

Times and Star Classified Page

WANT ADS. ON THESE PAGES WILL BE READ BY MORE PEOPLE THAN IN ANY OTHER PAPER IN EASTERN CANADA

Send in The Cash With The Ad. No Credit For This Class of Advertising.

FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE
House Properties
Special Values
ONE-FAMILY HOUSE AND GARAGE
Two-Family House and Garage

HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HEAVY working horses, J. Roderick & Son, Britain Street.
TWO HEAVY HORSES, WEIGH 3,100, heavy harness, 1 Black Horse, 7 years old. Apply 57, Rothesay.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ON ADELAIDE, Bryden, Newman or Durham streets, \$40.00 (4 ten dollar bills). Finder please leave at G. Hamilton's, 205 Newman Street. Reward. 68212-11-7

FOR SALE GENERAL

FOR SALE—NEW STERLING Range, 62 Ludlow Street, West. 68206-11-5
FOR SALE—GRAMOPHONE AND Records in good condition. Apply 7 Brussels Street. 68233-11-10

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD

FOR SALE—PRINCE ROYAL Range, hot water front, with Brass fittings, 51 City Road. 68238-11-6
FOR SALE—SILVER MOON FREDER, size 18, \$14 dollars, 34 Pond Street. 68123-11-5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—Good business stand corner store, no stock, near two blocks. Apply 303 H. I. Times. 68198-11-5
FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED coal and wood business, doing a cash business; only reason for selling ill health. Address G 88, care of Times. 67907-11-10

TABLE TURNIPS FOR SALE

\$1.25 per 150 lbs.—Equal to barrel—Delivered any part of city proper. \$1.50 per 150 lbs. in 10 barrel lots. \$1.00 per 150 lbs. in 25 barrel lots. TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY ADDRESS ALLANDALE FARM, HAMPTON, N. B. T.F.

ARE YOU GOING TO MOVE; OR HAVE YOU A HOUSE OR FLAT TO RENT?

This page of the TIMES is the city directory for the home seeker; and for the landlord who wants a tenant.

FLATS TO LET

TO LET—UPPER FLAT, SIX rooms, \$8.50, 108 Somerset. Phone 3197-21. 68303-11-12
TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, FLAT 17 Cranston Ave. 68304-11-12

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED HEATED ROOMS TO Let, board if desired, gentlemen preferred, 26 Charles Street. 68308-11-12
LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for light housekeeping, also small bedroom, \$1.50, 9 Elliott Row. 68314-11-12

BOARDING

ROOM AND BOARD, 101 PARADE street. 68315-11-10
BOARDERS WANTED, 296 DUKE street. 68316-11-10
BOARDERS WANTED, 46 ERIN ST. 68317-11-10

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET—PARLOR SUITE FOR winter months, steam heated, electric lights, bath, telephone, piano, modern, central location. Telephone, Main 1948. 68317-11-12
ROOMS TO LET, 40 LEINSTER ST. 68318-11-9

SITUATIONS WANTED

RELIABLE OFFICE MAN WISHES to make change. Good reason for doing so. Address Box H 11, care Times. 68318-11-12
WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF good education, position in office. Best references. Apply Box H 7, Times Office. 68319-11-7

STORES AND BUILDINGS

STORE 17 BRUSSELS STREET, PACING Union, for immediate occupancy. Apply John A. Barry, 109 Prince Wm. Street. 68319-11-10
SMALL STORE, 41 WINTER ST., suitable for meat or M. McKinnon shoe shop. Apply on premises. 68319-11-7

FLATS WANTED

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED Suite for occupation December 1st. Apply stating location and terms to Box G 106 care Times. 68324-11-6
WANTED—FLAT OF 6 OR 7 Rooms, Rent moderate, no small children. Box G 119, Times Office. 11-7

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND Laborers for general construction work, out of town job, good wages and bonus. Open this evening and Tuesday morning until 11 o'clock. Apply Agent, 224 Prince William Street. 68319-11-6

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

GIRLS WANTED FOR OUR Mangle Room, Ungar's Laundry, Ltd., 28 Waterloo Street. 68322-11-7
WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS Royal Hotel. 68323-11-12

WANTED—AT ONCE, YOUNG

WANTED—AT ONCE, YOUNG Lady Bookkeeper with best of references, must have knowledge of Journal work. Apply Box G 104, Times Office. 68323-11-4
WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL for confectionery store, 10 Dock St. 68318-11-6

COOKS AND MAIDS WANTED

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, good wages. References. Apply 34 Dufferin Row, West, Tel. W. 2755. 68323-11-10
MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Apply with references. Mrs. Harry Warwick, 292 Princess St. T.F.
WANTED—GENERAL MAID FOR small family. Apply at once, 188 Sydney Street. 68323-11-6

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 47 Cedar Grove Crescent, Telephone M. 2062. 68323-11-6
GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply 82 Coburg Street. 68323-11-6
WANTED—GENERAL MAID FOR small family, good wages, references required. Apply 148 Sydney Street. 67998-11-6

DANCING SCHOOL

ADVANCED CLASS, MONDAY; Beginners, Tuesday; children's, Saturday 8 o'clock. Miss Sherwood, Main 2012. 68323-11-18

WANTED—YOUNG PUP, MUST BE

WANTED—YOUNG PUP, MUST BE cheap. Address Box H 8, Times Office. 68323-11-6
WANTED—OLD FALSE TEETH; don't matter if broken. I pay \$2 to \$15 per set. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. F. Terl, 403 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Md. 68324-11-12

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—BOYS, 8TH GRADE OR higher. Robertson, Foster & Smith, Apply Westfield, N. B., or 107 Prince Wm. Street, St. John. Powers & Brewer. 68326-11-10

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND Laborers for bridge work, good wages. Apply Westfield, N. B., or 107 Prince Wm. Street, St. John. Powers & Brewer. 68326-11-10

WANTED—A PRESS MAN, APPLY

WANTED—A PRESS MAN, APPLY H. C. Brown, 83 Germain Street. 68321-11-9
WANTED—MAN ATTEND HORSE and work round house. Apply 70 Wentworth. 68197-11-7

BOY WANTED—AT E. LEONARD

BOY WANTED—AT E. LEONARD & Sons, Machinery Depot, 58 Water Street. 68191-11-8
WANTED—BOY ASSISTANT FOR jewelry store. Apply to Ferguson & Page. 68323-11-6

BELL BOY WANTED—PRINCE

BELL BOY WANTED—PRINCE William Hotel. T.F.
BOY WANTED AT C. P. R. 42 King Street. Apply at Telegraph Department. T.F.
WANTED—LABORERS A N D Woodmen, Grant's Emp. Hamilton Hotel, 74 Mill Street. 68305-11-31

WANTED—LABORERS A N D

WANTED—LABORERS A N D Woodmen, Grant's Emp. Hamilton Hotel, 74 Mill Street. 68305-11-31
BOY WANTED TO LEARN BAR business, one with some experience preferred. C. E. Barton, 145 Mill Street. 68309-11-6

LABORERS WANTED, 90c. AN

LABORERS WANTED, 90c. AN hour, also cook. Apply Hamilton Hotel, 74 Mill Street. 68307-11-6
MEN TO WORK AROUND MACHINE works; steady employment. Thompson Mfg. Co., Grand Bay. 67997-11-8

SUIT DISCLOSES STAR'S CONTRACT

Pubic Learns Anita Stewart's Guaranteed Salary is \$127,000 a Year—Five Years Ago it Was \$1,200
(From the Billboards)
New York, Oct. 27.—So much is said about the salaries of motion picture actors and actresses that the revelations made during the recent scandal of the Vitaphone Company of America against Anita Stewart are secondary in importance only to the result of the suit itself. These revelations show that Miss Stewart, under the terms of her contract with the Vitaphone Company, is one of the highest paid individuals in the world, her guaranteed salary for a year being \$127,000.

In the original bill of complaint, Vitaphone told the history of Miss Stewart's connection with the company, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.

Another interesting feature of the contract, a copy of which was attached to the Vitaphone bill of complaint, was that dealing specifically with Miss Stewart's services to the company. This was that, with the exception of certain specified periods, such as illnesses, Miss Stewart was to make up all time lost by her. In other words, the contract, in this respect, is cumulative, and every day lost by Miss Stewart will be added on to the period of her engagement.

The Vitaphone bill, or that part of it made up of the affidavit from President Smith, contained an interesting sidelight on how a motion picture star can spring up overnight if given the proper vehicle. It recited that Miss Stewart first showed her exceptional talent in a feature called "The Wood Violet," and her talent was so distinctive in that that she was given a starring vehicle, "A Million Bids." This feature was produced at the Vitaphone Theatre in New York, under the direction, and, in the words of President Smith, "Anita Stewart became a star of huge magnitude overnight."

As briefly mentioned in last week's Billboard, the Vitaphone Company won its suit which was brought against Miss Stewart and Louis B. Mayer of Boston, Justice Edward G. Whitaker, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision, granting the plea of Albert E. Smith, president, and the Vitaphone Company, for an injunction against Miss Stewart and Mr. Mayer, which prevents her from acting for any corporation or individual other than the Vitaphone Company. They also are restrained from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to work for any other company or individual, and Louis B. Mayer is specifically enjoined from advertising or announcing that Miss Stewart is to be joined from "enticing," inducing or causing the defendant, Anita Stewart, to fall or refuse to work in the employ of the plaintiff, and is further enjoined from employing her.

This decision is one of the most important ever handed down in the motion picture industry, and, in reality, marks the first successful effort of a manufacturer to hold a big star to a contract when the latter sought to get away.

Justice Whitaker's decision was handed down after both sides had presented voluminous affidavits and complete arguments in court, a significant feature being that the court did not make a written decision.