

How I Broke Into The Movies

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BY MONTE BLUE

I NEVER thought I'd break into the movies until actually I was in them!

That's a funny statement to make, but it's so. More or less imbued with wanderlust, I shipped from a north-west camp on a lumber ship and arrived at San Francisco with \$15 in my pocket.

I wanted a good job, and I wanted to make a good impression on the men I talked to. I could not do it in overalls, so I went into one of those stores where you "walk upstairs and save ten" and bought a suit.

I was caught in the rain about half an hour later and when I dried out I had to cut the suit off. So I jumped back into overalls and started for Los Angeles.

I landed a job there "bucking lumber," but I was used to heavy work.

One day some one told me to try the movies. I forgot all about it until I was laid off a few weeks later during a slack period. I remembered I'd played the part of one of the bears in "Goldilocks" in an amateur performance, so I walked up to the Griffiths studio in Hollywood and joined a crowd of actors.

Pretty soon a man came to the door and said: "I want a man." All the actors jumped forward. But he said: "I want a man to work," and all the actors jumped right back leaving me standing there wondering what it was all about.

When I learned that it was a pick and a shovel job I took it just the same—it meant food. For two months



Monte Blue.

I chopped down fig trees and used a pick and shovel in digging the base for a new stage.

One day, during lunch hour, the men decided to strike, and asked me what I thought of it. I got up on the speaker's box and told 'em I thought we ought to stick on the job. I must have said something that impressed them, for we stayed. I had an insatiable appetite.

The next day the foreman called me out of the pit and told me Mr. Griffith wanted to see me. I thought it was a joke, but I went. He said:

"Young man, are you an actor?" he asked.

"No sir," I answered.

"Thank the Lord I've found an honest man," he laughed.

He used me in "The Absentee" in a small part, doing just what I'd done the day before—talking to a mob preparing to strike. And he liked the work, so he built up the part to give me a chance.

For three years—because I didn't follow advice—I played double to many stars because I could do hair-raising stunts on horseback. Then I hid behind a beard and played henchman to villains, doing their dirty work.

I worked with Miss Pickford and Tom Meighan in "M'iss" and with Miss Pickford in "Johanna Enlists," after which I went to work with Cecil B. DeMille, playing a bit. Mr. DeMille changed my whole career when he said:

"Blue, you're too sympathetic a personality to be playing heavies. Try and do male leads."

Finally, through the help of Ethel Clayton, I played a part in "Private Pettigrew's Girl." She realized that the part was just suited to me, and let me have full rein. I was a success. I am, and always will be deeply grateful to her for her efforts to aid me.

Then Famous Players took me to New York where I worked with Mae Murray in "Peacock Alley" and "Broadway Rose." Following this, I played the part of D'Anton in "Orphans of the Storm" for Mr. Griffith, and later I lost the part of the lead in "The Covered Wagon" because I was in Porto Rico on an eight weeks' engagement. More recently talking pictures have helped, especially "White Shadows of the South Seas."

I have a library at home made up of books about Abraham Lincoln. He's my ideal.

His precepts are: Modesty—Humbleness and belief in the Right.

To read these books and to think of these precepts is an inspiration.

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Hollywood Party

An event where, if the host is an outlander, the guests do all their long distance telephoning on his private wire.

Fashion Era of Forty Years Ago

Adult and School Styles Differed From Those in Vogue Today.

In 1893, when Chicago was having a world's fair, and the eyes of the world were focused on southern Kansas where thousands awaited the signal that would admit them to the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma, the dress of both men and women varied greatly. If one must insist that figures only play a nominal part in tracing the growth of a city, one must at the same time remember the figures in those days as compiled by fashion designers and fashion writers.

It is apparent to one looking back on those days that there was a physical difference, or handicap, rather than a mental one. Then there was a question of what to wear rather than a problem of what not to wear, as today. A child in 1893 was swaddled from ankle to chin, while today there is more luxury in dress. Exactly 40 years ago a fashion writer wrote in the Times.

"Let us hope," she said, "that style will confine itself to soft rich velvets, which are always in good taste, while plush, no matter how fine or costly, is hopelessly vulgar and suggests the lavish tendencies of the lumber camp cook who has risen to the position of mistress in a million-dollar mansion."

While the high school lass was advised to stick to velvets in lieu of the outlaw plushes, the grade school girl was given a tip on school dress. For a gown on cool days she was told that "brown serge, of such a golden hue as to bespeak the harvest season, is in good taste. Tailor made, the skirt should rustle in a manner aggravating to the ears of those whose fall dresses are still unmade. Bodice in back plain . . . fastened to skirt beneath belt . . . front opens in Eton-jacket fashion over full vest of creamy silk . . . and brown straw hat that bristles with brown bows . . . brown felt fastens with gold buckle . . . gold hat-pin secures hat . . . irreplaceable brown gloves and shoes complete outfit."

Hat manufacturers in 1893 must have been rolling in wealth. Every body wore hats, girls, boys, men and women. The high school girls in 1893 wore turkey feathers, either a single martial one at the rear of their jaunty hat, or two in front like a double-ribbed ship. An assembly of young women must have resembled "big-talk" sessions in an Indian camp.

Of course, young men could not escape the dictum of the fashion writer in 1893, any more than he can today. She advised trousers that fitted snugly at the ankles and flared widely at the hips. A frock coat, trim and tight at the waist, with very long skirts and worn unbuttoned. To top it off, a moderately high collar with the ends slightly bent, was advocated. The tie was of rich colored silk, small knot and wide ends. A hat with a rolled brim completed the outfit. And the "umbrella should be rolled very small and tight and the handle should be of natural wood . . . ivory, gold, or silver-handled umbrellas and walking sticks are not worn by the man who dresses at all well."

Among those who remember the school days of 1893 vividly is Mrs. Ada G. MacLaughlin. As she recalls them, the fashions in that day were not so uncomfortable as they were awkward-appearing compared to 1933 styles.

"We always wore light-weight clothing the first few weeks of school as they do today," she recalled. "But the boys and young men never took off a coat in the presence of girls or young ladies. It was not a 'woman's' age, mind you, but a 'lady's' age. There is a difference."

"Today the boys and young men go without coats. It is much more sensible. The girls never learn. Their skirts are just as close-fitting as they were 40 years ago; they still like to squeeze into them as they did then."

"Bangs were quite a rage in 1893. Curled, straight, or naphazard. Hair might be parted in the middle at the beginning of a school year, and on either side by spring. We practiced all styles in hair modes."

"We all sang in high school then. We all used the gymnasium. There were no exemptions. As for cooking and sewing, those things we were taught at home."

"I suppose I was what they call a tomboy. I played all the boys' games in the neighborhood, although threatened with punishment by my mother for doing so. I can remember many times when I hid my knuckles at the dinner table because they were so skinned after playing a game of forbidden 'shinny' with my brother and the boys."

"Yes, girls rode bicycles then, but the rest of us who were brought up 'right' didn't consider it very lady like. Of course, today the bicycle craze seems all right. It's derived from the European countries, and I've been around the world since my high school days."

The able fashion writer in 1893 included all types in her reading public. If they had to be bicycle riders, then here was what she advised them to wear:

"Cheviot cloth, short bell-shaped skirt with seams mounted on the flat in front and with gathers behind. Two pocket flaps garnish the front. Blouse bodice mounted on a yoke adorned with English point lace. The puffy bodice is made in the same style behind. Sleeve close-fitting on forearm and puffy above, the light-fitting part being trimmed in the same style as the yoke. Cap of dark blue cloth. High boots and trousers of the same cloth as the skirt, puffy and buckled below the knee."—Kansas City Times.

Silver Has High Place in Realm of Industry

Silver, because of its cheaper price, has a wide industrial use. Some 40,000,000 ounces of silver are annually distributed by government agencies and private refiners to manufacturers. The present low price has given it a decided impetus in this field.

Much silver is reclaimed today which formerly was lost in scrap heaps. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth is saved annually by extracting particles from the sweepings of factories where it is used, by filtering the water used in cleaning where silver compounds are manipulated, and most of all from the discarded film which comes from the motion picture industry.

This reclaimed silver, as well as the new product, goes back to industry. Because silver resists the action of acetic acid it is used to line food containers and stills, condensers, taps and faucets in dairies, fruit juice and brewing trades. It also resists caustic alkalis and, therefore, is used to line great vats in their manufacture. The uses of silver today are so varied that the list might be extended almost indefinitely.

STOMACH AND NERVES BAD?

Mrs. M. L. Price of 125 Winter St., Hagerstown, Md., says: "I felt worn out—suffered from stomach complaint and was awfully nervous. I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it helped me in every way—gave me a fine appetite, strength and energy, and the stomach distress disappeared."

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DIRE THREAT IN MARCH OF BUGS

Mankind Has Good Right to Be Apprehensive.

"Time was," remarked a neighboring farmer recently, "when you planted and worried only about late frost or midsummer drouth. But things is changed. They're a new kind of bug for every vegetable you sow, and where we fall short, why, we import something to fill up the gap."

Scientists tell us that were it not for the numerous enemies of the insects and the cannibalism many varieties practice upon their own kind and others, these foes of man would make short shrift of him. The entire earth would be stripped bare as a desert within a decade. Over the waste contending armies of tiny creatures would pour in a flood, devoting themselves to mutual destruction until, like the waggish far in the "Yarn of the Nancy Bell," there would be only one surviving bug to tell the tale.

If anyone is inclined to skepticism let him contemplate the aphids, each of which is capable of producing in five generations during a single season 5,904,000,000,000 progeny. Or let him learn the history of the potato slug and find caution. Seventy-five years ago the potato bug dwelt in apparent contentment among the Rocky mountains. No other climate knew his presence. But while man was pushing back the frontier to the western verge of the continent, these bugs suddenly were filled with wanderlust. They also went fronting—eastward, northward, southward.

The cultivation of the great central plains provided them with an express road, over which they journeyed to New England in one-half the time it had taken man to travel the limits of the land in the other direction. Now the potato bug is at home in practically every state in the Union. He has become an indigenous 100 per center.—Boston Globe.

Can Constipation be Corrected?

"Yes!" say medical men. "Yes!" say thousands who have followed this sensible medical advice: 1. Select a good liquid laxative. 2. Take the dose that you find suited to your system. 3. Gradually reduce the dose until bowels are moving regularly without assistance.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the average person's bowels as regular as clockwork in a few weeks' time. Why not try it? Some pill or tablet may be more convenient to carry. But there is no "convenience" in any cathartic that's taken so frequently, you must carry it wherever you go!

What is the "Right" Laxative?

In buying any laxative, read the label. Not the claims, but the contents. If it contains one doubtful drug, don't take it. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a prescriptional

Few Avowed Atheists Among Prominent Men

The pillars of society are also pillars of the church. A survey of "Who's Who in America" seems to indicate it, says the Literary Digest.

But whether some of those who avow a religious affiliation do so because of social pressure is a question. At any rate, it will be a blow to the atheists to learn that only 17 out of a total of 23,623 whose names appear in the 1930-31 roll of fame say they are infidels, atheists, free thinkers or agnostics.

Fifty-six per cent of the total number in the 1930-31 edition of "Who's Who" report religious affiliation as against 25 per cent of those

listed in the 1910-11 edition, writes Dr. C. Luther Fry, whose articles appear in the Scientific Monthly. But the examination of the latter edition was limited to two-thirds of the roster.

The comparison between the two editions, says the director of the bureau of standards of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, "would seem to indicate that during the last generation a church connection was looked upon with increasing favor."

Valuable Superfluous

A child born with six arms, in Catalonia, Spain, has reached the age of seven. He would seem of a size now to carry the watermelon at a picnic.—Detroit News.

Read the "Ads" but don't ignore medical opinion

if you want to
—keep bowels regular and comfortable
—make constipated spells rare as colds
—avoid danger of bowel strain

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Why Doctors give a liquid laxative

The habitual use of irritating salts, or powerful drugs in the highly concentrated form of pills and tablets is risky.

The properly prepared liquid laxative will bring a perfect movement without discomfort or injury. You need not take a "double dose" a day or two later.

The public can always get Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at any drugstore.



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