

# AMONG THE MOVIE STARS



Betty Compson



Theodore Roberts



Mary Pickford



John Barrymore and Lucille Ricks



Marguerite De La Motte



Eugene O'Brien

## Our Mary—Produces Own Pictures—Curse of Being a Hero—Star of the Great Outdoors—Society Leader To Castaway—A Versatile Player.

OUR own Mary Pickford was first heralded as "Queen of the Movies," then a little later she was known as "America's Sweetheart." This title was satisfactory until her pictures became so popular abroad when it was changed to "Sweetheart of the World." Now along comes the staid and dignified London Times and in a most enthusiastic editorial hail her as "an ambassador of our race."

Mary received an ovation wherever she appeared in Europe, and such a riotous welcome was given her in London that she and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, were unable to see any of the sights.

Betty Compson, who became a star as the result of her remarkable portrayal of the role of "Rose," in the George Loane Tucker production of "The Miracle Man," is personally producing her own pictures at her studios in Los Angeles. She attends to every detail of production, selects her own stories, handles the directing, casting and handles the affairs of her company generally. Miss Compson first became known through her appearances in Christie Comedies. She was at work on a serial when Mr. Tucker selected her from a great field of actresses to assume the most difficult role of the girl in his now famous masterpiece. Miss Compson played the violin in a small vaudeville theatre in Salt Lake when she was but four-

teen years old, and it was her appearance on the stage as a street musician in ragged clothes to fill the place of an act that did not turn up in time that started her on her professional career. She has just finished her first starring production, "Prisoners of Love."

Eugene O'Brien "Being a motion-picture hero," says Eugene O'Brien, Selznick Picture star, whose next picture will be "The Thing," a story by H. H. Van Loon, is very trying to a man with a sense of humor.

"A hero, you know, must never smile, except tenderly, or sardonically, or sadly or patiently. He must never lose his dignity no matter what happens. He must make love exquisitely, fervently yet respectfully. Moreover he must make love to all kinds of ladies he would never think of wooing in real life. And above all, he must be always horrifyingly in the right."

"He may appear to be wrong for a few hundred feet of film, but inevitably at the finish he must take the center of the stage, his face radiating collected virtue with the villains all felled and the rest of the cast registering admiration."

"And oh, how he must work. His are not union hours, and directors are all descendants of the original Simon Legree. He must read fan letters and he must be interviewed by stern females in tortoise shell glasses who ask him frightfully embarrassing questions

and then go away and interpret his frightened gurgles into seven paragraphs of awful rot which ruins his reputation.

"Ah, yes, it is a thankless job being a moving picture hero—but it pays well."

Edna May Spertl Born and bred in the metropolis, Edna May Spertl, who is being co-starred with Edgar Jones in a series of Big Woods photo-dramas, promises to become known principally as a star of the great out-of-doors. It was Miss Spertl's good fortune last year to become associated with Mr. Jones at a time when he was planning a series of photoplays adapted from stories and novels dealing with raw-boned, passionate men of the frontiers, the lumber camps and the woodlands of the North. He established a studio in Augusta, Maine, and went into the heart of the woods in that State for his exteriors.

First in the dead of winter, with snow covering the ground to the depth of several feet, and now in the summer when the woods are at their loveliest, Miss Spertl worked as the co-star with Mr. Jones, swimming, canoing, hunting, shooting rapids, riding rafts along untracked rivers and wandering in motor car along unknown trails. She made a decided hit in her first picture, and will soon appear in two new dramas, "The Devil Brew" and "Rider of the King Log," adapted from the novel by Holman Day.

Theodore Roberts, whose char-

acterizations in many of Cecil B. DeMille's special productions and other Paramount pictures have made him one of the most loved figures on the motion picture screen, is a native of San Francisco. Before he entered the picture field he had already had a remarkable career on the speaking stage, playing leading parts with Ross and Crane, Fanny Davenport and other famous stars. His best known

screen parts have been in "Old Wives For New," "Male and Female," "Miles," "Believe Me, Xantippe," "Hawthorne of the U. S. A." and "The Roaring Road." He is soon to be seen as the father in Cecil B. DeMille's "Something to Think About," a role which is said to offer him the greatest opportunity of his varied career.

Marguerite De La Motte, who is featured in "Trumpet Island," a Vitaphone special, appears in one part of the photoplay as a gifted social leader. She plays the harp and sets the mode. Then later she is thrown onto a desert island where clothes and harp are unknown. But Marguerite kept on designing costumes and we defy the world to say that the result was anything but charming.

Two Romping Children In Goldwyn's Edgar series Johnny Jones and Lucille Ricks are romping children who make the comedies delightful and humanly enjoyable—sparkling pieces of natural fun and impishness. They are neither very bad nor very good—you know from experience what such children can do, and every bit of that fun flashes from the screen.

## ABOUT AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

### BISHOP CONDEMNS MURDERS IN COUNTY CORK.

Irish Labor Party's Rebuke to Mr. Thomas, C.P.—A Republic in Ireland Cannot Be Tolerated.

(By an Irishman)

The murder of Sgt. Mulhern, which occurred within the Roman Catholic church at Bandon, County Cork, has drawn from the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Coghlan, a letter to a Cork newspaper in which the bishop admits that it was by far the most appalling of the murders committed during the course of the present political trouble. There can be no degrees in murder, and to that murder was added irreverence, together rare. The sergeant had been to confession on the previous evening and was just entering the church for mass, at which he meant to receive holy communion. "God's house" the reverend gentleman says "was selected as the place of safety for committing the murder. . . I therefore inflict on the man who shot Sgt. Mulhern in the porch of the parish church, Bandon, or the abettors by command, counsel or otherwise, the canonical penalty called 'interdict' on entrance to the church, interdict shall be deemed equitable to withdraw the punishment. Interdict from the church implies three things, exclusion from the divine offices in a church, or denial of the privilege of holy communion, and a deprivation of Christian burial if death interdicts. The interdict might not have been so confined in its application for it is remembered that many persons have already been murdered in County Cork. Although the other murders may not have been committed in a house made with hands and intended for the glory of God, they were committed under the canopy of Heaven and both Heaven and

earth are His handiwork.

The Irish Labor Party has administered a rebuke to Mr. Thomas, M.P., of railwaymen's union fame, and other trades union congress leaders who in well-meaning inexperience went to interview the prime minister with the object of settling the Irish question once and for all time. Naturally the prime minister asked the deputation who were going to guarantee the "truce" they proposed, who was to stop the murders? Their answer was to point to the Irish Labor Party and Mr. Thomas spoke as if that party could be trusted to inaugurate the truce.

The Lord George was urged to make the mistake of asking these people "are you the Sinn Fein body," but of negotiating with them straightaway. The leaders of the Irish Labor Party have absolutely repudiated the Thomastons. If the prime minister wants to negotiate with Irish "responsible organized opinion he knows where to find it." In other words let him go to Sinn Fein. It was a bad snub, but it may do good if it brings Mr. Thomas and the British Trades Union world to recognize that the Irish question is much more difficult than it looks. Many people think that as organized labor in Ireland is divided politically and as the majority of members are in the Ulster area this Mr. Thomas should not take sides against the Ulster membership. Be that as it may, however, it should be noted that the gentlemen who have given the snub to Mr. Thomas are engaged strangling their own country as the result of the anti-military strike on the railways. And, being deplorably inconvenienced; but the Sinn Fein parts of Ireland are already beginning to feel the pinch of the dislocation of industry, and one can see signs from the Nationalist press that they are becoming seriously alarmed about the consequences.

The refusal of the Ulster shipyard workers in Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co.'s North yard to "strike

with disloyal workers, until the railwaymen decide to handle government stores and troops as heretofore and Sinn Feiners cease the fowl murder campaign which has destroyed the fair name and fame of our beloved country" is likely to spread to the workers in other firms throughout Ulster. It seems that many men who joined up when the war broke out failed to get their old employment on their return to civil life, and are now unemployed, while their places were and are still occupied by disloyal men who stayed at home. At a meeting of the shipyard workers held in one of the shipyards, the chairman, who is a joiner, declared that one of the reasons of the present trouble in Belfast was "the action of their trade unionists and trade councils in 'trespassing upon political territory which had caused a cleavage in their ranks.'" "The transport workers union," he stated "was dominated by Sinn Fein—an organization whose policy was to establish an Irish republic, the very thought of which was repulsive to the people of loyal Ulster. He added that some of the trade union executives had passed what were virtually Sinn Fein resolutions. "Then there were those terrible outrages in different parts of the country and the last cause of trouble was the circumstances surrounding the fate of the gallant Ulsterman, Commissioner Smythe, who was brutally murdered in Cork—a man who had done his duty to King and country. When the engine-driver and fireman refused to drive the train conveying his dead body was it any wonder that the temper of the shipyard men was broken?"

When the war began the working men of Ulster had been asked to respect law and order, no matter what provocation they encountered, the speaker proceeded, and they had done so and while they mourned over their brave dead and sorrowed for their loss their enemy at home was organizing his forces at their very doors for the purpose of ex-Unionist in Ulster. Another workman speaker said it was for them to see that no Sinn Feiner came amongst them again.

At Banbridge, some twenty-five miles distant from Belfast, a meeting of Protestant workers resolved, "That well known members of the Sinn Fein organization be excluded from all works where we are employed and that all other Roman Catholics be required to sign a declaration that they do not belong to Sinn Fein and will not support it or sympathize with it. It will be seen, therefore, that Sinn Fein is likely to be countered in Ulster.

The withdrawal of the Londonderry Burtonport railway service, owing to the refusal of some of the men in their employment to work trains carrying troops will hit the traders and farmers over a great tract of country in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone very hard indeed. Besides, the withdrawal will have the effect of throwing idle a number of railway hands to supplement the 1,400 already on strike.

The food emergency committee, appointed by the Dublin corporation, are taking the necessary steps to ascertain the number of people in each family whose requirements will have to be catered for in the event of the cessation of railway transit.

Mr. Birmingham, Irish secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen, in an interview stated: "It is unfortunate that Ireland to-day is prevented from developing her abundance of resources industrially and commercially. She is rich in these endowments and as well ought to be a pleasure ground for all countries. The sooner the hatchet is buried the better. A truce is a necessary preliminary. The change of tons of Mr. Birmingham is passing strange when it is remembered that it was he who engineered the strike of southern railwaymen and who, with Mr. Thomas, appeared before the prime minister to request the withdrawal of the military from Ireland. What is the game now? Has the object of the strike been attained? Has it not been the means of forcing the government to withdraw the troops so that Sinn Fein might dispose of the police and any other 'objectionable' persons that thwart or hinder the campaign of outrage? It is also observed that the "Free-man's Journal," an unofficial Sinn Fein newspaper, suggests a truce; but forty-eight hours after the statement by Mr. Birmingham and the above statement were made public the Right Hon. Francis Hugh Brooke, D.L., chairman of the Dublin and South Eastern Railway, was murdered in Dublin. It is only a race special train for Curragh races to find that the train could not proceed owing to the refusal of the drivers to work the trains on which were police and he gave instructions that under no circumstances were the constables to be withdrawn. What will Sir Thomas—who has made so many attempts to strike the strike and to obtain for Ireland a separate and independent parliament and has succeeded in nothing beyond bringing about a cleavage in the ranks of Irish trade unionists—say about this act of savagery?"

In replying to a deputation on the international aspect of the Sinn Fein movement the prime minister made it clear that a republic in Ireland could not be tolerated. We must retain complete control over the Irish coast so that Ireland could not be a possible base for hostile operations against Great Britain. There was no doubt Bolshevick support was behind the anti-British activities in Ireland and probably Bolshevick money too. They wanted more of fliers and men in order to put down this conspiracy. Dealing with the strengthening of the machinery of the law the premier said a bill would be brought into Parliament at once. It would be a very drastic bill; but I am prepared to defend it. The jury system has broken down, the intimidation is so complete. They must show, however, that they had exhausted every legitimate means of

FELL FROM LOAD OF HAY  
And Received Injuries That Caused Death.


Charleston, Aug. 16.—The Charleston Lake Association held a picnic here on Friday. P. J. Foster, Brockville, is holidaying at his uncle's, R. Foster's, Mrs. T. McConell, Lyndhurst, was in some cottages. R. Killingbeck is receiving treatment at St. Vincent De Paul hospital, Brockville. He was taken ill on Monday last. Mr. Killing was called to Evans' Mills, N.Y., a couple of weeks ago by the death of his brother, George, who succumbed to injuries received by falling from a load of hay.

Miss Kathryn Halliday, Toronto, is holidaying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday. Miss Mildred Hickey, Athens, was last week the guest of Miss Kathryn Halliday. C.

T. Ross, Toronto, spent the weekend with Mrs. Ross and little son, Donald, at the home of Mrs. Ross' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halliday. Del Woods is having a new roof put on his house. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smith and family, Ottawa, are camping at Addison's cottage.

Something in shoes for every member of the family. At Reid's Shoe Store Dollar Day, Thursday, 19th. Evaporated apples need lemon or spice to make acceptable sauce.

Every one to his taste  
says Bobby  
-and when it comes to  
flavor in corn flakes  
I find most every-  
body wants  
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