving in pictures) I paused in front of one of our theatres to study the posters. A canvas flared across the entrance bearing following inscriptions:

“Wm. S. Hart Pictures Corp., present W. S. Hart, supported by an all star cast including Robert Edeson and Rhea Mitchell in The Preacher and the Bandit.”

Puzzled, yet interested in the incommorl-able cast, I was possessed of a vague feeling that somewhere and at some time in the distant past I had seen that picture before. The feeling could not be

PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE—ADVERTISING SECTION

99

OH! YOU UNFIT!

Unfit, flabby, weak, useless—doing nothing for yourself, your family or your country, at the one time in the whole history of America when the Nation expects EVERY man either to FIGHT or WORK. What good are you to anyone, in these stormy times, if you are dragging yourself about with your physical system a wreck, your mentality cobwebbed and your spirit gone? Brace up!—take hold of yourself—

Become a Man

Don’t think you can’t—You CAN, if you go about it right. And when you do a place will be awaiting you. America needs men here at home as well as on the fighting lines; men to carry on the gigantic war work of the Government; men to run the industries of our great country; men to take the places of our soldiers over there, to care for the men left behind, rejuvenating. They will be the fathers of Americans to come.

You Can Make Yourself Fit If You Will To Do It

You can add to the duration of your own life, and make every year of your life more useful, more pleasurable, more worth while living, by taking yourself in hand and become fit. What’s the use of living, if you don’t enjoy life? Where’s the good in waking up at all, if you wake up and find out before you begin the day? What fun is there in going about suffering all the time from youthful errors, vital losses, devitalizing habits, poor memory, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, headaches; with a fevered brain, a rotten temper, a muddled intellect—unable to DO anything worth while or to enjoy an hour of your day?

Don’t Break Down in the Prime of Life

Vital statistics prove that the average American dies ten or fifteen years before his time, usually from preventable disease, simply because he does not take care of his body and live in accordance with Nature’s laws. Nature is the universal, all-powerful Healer; give her half a chance and she’ll get to work on you, no matter how much of a mental and physical wreck you feel yourself to be.

Why Don’t You Better Yourself?

Place yourself in my hands and I will show you how every organ in your body will be brought back into normal function; you will fairly tingle with vigorous life. My system and method will vitalize you, rebuild you, rejuvenate you.

I can bring your forces of Nature into play; make your success certain. No matter what your present condition, my method is restorative, rejuvenating. You will be vitalized; the glands of your body that store secretions necessary to robust health will be invigorated; your mental activity will be increased, your energy augmented; you will be a live factor in whatever sphere you may be.

I’LL SHOW YOU NATURE’S WAY

The ONLY safe, simple way to really build yourself up and get rid of all the ills that are hampering your progress, making you of no account in the world and eating up your years of life. No patent medicine preparations or druggist’s dope in Nature’s way or mine. No over-exercise, strengthening your muscles at the expense of vital organs. Just Nature’s way—the Army way—the Strongfort way—the way that has kept thousands of our boys back to health and strength and the enjoyment of living life. No opposite coupon. Check your main aliment and you will receive a practical talk without obligation.

Send for a copy of my free book, “Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy,” for postage of which I enclose three 2c. stamps. I have marked (X) before the subject in which I am interested:—

[Respondent to mark the subjects of interest for postage]

[Additional subjects listed: Digestion, Sleep, Health, Nervousness, Fatigue, etc.]

LIONEL STRONGFORT

Physical and Health Specialist

711 Park Building, Newark, N. J.

Personal consultation by appointment only.

FREE CONSULTATION COUPON

Mr. Lionel Strongfort, Newark, N. J.—Please send me your book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength, and Mental Energy," for postage of which I enclose three 2c. stamps. I have marked (X) before the subject in which I am interested.

[Respondent to mark the subjects of interest for postage]

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From the Audience
(Concluded)

The following from Arkansas:

"At last the organization I have been looking forward to has been developed. In looking over the advisory list I was glad to note that among the patrons were some of America's most eminent men and women. It will give me the greatest of pleasure to co-operate with the organization. I shall enter the Arkansas University, October first, 1918, and there I will have a broad field for such work." This from Harold Bell, Conway, Arkansas.

Mr. Bell has the spirit of the Better Photoplay League and will be of value in his state in this movement.

More good news from the south comes from Mrs. J. C. Trout, prominent in club and social circles who has the real social uplift of her community at heart. Mrs. Trout is from Birmingham, Alabama, and tells of the work accomplished there. Among other interesting things she says (I wish space would permit the printing of this splendid letter in its entirety):

"Our first step was to personally interview each of the theatre managers and we asked the privilege of letting our club sponsor such pictures on his weekly program as were clean and wholesome and to designate them as 'Better Film Nights' asking him to co-operate in all his advertising including screen, newspapers and billboards. They readily accepted our cooperation and have done so ever since. . . . We wanted publicity and cooperation of the public and the mothers, so we called upon the newspapers to assist us, and they gratefully gave us very helpful write-ups which were most encouraging, so with hearts rejoicing for realizing that we have at least done a small bit toward uplifting the greatest of all educational forces today, we will keep right on working with the public to attend these designated nights when they, children and all, can see a picture they can both appreciate and comprehend—clean, wholesome, inspiring pictures."

"Does not that sound like Progress? The untold amount of good this woman and her committee have done will go on like the waves from the pebble thrown in the still pond, until long after she has forgotten her efforts, it will be pushing on its broadening influence for good.

The West is never slow. From Sterling, Kansas, comes a most interesting letter from Mrs. C. R. Grose, telling of the organized effort the women are making and of their success.

It's a far cry from Kansas to New York, but Marmarocke which is suburban to New York City, has shown the power of organized influence in the Better Film movement and their story is one that makes one's blood leap with patriotic sentiment. Philadelphia, that city of Brotherly Love, where one always knows good movements will have full swing, was not behind. Inquiries came from this city from a prominent lawyer, as to how to organize and establish before the first announcement of the League was fairly off the press, and in spite of their rigid State Censorship regulations, the mothers of the city feel that something must be done, and they have the key—ORGANIZATION. Have you?

Each reader of this article has the key to the solution of the problem in his or her own hand. What will you do about it? Will you organize? Will you combine the big interests of your community? Will you zealously and patriotically guard the visual influence that comes to your people as you would assiduously guard them from Germans or Spanish Influenza? Now is the appointed time! Act today!
Questions and Answers (Continued from page 90)

INGOGINTO, Chicago.—Grace Valentine is now playing at the Cort Theater in Chicago, in "Leonardt, Ltd." She was "The Lucas-chasted Woman" in the screen version. Elsie McLeod, who used to be with Edison, appears in support of Viola Dana in a recent Vitagraph picture. That was Charlotte Burton in "Up Romance Road." Mary Fuller has retired; she is not married. I have heard lately of a Jack Halliday who is playing in stock; perhaps you mean him. We have heard nothing further about Bill Hart's reported engagement. Yes, someone once said that "American dry goods" meant American novels; but that must have been written before the days of Tarkington, Hughes, Rinehart, et al.

Mae H., Sanger, Cal.—You are the third or fourth this month wanting to know my nickname. This sounds like a conspiracy against the poor old Answer Man. We haven't a nickname; we don't want a nickname; and we are so fierce nobody ever dared to wish a nickname on us. But, if I must have one—why, write your own caption, and you'll like, all by you. Oh, that is nothing—everyone is original nowadays. It would be positively refreshing to find someone with no ideas at all. Then you could make them listen to your own clever opinions, don't you see.

M. H., Hayward, Cal.—You want "one of us," you don't care which, to tell you your nickname. That "Questions and Answers" seems to have confused you; but we can assure you there is only one of us. And who would provide a nickname for a person like The Answer Man? Mary Pickford is not working at the present time. She answers letters from admirers. To tell the truth, it rather flatters us to be called sarcastic; because we were never sarcastic in our lives.

C. C. C., Henrietta, Texas.—Milton Sills was Joseph Stanton in "The Honor System." He plays opposite Geraldine Farrar in a forthcoming Goldwyn. Jackie Simmons is with the Balboa. She is in New York at present, and I think a letter addressed to Mrs. E. D. Horkheimer at the Hotel Astor will reach her. We wish she would visit us. Seena Owen's name was Sagne Auex; she changed it to Seena Owen, and then to Mrs. George Walsh. She plays with Charles Ray in a new Paramount; writes for the Ince studio. Dustin Farnum is the older. Egotism is exasperating but delightful. You are very young. Write again.

Ellen H., Indianapolis.—The lines beginning "Thou wouldst be loved?" make a little addendum. I am so happy that you have discovered Edgar Allan Poe to Frances Ogood. Jules Raucourt was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1800. Some of his photoplays have been, "At First Sight," "My Wife," "The Gaslight," "The Outcast," "Prunella," "La Tosca." Raucourt has done his bit; he was honorably discharged from King Albert's army following injuries in the Battle of Mons, Aug. 29, 1914. He does not say whether or not he is married. You're welcome; come again.

Billy, Ottawa, Kansas.—No, Billy, we never grow tired of answering the same questions over and over again. Our old head never nods wearily over our piles of correspondence. We are always cheerful, always, and we love our work. It's a job, Billy, it's a job. If you'd only tell me what actor you are talking about I might be able to tell you. Earle Williams is still making pictures for Vitagraph. Yes.

New Paying Field for Women

Specialized brains are all you need to hold a position which pays a man's salary. The call of men to war has brought an insistent demand for trained women. Banks, manufacturing establishments, jobbing houses—business concerns of every kind—are ready to employ women but they want those who are trained as specialists.

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Whatever you may think now about this training, at least get our book "Master Business Letters" which tells about the big field open to women and shows how to quickly qualify for the higher positions. This book is literally filled with information new to most women, even to many now in active business life. No obligation on you for asking for it. This book and complete information is free. Mail coupon.

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Infantile Paralysis

caused the deformity seen in the left. It had existed 9 years when the McLean Sanitarium transferred the boy. See other picture. The patient writes:

Just a few lines of thanks for the wonderful results following my treatment. After waiting for several weeks on the side of my foot, I am now in a normal position. I do not use a cane as formerly. I certainly recommend this Sanitarium where one is similarly afflicted.

Write Carl Robison, or the Sanitarium for full details.

FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The McLean Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Very Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Jaundice, especially as found in children and young people. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis"—also "Book of Reference," are free.

The McLean Orthopedic Sanitarium
804 Aubert Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Questions and Answers (Continued)

MAUD T., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—The Answer Man has never heard of the young Iowa prodigy, Billy Rose, who, as you say, so popular throughout the Central west. We try to keep up with the movies, goodness knows, but we haven’t heard of Billy like the “Iowa Boosting Committee” is boosting him, no doubt we will soon hear of Billy.

MISS INQUIETIVE.—You’re not inquisitive, you’re just plain curious. Margarette Clark wears a shoe so small it can’t be bought; it has to be made. You want to know why. Miss Clark, personally, Mary Pickford, Mae Marsh, Charles Ray, and Tom Moore.” I believe she knows Mary Pickford. She swims, as you should know if you see “Wildflower.” She dances, she danced in “Prunella.” Of course she rides horse-back—didn’t you see her in “The Amazons”? You’re not quite so faithful a fan as you say. Yes, I agree with you that you have asked quite enough. Your letter is about all that the Amalgamated Association of Answer Men would demand in an eight-hour day.

“TOMBOY,” MINN.—You say you have never “stuck to anything so long as you have writing to this department. Obviously I write to the wrong address. Shy after three weeks. Is that much of a test of determination? Never mind; write as often as you like. Your ideas are sound and I agree heartily with you. Maybe the stars forming their own companies on the slightest provocation. June Caprice isn’t playing now. Don’t know. Anita Stewart is married to Mr. Griffith. Griffith is Mrs. Webster Campbell. Yes, I know they deny it. Enid and Belle Benett are not related. George Cohan made only three photoplays. Don’t try to develop your mind. Let it be receptive and it will develop itself. Remember I’ll be looking forward to another letter from you next week.

DOROTHY E. M., HOUGHTON.—Florence Vidor played Juliet Rueburn in “Old Wives for New.” Write to her at the Hollywood Lasky studios. Jean Dutter, same address. He has dark hair and eyes. That’s right; write whenever the spirit moves you.

PEGGY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.—That is Wallace Reid’s real name. He is twenty-six. Your other questions have all been answered many times before. Opinions differ as to whether acting is really an art. I think it is. Oh, but to yield to one’s moods and emotions is really to live.

J. S. AND T. D.—Sessue Hayakawa is your favorite. He has his own company now, the Hahworth Pictures Corporation, Paralta studios, Los Angeles. Hayakawa is married to Tsuru Aoki, who plays with him in Japanese roles. Both are real Japanese. They have no children. He was born in Tokio, Japan, in 1880. Walle Reid is twenty-six. Married to Dorothy Davenport. Son, whose name is Bill (William Wallace, Jr.). No trouble, girls.

BETTY, ARKANSAS CITY.—Now, Betty, mistakes will happen in the best regulated Answer Departments. How many do you say four. He’s a favorite of ours, too; there is not a leading man on the screen we would rather see. Thanks a whole lot.

WALTER L. BRENN, U. S. S. BALTIMORE, EUROPEAN WATERS.—William Farnum in “The Spillers.” Hope you win the bet. It was a Selig picture. No. Let us hear from you again—soon.

H. A. D., MONTREAL.—We remember you very well. Life is reed and life is earnest? If you don’t mean Leonard, Lye Longstelow first mentioned it. We don’t believe that Longstelow anticipated motion pictures, but then, we don’t believe in puns. You have to hand it to the “Iowa Boosting Committee” in his favor. We have our doubts as to the propriety of the word "lady" in your opening sentence on "The Unchastened Woman." He has been Virginia Pearson’s leading man; and upon the completion of a new picture, he rejoined the Army. We are not a cave-man.

B. S., MIAMII.—Howdy, old-timer! Yes, Louise Lester is Mrs. Jack Richardson. Jesty Van Tramp has been absent a long, long time. She is married, I believe. Remember that old “Flying A” stock company? But who would ever forget Louise Lester’s “Calamity Ann”? Good. The girl who remains in the picture is the one that remaining makes me feel old and worn out. I really grew up with the movies, you know. Roy Stewart is thirty-four. Are you married, Roy?

JOSEPHINE E. N., WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Photoplay beats all others, in your estimation? Many thanks. I am sure White will send you a picture but I’m afraid she’ll be too busy on that new serial of hers to write you a personal letter. Write her care Pathe, Jersey City. Write Esther Williams. She has been married. John Bowers is married to Rita Helfer, a non-professional. His first wife was Buelah Paynter; they were divorced. Mrs. Paynter’s parents are over there. Her mother is always with her, I believe. Cuming youngster isn’t she? It is always pleasant to have a letter. I always feel like working—hard, to deserve another.

KITTIE, B.—Don’t call me “Mr. Funny Man”; please don’t. I am the mildest, the best natured of Answer Men; but that sort of thing rather gets on my nerves, at times. Glad you like that article. You are thinking about going on the screen? You didn’t say so, of course, still—Your other question is out of my line. You may have a high school diploma. My dear, you need to learn a bit of mathematics, but you have still something to learn, you know, and I would advise—a course in courtesy to Answer Men—and others.

MARIE DE CRUZ, SINGAPORE.—Your letter convinces me that you are an edition de luxe of a naughty French novel intended for American consumption. Bevis cynical will I am sure be highly flattered to know that you admire her so much. Did you know that she is married to Francis X. Mohamman? You may write to them at the Metro studios, although they have left that company and may form a company of their own. No. I would suggest that you send the queries to your wife. Thanks for your kind words; I am glad that this department entertains you. I can ask no more.

K. E. P., NEW ORLEANS.—What a sparkling letter! Your wit is caustic and keen, and I appreciate it. Yes, we have had one of those cocktails you mention. You like our art section. The burlesque comedian named Hoey is not the former husband of Miss Elsie Ferguson. Dorothy Gish is not married to Bobby Harron. Lilian is not married. You have seen that picture before you read this. Photoplay’s New York office is at 153 Madison Avenue. If you don’t write again you will disappoint your "Priscilla cynical correspondent Answer Man." Thanks.

write to advertisers please mention PHOTOPAY MAGAZINE.
Questions and Answers
(Continued)

A. K., Fresno.—You’re right. About eight and twelve, I believe. It used to be that a man who could dominate a dinner party could rule the world. But that was before the Big Shuffle. Just saw “Come on, In,” and enjoyed it very much. Anita Loos has caught the right spirit, and her version of the “prize boondock of all the nations” is really funny.

GRACIELA, Havana, Cuba.—Your most adorable letter gladdened my old heart. But why, why, Graciela, why haven’t you written before? You did not ask me too many questions; I would answer many more for you if you apologized so prettily for every one. And I don’t mind telling you that I like to be told how agreeable I am—in Spanish, I regret to say I don’t know any Spanish but I’ve been thinking of taking it up this winter and now I have quite made up my mind. Now for the questions: Jack Holt may be addressed at the Lasky studios in Hollywood, California. No, he isn’t. I don’t give advice on love affairs and particularly not in a case like yours. Even an old white-haired Answer Man would find it hard to tell a Graciela that she should marry her engineer. Your hand-writing tells me—but suppose you write again. I can’t read character by handwriting in only one letter, you know. A thousand thanks.

MOIKE, Of Memphis.—Moike, I have just answered three letters from three most charming ladies. They all told me how much they enjoyed this department. I’m not going to give up this job of answering questions to you or anyone else. Not yet awhile.

HARRY F.—Those pictures were both filmed in and around Los Angeles. Evelyn Grecly doesn’t give her exact age, but she is in her early twenties. An idea for a scenario means—an idea for a scenario. The germ; the big idea; the plot, Harry. Oh, no trouble at all. Come again.

SAMUEL KOSCH, New York City.—Awfully sorry, Samuel, but we are hardly in a position to advise a former sign-painter where to apply for a job as sub-title writer. You may, of course, communicate with the various companies. If we hear of anything we’ll let you know at once. But don’t watch the post too closely for your contract.

M. G. W., Los Angeles.—It’s a pleasure, I assure you. Robert Warwick was born in Sacramento, California, in 1881. He started his career as a singer, then appeared as a legitimate actor. Warwick was very well known indeed on the stage, playing in many Broadway productions in support of Leslie Carter, Mary Manning, Virginia Mann, Grace George, and other stars. Some of his photoplays have been, “The Man of the Hour,” “The Asphalt Case,” “The Silent Master,” “The Mad Lover,” and “An Accidental Honeymoon.” He’s Captain Warwick now, and he’s in France. He was married to Josephine Whittall. Write again, M. Gertrude W.

R. B. T. B., Buffalo, N. Y.—“A Daughter of the Gods” was filmed in Jamaica. Rosemary Theby has twisted her name into Rose Marie Thebe, and is playing for Trianglo. Her first new picture is called “Love’s Pay Day.” We last saw Harry Myers in a Goldwyn picture; haven’t seen him since. Robert Warwick is now Captain Warwick; he’s in France. He starred in “An Accidental Honeymoon” and “The Mad Lover.”

The worst annoyances are those that can be avoided. That is why coughing nowadays is such bad form. For coughing is unnecessary. Smith Brothers S-B Cough Drops relieve it. They often keep a cough from developing into a sore throat or cold. Have a box with you always. Pure. No Drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach. One placed in the mouth at bed-time will keep the breathing passages clear.

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between pictures, Ben is to be found at Katy's. Katy runs a little cafe on the corner near the studio.

Ben takes a seat at one of Katy's best tables and spends the day there. He quarrels with Katy over the best way to mix batter. He plays horse with Mrs. Terrence O'Grady's children while the mother is in passing the time of day with Katy and maybe borrowing the shade of a slice of butter. When the ice man comes around, Ben gives his imitation of a pig stuck under a fence and the ice man goes out cackling. Ben has a little jest with the postman when he comes around and a merry quip for the edification of the egg man. Somewhere around eleven o'clock the barber from up the street drops in and he and Ben talk War.

Ben has a hoarse croaking voice and his terrible sarcasms about the Kaiser would carry to Berlin on a clear day.

Players

After that, every film company in the world is welcome to know just where the town is located. The entire community take part in "Wilson or the Kaiser?"

SYDNEY Cohen, manager for Kitty Gordon, received a commission in the cinematograph department of the army. He was to report for duty Saturday morning, October fifth, at the School of Photography, Columbia University, Cohen—accompanied by Fred Ward, former vaudeville star and now a motion picture manager—left Los Angeles in good time.

When the train stopped at Kansas City, Cohen and Ward interrupted a poker game with themselves to remark that they were hungry, so Cohen, clad only in trousers, short-sleeved outing shirt and slippers, volunteered to get off and commandeer some sandwiches. He miscalculated his distance, however—for when he came running back to board the train, they found that it had left without him. He hired a machine and tried in vain to catch up with it at the next station. In his scanty attire, he was denied admittance to the Chicago train next morning, until finally, convincing a porter of his sanity, he borrowed a coat from him for the rest of the trip. Cohen reached New York all right, but he was one day late in reporting for duty.

Every advertisement in PHOTOPLAY MAGAZINE is guaranteed.
The Fighting Arm

(Concluded from page 77)

There followed the days when moving picture screens flashed forth President Wilson’s neutrality proclamation for many days and nights, urging the people not to lend, not to hire, not to kiss. Then there was the German propaganda pictures—you remember them—“Behind the German Lines?”

They were put forth by the German government and the story of their introduction to the screens of America has not yet been told. Their life was short, for the news of German atrocities began coming in. The Bryce report ended the neutrality of picture audiences.

Then came the picture theatres’ aid in Red Cross, Belgian Relief and kindred associations.

In New York The Mayor’s Committee of National Defense was formed with Jesse L. Lasky as motion picture chairman.

They issued the first slide of propaganda ever flashed in a picture theatre: “If you are an American you should be proud to say so.”

It was call to patriotism, the first faint call which the moving picture first took up. We got out the first propaganda posters then, one-sheet of two kinds for theatre lobbies, addressed to the exhibitor and to the public. One of these early one-sheets was later made official poster of the Mayor’s committee of New York City.

The film’s fighting arm was getting strong when war was declared by the United States against Germany. The film was ready for war organization immediately. The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry formed its War Co-operation Council. At last the motion picture began to show its indisputable reason for existence. Never before had there been such possibilities for service and such high service and its results will rebound to the credit of the photoplay, long after the war.

Picture theatres began to see the possibilities of usefulness as community centers. They became the centers of propaganda instead of the churches and the schools. Fifteen thousand four-minute men were enlisted in the great cause. They had a stage as wide as the country itself and audiences from every walk and station in life.

One stupendous gift of the movies at the very outset toward the winning of the war was the presentation without a moment’s hesitation of films to be continuously supplied to the cantonments, training stations, transports, hospitals, and to the huts behind the lines.

Then the first Liberty Loan—under the chairmanship of Adolph Zukor, filmdom found itself prepared. Its committee cooperating with the Treasury Department distributed 70,000 slides boosting the Loan and 500,000 feet of patriotic appeal, shown throughout the country. The motion picture industry itself cleared $200,000,000 for the government in the very first year of its effect.

The motion picture industry, and its allied trades, directly subscribed in the three loans approximately $25,000,000 in bonds. It has been conservatively estimated that the industry further effectuated subscriptions, through the medium of theatres, the four-minute men, the motion picture artists, tours and addresses made by the motion picture artists, to the extent of $100,000,000. In the Third Liberty Loan, Famous Players—Lasky stars alone raised over $39,000,000.

The United States Food Administration has successfully employed the screen for the purpose of spreading its propaganda through the distribution of many thousands of slides, the use of thousands of trailers, and the continuous and systematic use of “picturettes,” short length films, and in many instances, complete stories, illustrating a specific Food Administration thought, enacted by stars such as Marquetae Clark, Mabel Normand and Elsie Ferguson. These picturettes are still having wide circulation and distribution through the medium of the several news weeklies.

During the latter part of October, 1917, 17,500 motion picture theatres each received a set of five slides, or a total of $7,500, of Food Conservation—this in connection with a single Food Administration Drive.

In none of the fields of war co-operation as the Federal Department of Education, has the aid of the film and screen been more effective than in the two campaigns to secure funds for the American Red Cross. In the first drive 200 prints of a Red Cross picture were distributed throughout the country by the largest distributing agencies in the industry, without charge. In the second drive 400 prints were released in the month ending May 28th, and in the membership campaign, October, 1917, 1,000 trailers were distributed. It has been conservatively estimated that $260,000 in pledges and cash contributions came to the Red Cross through the use of the film and screen and the motion picture houses of the industry and its allied interests. Especial mention is due to the wonderful campaign conducted in New York under the auspices of the Allied Theatrical and Motion Picture Team, William Fox, chairman, which, in a single week, raised $1,150,000 as the contribution of the motion picture and theatrical interests to the Red Cross, second war fund drive.

The more recent cooperation with the American Red Cross has been the distribution of the two-reel motion picture by James Montgomery Flagg, entitled “The Spirit of the Red Cross.”

Three weeks prior to the declaration of war in 1917 the Associated Motion Picture Committee, in the belief that film was a well-tried tool of advertising, began the planning of a campaign which would co-operate in recruiting for the United States army. Two days after war was declared this campaign, which included posters, motion picture slides, patriotic slogans, went before the public.

Four posters were designed and supplied in large quantities to the recruiting offices in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago.

Filmy Fancies

Through the magic of the lights and shades of a crystal globe, filmy fancies form objects that are thought to be prophetic. You can make the vision of your future a vision of loneliness by keeping your chief charm, your complexion, constantly rejuvenated with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL’S PERFECT COLD CREAM The Kind That Keeps A multitude of beautiful women bear witness that D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream keeps the skin always dainty, charming, fresh and delightful. Its use is a habit of refinement that refreshes, cleanses and purifies. Tubes and Jars, 10c to $1.50.

Send a tube to a soldier or sailor. It is a comfort they need and will appreciate.

Poudre Amourette: The powder that furnishes the final touch of delicacy and charm. Looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c. Both D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette may be obtained of your dealer or by mail of us.

For Your Husband

The latest “Perfect” product made only by Daggett & Ramsdell is a shaving cream in which we have scientifically incorporated D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. The first time your husband uses it “Perfect” Shaving Cream he will say, “Well that’s the best shave I ever had.” He will be as enthusiastic over “Perfect” Shaving Cream as you are over Perfect Cold Cream. Surprize him with a tube. Of your dealer or by mail of us.
Mary investigated. She poured some of the water in a glass, and sniffed.

“I don’t smell anything,” she said.

“He experiments with germs, father told me,” Colin explained. “They wouldn’t smell.”

Meanwhile Mrs. Sowerby, her daughter dismissed in disgrace and Dickon threatened with dismissal. When the master’s son, decided it was time for her to take a hand. She had been a trusted servant of Archibald Craven when he was first married, until her own brood of children became so large they demanded all her time. She had always suspected the doctor, and now she knew he was trying to wrong Colin. She learned that Craven was in Cairo, and sent him a cablegram, urging him to come home.

There followed several days of rain, a dreching deluge, that kept everyone indoors. The doctor unexpectedly developed a kind and came home, and his first care turned to Colin. Watching for the malady to develop that he was confident he had implanted, he agreed to all requests. He even consented to have the brace put away, and let Colin walk about the house. At last the weather cleared, and the doctor started out on his mission. His brother had given him authority to do as he saw fit concerning Mary, as well as with Colin, so completely was he dominated, and so far had he lost all his initiative. Throughout the day Mrs. Medlock kept reminding Mary that she would soon be in a place where she would be forced to respect her elders. Mary the unconquerable whispered to Colin that they’d never make her go—he’d run away to Mrs. Sowerby’s.

Late that afternoon, Dickon, filled with terror at the thought of the doctor’s threat, was loitering in the edge of the wood, when he saw his arch enemy approach along the path that led to his mother’s cottage. He watched him, his eyes ablaze for an instant, his hand clenched, as if he would charge. He could not bear the thought of even such an evil creature as this dying a terrible death.


The doctor did not even thank him for the warning.

“I just was on my way to tell your mother that the magistrate has set your case for Thursday week,” he snarled, and Dickon fled.

The doctor turned toward the manor, and a few minutes later met Mary. She was on her way to the only practical source of help she knew, Dickon’s mother. The doctor stopped her.

“No! No!”

“If Colin gets worse after I’m gone,” Mary retorted, “I’ll tell them that you’re putting germs in his drinking water.”

The doctor could not suppress a start of astonishment, affecting ignorance.

“I saw you,” she said, and she went on toward the path that Dickon had just warned the doctor was unsafe. He watched her, with narrowing eyes, and a sinister smile came over his face as he turned on toward the manor.

The news of the doctor’s return soon reached Colin, and he understood how much the loss of Mary was going to mean to him. He could not bear it. They must find some way to avoid the parting.

He knew she had gone to Mrs. Sowerby’s, and slipped out of the house to follow her. Dickon, postponing as long as he could the taking of the news of his fate to his mother, saw Colin approaching.

“Have you seen Mary?” Colin asked.

“She was going to your mother’s.”

“Was she warned about the boy?”

“No. I don’t think so. Why?”

“Try to stop her. It isn’t safe. I’ll run for help,” and Dickon was off.

Colin hurried along the path, and soon heard dismayed cries for help. Hobbling along as fast as he could go, he found Mary, sitting deep in an apparently shallow patch of mud.

“Bring help, quick,” Mary cried. “But don’t come in. Don’t! Don’t!”

The last word was a shriek of warning, but it was too late. In his anxiety Colin had stepped too close, and they were both sinking, dragged down by the quickmire. But they discovered that together they sank more slowly than Mary was sinking by herself, and there was the hope that Dickon would bring help in time. It was just as Colin’s strength was vanishing that the bell was rung, and they were called to them down the path, and soon he arrived with two farm hands.

Meanwhile at the manor house the doctor was encountering another surprise, also a bit disconcerting for the moment. A fly from the village drew up in front of the house, and the master of the manor alighted.

“My dear brother,” the doctor said, “this is so unexpected.”

Craven looked at him searchingly. On the voyage from Egypt he had been doing something to make it memorable, for him. He had been thinking.

“How is Colin?” he demanded.

“Why—I hesitate to arouse your hopes too strongly, but he really seems much better. In fact, he is walking.”

“Walking!” In his delight, Craven forgot his suspicions, but angry voices interrupted further discussion.

Colin and Mary, smeared with mire, attended by Dickon and the two farm hands, scowling and with clenched teeth, entered the house.

“Father!” she exclaimed. “You’ve come just in time.”

“My boy, what do you mean? What is the matter?”

“That man—I won’t believe he’s your brother—tried to poison me not a week ago, and now he’s going to poison me again. He came to my room and wakened me, and we were watching him. Today he let Mary go down a path that Dickon had warned him was dangerous. He has been trying to kill me with that spinal brace, and if it hadn’t been for Mary I never would have known that I can walk. And so he’s sending Mary away.”

They did not notice that the doctor had slipped out of the room.
The Secret Garden
(Concluded)

"James," Craven called to a footman. "Tell the doctor to come here immediately." He hesitated. "No," I think we'll just let him go, and all be happy without revenge." Colin turned toward Mary. "It did work, it did, it," she explained, dancing about. "What did?" Craven demanded. "The magic," she said, and then they had to tell him all about it.

It was the beginning of a wonderful new life for all of them. For Colin it was the awakening of his manhood, freed from the bonds of fear. For his father it was the dawn of new interests, dispelling the posts of the past years so that he no longer shunned the secret garden. And for Mary, without whom they would never have known these joys, it was enough to be loved. Her battle won, she sighed peacefully as she looked up, a little shyly, into Colin's eyes.

Clan Moore
(Concluded from page 29)

The vitality and sincerity of the boy, a youthful, manly appeal which is devoid of pose and every other "actorism," came out brilliantly last winter when he supported Mae Marsh in what I consider the best Goldwyn picture I have yet seen: "The Cinderella Man." From that moment Tom Moore had a planetary destination. Accordingly, his first star picture is "Just For Tonight," by Charles A. Logue. Others are to follow.

To speak of Tom Moore's domesticity one must speak very frankly and sincerely to avoid errors of judgment for either side. Tom Moore and Alice Joyce-Moore, disagreeing as husband and wife, have made one of the most charming separations. It is simply a dissolution of the nuptial bonds. They remain fine friends who frequently see each other; sometimes they dine together in town, and attend the theater together, for the companionship still lingers. They are even neighbors—Tom at Gedney Farms, she near by, and Alice Mary, the exquisite three-year-old whose photograph shows you a composite of her father's frank features and the idyllic face of her mother, has the run of both places. She and her grandmother Joyce are papa's guest just about half the time.

It is in his big love for this little child than one finds the real Tom Moore. I think any press-agent who would make the suggestion—unfortunately a welcome one to a few actorial fathers who call themselves men—that the girls might not find him so adorable if they knew he was a father—I think such a press-agent would get not a word from Tom Moore, but a hard brown fist, right in the mush.

Tom Moore, alone of his brothers, retains the elusive, lilting brogue of the cultured, genuine Irishman. For one of the things that he found time to get, in his jumps about the U. S. A., was a very good education. His library is an attest of that. His other hobbies are three—golf, Alice Mary, and the rest of the Moores. They are a clan, and inseparable.

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When
The Lady of the Names

(Concluded from page 47)

a revolutionist at heart, Markova escaped from the upheavals that followed the revolution and came to America on an ammunition ship. Letters of introduction through the Russian embassy brought her to Mr. Fox. No letters of introduction could tell Mr. Fox what he saw for himself, that he had before him a girl with a beautiful face and dramatic talent.

* * *

Madame Markova's father was an orchestra leader. Her mother was gypsy-born. Her father taught her music until she was so far advanced that she went to the conservatory at Moscow. Madame Markova's mother gave her a wonderful grace and the charming air of mystery characteristic of gypsy folks. Madame Markova is well-known to the leaders of the Russian revolution.

Madame made two Fox pictures, "The Painted Madonna," and "A Heart's Revenge." Then Fox announced that Madame had retired, for reasons not stated. But we all know that it was because Gretchen Hartman, a picture personality of prominence, couldn't be made overnight into a Russian vamp—even though William Fox worked his publicity department overtime to create her image. The hard-working Fox publicists thought it "awful dope," but "Chief's orders," they said resignedly, "They may wonder about it at first—we can almost hear Mr. Fox—just as they did about Theda Bara. But it'll blow over. Just watch the fans swallow this Russian stuff." But the fans fooled Mr. Fox. They knew Gretchen Hartman.

Mr. Fox's charities are well-known to the public. And it is not given to us to follow the inner workings of the Fox brain. But it does seem—sometimes—that Mr. Fox should follow that little adage which recommends that one's charities should begin with one's own moving picture company.

It is Gretchen Hartman's screen career that has been brought to a full stop through the "Sonia Markova" publicity. Her name savored over much of the Teutonic for her own satisfaction, and she was naturally not averse to exchanging it for one of more Allied interest. But she would not—if her wishes had been consulted—have acquiesced in the brand-new career mapped out for her by the perspiring publicists. When she has lived down her Russian past, Miss Hartman will return to the screen. She may, however, accept a stage engagement in the meantime.

Those Foxy press-agents said in their facile manner—"Madame Markova has beauty; she has talent, and she has wonderfully expressive eyes, set in a face that can show manifold emotions. She has an inborn grace of movement that will capture those who see her. They will emulate Oliver Twist. They will ask for more." For once the Fox press-agents were right. But, one thinks, what more could one ask?
The Forbidden City

(Continued from page 52)

spoke to her courteously. Soon Toy’s shyness was gone.

Mary Smith, nurse, became a familiar figure around the hospital in Manila. Toy had never presented her letter to the Consul General, so no one guessed her history. Phillip Halbert least of all was worried about her parentage. One afternoon he lifted her face to his and told her that he loved her. Toy sobbed out her happiness in his arms.

No sooner had this happiness come, than Toy knew she must cast it away. The wise men had said that East and West could not be one. Tragedy had followed her father’s and mother’s disregard of the law of the ages.

Not trusting herself to go to him in person, Toy wrote a note.

"It is you only I love," she wrote between sobs, "but it is best that I go."

She went to Phillip’s office to leave the note, and met him on the threshold as she departed. He stretched out his arms, but Toy only shook her head.

Toy’s mother had faced the Lane of Flashing Spears unflinchingly for the man she loved. And now Toy faced the crisis which meant life’s happiness or her heart’s death.

When she was done talking, Phillip laughed loud in his relief.

"I don’t love you because you are an American," he said between kisses, "I love you because you are the woman God made for me, and I ask you to marry me."

The Governor General of the Philippine Islands was Phillip Halbert’s legal guardian. On hearing of Phillip’s engagement he invited the young officer and his fiancée to his home.

The older man received Toy kindly. In fact, he was charmed with her quaint loveliness, though it haunted him with an illusive suggestiveness that did not altogether please him. Finally it came to him. The girl he was to marry had Chinese blood.

The governor’s heart ached for Phillip and for Mary Smith, nurse. His heart ached, too, for memories of its own, memories of a Chinese girl it had loved and lost, and whose place had never been supplanted. For the governor was none other than John Worden.

In the library after dinner the two men talked. John Worden, made wise and old by hurts that had come to him, denied his consent to Phillip’s marriage.

"I shall marry her," Halbert shouted.

John Worden picked up a pen, wrote, and thrust the paper into Phillip’s hand.

"Your orders as Captain of Troop M are to proceed this instant to the province of Mindanao and search for the outlaw chieftain, Gomez." it read.

"I’ll resign first," said Phillip.

"You can’t resign without permission of the Secretary of War. It will take a month to get a hearing on your application. Meanwhile, these are your orders. A state of war exists, and disobedience of orders means court martial and death!"

Just then Mary Smith stepped in.

"I heard," she said to Phillip. "He is right, dear. I shall not marry you. You go to your duty and I shall go to mine."

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The Forbidden City
(Concluded)

Toy left the room quietly before her lover could protest, and Philip, unschooled in sorrow, buried his head in his arms.

Toy did not take her own life—the only refuge of a Chinese woman whose sorrows are too great to bear—as she had intended to do.

Word came to her that the plague had broken out in the city. An hour later she had forgotten her own woe in attempting to relieve the suffering of the city's sick.

A few days later the plague entered the governor's home, and John Worden was stricken. Driven by some unfathomable impulse, Toy demanded that she be made his nurse. The governor grew steadily worse, and Toy despaired.

Alone in his room one night, when the governor's delirium was at its height, and when Toy felt that she, too, had contracted the plague, she dropped on her knees to pray. But she could not pray. She had no God to pray to. Her own Chinese idol she had thrown away. The gods of her father she knew nothing of. Suddenly she remembered her mother's picture which she had brought with her. She got it, and put it on the table near the bedside, and poured out her sad heart.

John Worden, coming out of his delirium for a moment, turned his head. His eyes fell on the portrait, and straight way there broke from his lips the weak, earnest cry of "San San, where are you? San San, my wife, my only love?"

Toy raised herself from her knees in amazement. The sick man had called the beautiful girl of the portrait by name. He had called her his wife. He must be the American father of whom Toy had never dreamed of marrying.

Presently John Worden opened his eyes asking: "Where is San San?"

Toy thought quickly. The governor was so near the brink that only a superhuman effort would save him.

"She will be here soon," she answered. Then she sped to the adjoining chamber, took out her mother's garments, and dressed herself to look as the girl of the portrait looked. Then she returned to John Worden's bedside.

"San San," the sick man whispered, "how good God is to let me find you!"

John Worden had passed the crisis.

When he was strong enough, he heard the story of his San San, and how she had gone down the Lane of the Flashing Spears because she had loved him so. He looked into the eyes of his daughter and felt that ancient grief melt into happiness again.

Phillip Halbert, hearing of the governor's illness, had obtained permission to return. Travel-stained and weary, he pushed his way past the sentries to his guardian's bedside. At the door he paused in astonishment, to see a girl in Chinese garments bend over and kiss John Worden on the forehead.

Half an hour later, the East and the West joined hands again beside the bedside of John Worden. And there were none of the wise old sages there to gainsay it.
Questions and Answers (Continued from page 103)

The Mystic Rose.—For awhile there I was afraid I wasn’t going to hear from you this month. And then another letter in your facile, gracile,—in fact, inimitable style, of Lecompte. Especially the portrait of a rose, a la a Spanish senorita. You are Spanish, aren’t you? And you look rather remarkably like Pearl White. Many, many thanks! After the letter, I agreed with everything you say. Nazimova was born in Crimea, Russia, about thirty years ago; she was educated in Geneva and St. Petersburg. Considering Miss Nazimova, I think she played in stock in Russia first, appeared in New York in 1905, presenting "A Doll’s House," and later on in vaudeville, her great success was "Three War Brides," which she later put into pictures. Her new film Metro plays are "Eye for Eye" and "Ception Showals." Married to Charles Bryant. Your other questions involve research; I will answer them later on. Again, thanks.

Sheriforita-Singhemi, Santos.—I’m afraid that is misspelled. You say it means "This Nobility is a charming letter." Douglas Fairbanks has brown eyes. George Walsh is about six feet tall; he was born in 1892. May we request that the so-charming Sheriforita-Singhemi write again? Your English—she is delightful.

W. Y. M. S., Brooklyn.—"A" wins Mary Pickford has no children. It is lovely of your club to make me honorary vice-president with the additional honor of Complimentary Advisor; but if that "big picture of the Answer. Man," didn’t "frame," for our club-room, is a condition of acceptance, I’ll have to refuse, I’m afraid. Tell you what to do: Cut out the portrait at the head of this department; I assure you it is an excellent likeness.

Olive, Texas.—Dorothy Dalton has dark brown hair and gray eyes. She has twice appeared in "Vive la France," Eugene Palette is married. You might write him care Lasky, where he was employed before joining today’s pictures. Please don’t delib- erate. Thanks for the nice things you say about Photoplay.

K. S., Rhinebeck, N. Y.—You’ll be seeing Theda’s "Salome" soon. I believe it is a sort of mixture of the Biblical version and the Oscar Wilde poem. We won’t argue— as you say you are "writing a pretty new hat," and a harsh word would ruin it.

Rube White, Buffalo.—We’re real mad. How many times have we told you all about that "break into-the-movies" is strictly akin’ the rules? Pearl White is now engaged on a new serial, called "The Lightning Raider." This title may be charged, I hear. Write again.

H. A. S., Seattle.—Thanks for your ap- preciation. You say, "In these days of Theda you can tell me what good it does for Fox to spend thousands so that Theda Bara may portray degenerate women?" No. We need wholesome pictures now more than at any other time. The talker is in its six parts. Your husband was right. Write again.

C. T., Erie, Pa.—Irene Castle is going to France. Too bad she didn’t answer your letter, but she is very busy, you know. She was born in 1893. Can’t help you, I’m afraid.

F. E. W., Mobile.—The very best of mothers will insist upon prattling about their babies and telling their views on infant education. She’s still with McC. and is president of that concern. King Baggot and Marguerite Snow were featured in "The Eagle’s Eye." Eddie Polo, Universal.

H. L. Mabuso, Panama.—In youth we be- lieve we know everything. In middle-age we aren’t so sure. When we’re old we are positively clueless about the thought of how little we do know. Carmel Myr.s and Juanita Hansen may be addressed at Universal City, Cal. Doug’s new ones are "He Comes Up Smiling" and "Arizona."

B. R. C., Gillette, Wyo.—There is some- thing pathetic in the number of actors who sent their resumes with pictures and end with the crepe hair of the character man. Ruth Roland is appearing in a Pathe serial, "Hands Up!" Constance Talma, Mor- oco, and L. A. William Desmond, Tri- angle, with dark hair and blue eyes. Mary Pickford, I think.

W. L. B., Barron Field, Fort Worth, Texas.—Mollie King is back on the stage; write to her care Hotel Ansonia, New York. She was featured in the Pathe serial, "The Seven Pearls," and Ivan’s "Human Clay." Lillian Lorraine is in Ziegfeld’s Folies. She played in "Neal of the Navy," a Balboa serial, on the screen. Write to them for photographs. Thanks.

Helen Elizabeth, Evanston.—I believe in everything except facts. They leave one so little room for conjecture. But if you are going to change your mind, I’ve got a few good ones. Charles Ray is married. Tom Moore’s ad- dress is Goldwyn studios, San Angeles. Marguerite Clark has red-gold hair. For the rest see answer 1 with Indiana. In this issue, Pauline Curley with Douglas Fairbanks in "Bound in Morocco."

B. A. C., Chicago.—There is a story about Gretchen Hartman in this issue of Photop- lay. What do we read? Send us a stamped addressed envelope and we’ll write you a personal letter.

R. McC., St. Louis.—Earle Rodney with Enid Bennett. You want pictures of Enid, Jack Holt? Yes, by all means. Good works without having their pictures in the papers. Movie stars aren’t the only actors who employ press-agents.

Hazel Dix, New Orleans.—If you find things dull, blame yourself. Have no hesit- ation in contradicting us; we are used to it. Mlle. Madge Godwyn, Fort Lee. Robert Gordon has gone to war; a letter to him care Lasky in Hollywood may be forwarded. Bes- sie Barriscale, Paralita; Louise Huff, World, Fort Lee. Miss Huff is married to Edgar Jones has a small daughter, Mary Louise. Harold Lloyd is not married. Don’t know Miss Dalton’s favorite flower.

Buddy, Fairlee, Vt.—So you were at Camp when you wrote to me? You say, "Do you have to be beautiful to be an actress? I’d love to be." Beautiful! Send along the picture of that face that is per- celer and middy, Buddy. No more "Bab" stories for the present. Ethel Grey Terry with Earle Williams in "Arsene Lupin." Richard Barthelmess with Marguerite Clark in "The Valentine Girl." Jack Pickford is in the Navy. Bill Hart isn’t fighting. Anita Stewart is twenty-two. Write soon again, Buddy.

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