

Movies, Music and Drama

Although he is the most widely advertised, the most written of and the most discussed cinema star in the world, little if anything is known of the private life of Charles Chaplin.

Chaplin as the funny man of the movie comedies is known the world over. But with the words "The End" flashed on the screen at the close of the picture what becomes of Charles Chaplin?

HIS AMBITIONS

Off the screen Chaplin is a serious minded young fellow, whose entire time is spent in seeking to better himself in other lines. He doesn't want to remain a funny man of the cinema all his life. He wants to make a name for himself in some other field that will win him just as much fame—and money—as he has earned on the screen. Chaplin is, to some extent, a dreamer.

DAY BEGINS AT 6:30

Chaplin is just as busy a young man away from the studio as he is in it. He is what may be classed as a systematic worker and a systematic liver. His day begins promptly at 6:30 o'clock every morning.

While Chaplin's salary aggregates \$70,000 and his income from various other investments totals many additional thousands a year, he is by no means what may be termed a spender. He lives well, but modestly.

A PROLIFIC WORKER

In the studio Chaplin is a prolific worker, for he directs as well as acts. Every set, regardless of its size, is placed under his personal direction. He is an expert in lighting effects and sees to it that everything in this respect is in proper shape before starting work. This completed, he summons his company, rehearses the scenes about to be staged and then becomes the busiest young man imaginable.

Chaplin's day at the studio comprises anywhere from eight to ten hours, depending on the importance of the production he is working on. In many respects Chaplin is a hard taskmaster. He is a great believer in details and sees to it that every member of his company, from himself all the way down the line, do their parts and do them well.

His day at the studio generally ends about 4 o'clock. A half hour later he is again in street clothes. But this does not mean that he rushes away from the studio to seek some amusement. Far from it. When the day has closed, so far as the actual work is concerned, Chaplin enters a little private office and lays out the routine for the following day.

Chaplin devotes almost two hours every night to his correspondence and the business affairs he must personally take care of, aside from those handed by one of his secretaries. Ten o'clock finds him ready for bed. His valet prepares his bath again, and in space of a very few minutes he is fast asleep.

OUTDOOR RECREATIONS

Chaplin does not smoke nor drink. To be exact, he smoked but one cigar in his life. He never cared to make another attempt.

The comedian is an expert tennis player and an exceedingly clever dancer.

Of late he has taken up golf and is mastering the intricate points of the game. Motoring is one of his chief hobbies, but he prefers to let his chauffeur do the driving. Chaplin does not believe in speed—while motoring, of course—rather preferring to move along at a fair rate and drink in plenty of fresh air. When opportunity permits, Chaplin likes nothing better than to steal off for an hour and so for a little walk by himself in the park.

His chief hobby, however, is found in his violin. Every spare moment away from the studio is devoted to this instrument. He does not play from notes excepting in a very few instances. He can run through selections of popular operas by ear and, if in the humor, can rattle off a famous Irish jig or some negro selection with ease of a vaudeville entertainer.

AT THE GRAND

Reginald de Koven's "Robin Hood" which according to report, will be given a very elaborate revival at the Grand Opera House next Tuesday evening, June 6th, with a cast of grand and light opera singers has enjoyed distinctions that seldom fall to the lot of a work of this kind.

In the first instance it was the vehicle that made the Bostonians famous, and Barnabee made the state-

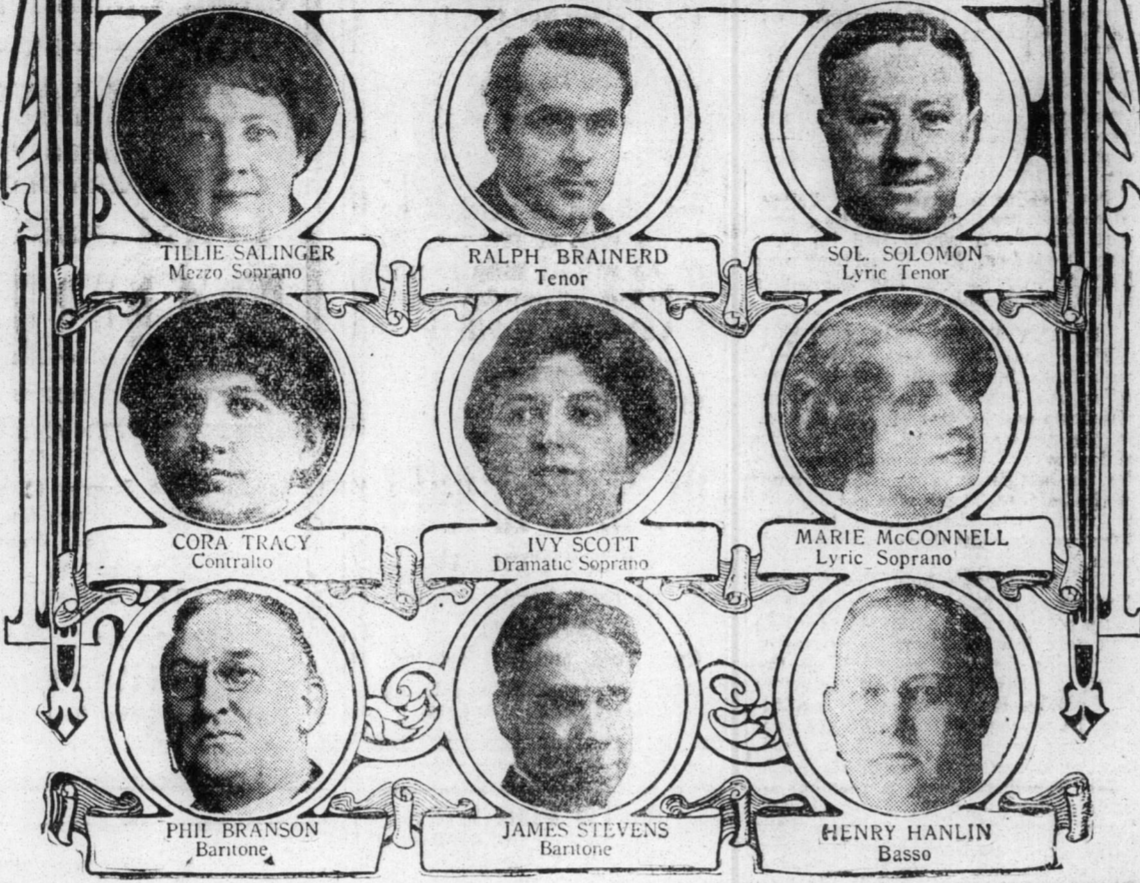
ment in his memoirs that the organization might still be intact, could they have found another opera like "Robin Hood."

In the second instance "Robin Hood" has probably been the opening attraction at more new theatres than any other piece in the history of music or drama. The Bostonians had a standing order with the booking powers to give them first chance at the new theatres, and the local manager

portant to tell her. It seems that she was sitting on the top-most tier against the trees, and when Miss Scott sang her flute-like notes in the Forest song, with the pauses between each cadenza, the birds in the trees answered her. Miss Scott was more pleased with this than anything that happened to her, although Camille de Arville, a famous Marian in her day, threw her violets to her, and after-

ward she, despite her hatred of him, causes her endless worry. As the trapper becomes enraged by the girl's disdain, her very life is endangered and Audrey is in constant terror of the man. So great is the effect of the minister's denunciation of Audrey upon the congregation that she is turned out of the Darden home in which she has been working as a general drudge.

Groupe of Grand Opera Stars appearing in De KOVEN OPERA COS REVIVAL OF ROBIN HOOD



was always glad to have them, as it assured a packed house, and a social send-off.

The third distinction that fell to "Robin Hood" and its composer was that it was the first American work to be performed in London, where it attained quite a degree of success, the Englishman being interested in the legend of the famous outlaw.

The crowning glory, however, and a distinction that has fallen to no other American composer of light opera, was an invitation to play "Robin Hood" in the open air at the Greek Theatre of the University of California, which performance was given last March. A packed auditorium, and that means more than 6000 persons enjoyed the beautiful air and brilliant costumes, which lost none of their lustre in the sunshine. The accoustical properties of the Greek Theatre are absolutely perfect, and the singer was warned to speak in a normal voice, which they did, their voices being heard plainly to the top-most seats.

Many amusing incidents occurred during the performance, that the audience was not informed of. No scenery was used, but all the costumes, and hand properties. Ivy Scott, the Maid Marian, has a quick change from the boy's suit to where she disguises herself as the milk-maid to overhear the plots of the sheriff. Miss Scott's maid was watching the performance, and as the Greek Theatre is generally open to the public the dressing rooms are supplied with a spring lock. To Miss Scott's horror her lock had sprung and her clothes were inside. She is highly temperamental and nervous and without counting the cost, immediately put her tiny fists through the window, severely cutting her fingers, but this opening was not large enough in spite of her sacrifice, and Prof. Armes, of the University, who had the keys, was hurriedly summoned. Miss Scott made her change in time, and the audience probably wondered why she sucked her thumb during the charming number.

During the time that she was on, her numbers were almost constantly punctuated by the click of many cameras, including a moving one from the Pathe Weekly, and it seemed that every student or visitor wanted a personal souvenir of the performance. After the show, an old lady came behind the scenes and asked to meet Miss Scott, as she had something im-

ports congratulated her on her success.

BEN BLAIR

Ben Blair, the boy, a quivering, terror-stricken mite of humanity, alone on the prairie, cowering with fear of a brutal father, while overhead, his sky glowing red in reflection of his home, fast crumbling to ashes—another mark of his father's cruelty, and the grave of his only friend—his mother. Then—

Ben Blair the man, strong, determined and resourceful, as only Dustin Farnum can depict him, a wonderful illustration of the man who fights his battles alone, and who has the courage of his convictions.

"Ben Blair" is a play, unusual in its skillful contrasts of life on the prairie and on Broadway. It possesses action aplenty, a theme that will hold and thrill. The "Ben Blairs" of real life will find a marvelous counterpart in the "Ben Blair" which Dustin Farnum has created for the screen. At the Grand, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AUDREY

Can there be anything more humiliating, more crushing than for an innocent girl to be forced to sit in church and be made the subject of a scathing, bitter denunciation from the pulpit? Because of her very unsophistication she has been unwittingly led into a compromising situation, and now the accusing finger of the minister points scornfully at her as a horrible example to the young girls of the community? That is one of the great scenes in the Famous Players-Paramount adaptation of Mary Johnston's celebrated novel, "Audrey," adapted for stage production by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington, in which beautiful Pauline Frederick is being starred at the Grand, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It is a different role from those which have won Miss Frederick her title as the greatest dramatic actress on the screen, for Audrey is a bare-footed girl of the woods—a glorious child of nature, with never a thought of her physical charms. Though Audrey suffers terrible humiliation at the hands of the minister and of the congregation, she is at least spared the suffering which comes to Lord Heward, her guardian, who is wounded in a duel while defending her good name. There is a half-breed trapper who is in love with Audrey, and his insistent attentions

Rejected by her supposed friends, Audrey seeks refuge with an old woman who is believed to be a witch. When the neighbors hear of Audrey's flight to the "witch's" their rage knows no bounds, and they form a mob with avowed intention of killing them both.

With the crowd yelling in its fury, Audrey safely conceals the old woman but is herself thrown into the water. She swims to safety, but not until Heward has risen from his sickbed to come to her rescue, upon hearing of Audrey's danger.

"Audrey," which was directed by Robert Vigola, is a powerful story, full of action in which Miss Frederick has as her supporting cast, Charles Waldron, Margaret Christians, E. Fernandez, Helen Lindrith, Henry Hallam, Jack Clark, and numerous other well-known players.

British News

Some interesting facts are gradually leaking out that show how boys were trapped into the revolt in Dublin. Some of them were promised permanent jobs at the Castle after their seizure had taken place. Others were shown bags of money, or what were alleged to contain money, as an inducement to take part in some raid that could not be a success. But the great majority were led to suppose that a field manoeuvre was on the tapis, and that a big man was to review them and treat them to a sort of banquet.

It is now an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act to send by post and card or postal packet bearing or containing any drawing, photograph, or other representation of any of H. M. ships and the Postmaster General gives notice that any such card or postal packet observed in the post will be withheld from delivery by the police.

PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM IS EXTENSIVE

Defence Association in Holland Ambitious in Its Plans.

EVERYBODY TO BE UTILIZED

Army of 1,300,000 Men to be Ready for the Field.

The Hague, Netherlands, May 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—An army of 1,300,000 men as Holland's military strength in any future European struggle is the preparedness program of the "Volksweerbareid" or National Defence Association, which enjoys a state subsidy and has 140 branches and nearly 14,000 members.

EVERYBODY ENLISTED

Under this program every able-bodied man and woman would be enlisted for the country's defense; there would be universal service instead of the limited compulsory system which now obtains. The association is convinced that "freedom and independence can be assured only when all who are able, conscious of their duty, prepare themselves in service in the country's defense forces, with a view, in case of necessity, to being able to defend those most sacred possessions of the nation."

GENERAL TRAINING

The concrete scheme of the association takes the form of general compulsory training, with limited repetition training and service, and local and provincial training and organization. Starting out from the principle that the basis of all defense must be the forming of a powerful race, the program would provide physical exercise in the schools, and subsequent preparatory training of the youth of the country. After this the same actually spent in the army would be comparatively short, the association argues, citing what has been seen in that respect in the present war.

A SECOND LINE

Only a few of the large levies thus obtained would suffice to form the field army, which would be drawn from the pass out into the "local troops"—territorial defense forces. These latter would be so organized that, together with the strongly localized frontier and coast guards, they could be ready to take the field in a few hours.

While the "local troops" would, in the first place, serve for defense, the field army would be destined for offensive operations. The two together would form a force of about 800,000 men, fully trained, while there would still be a reserve in the depots of more than 500,000 men, making up the total of 1,300,000 mentioned.

ITS MAKE UP

Summarized, this new national army would be constituted as follows: 1,300,000 total; 107,000 position troops, 15,000; marine 5,000; local troops, 584,500; total, 796,500 men.

Reserve: Local Reserve, first ban, 400,000 men; second ban, 170,000 men, total 570,000 men.

HAS STRONG SUPPORT

The basic idea of the program is said to enjoy wide sympathy and support, and the plan is expected to come up for serious consideration in one form or another when the present crisis is past.

In a talk with the correspondent of The Associated Press, the Secretary of the Association laid special stress on the fact that the women could also be organized and trained to co-operate, presumably largely in Red Cross work.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK

Apart from its propaganda activities the National Defense Association has been instrumental in raising nearly 10,000 volunteer Landsturm troops to reinforce the mobilized army.

Since its birth in 1899 the organization has provided extensive facilities for rifle practice and the acquisition of other military arts, furnished music and athletic clubs, trained women for Red Cross work, and founded summer training camps.

PARLIAMENT ACTS.

Apparently there is to be no cessation or slackening in the continual training of even more troops in Holland. A bill has just been introduced in Parliament to provide the further necessary human material. A special law was passed in July last extending the service obligation to men, up to 30 years of age, who had previously escaped military duty under the limited system hitherto in vogue in Holland. Parliament, however, modified the original measure by making it applicable only insofar as was required to relieve the Landwehr or Territorial levies serving with the colors.

The measure now introduced empowers the authorities to call up such men to relieve militia levies, which form the rest of the present mobilized forces, thus in effect establishing full universal service up to the age of 30.

J. Oliver, 114th battalion, was sentenced at Dunville to two, four and seven years for desertion, carrying a weapon, and shooting with intent to kill.

DIARY OF A TROOPER WHO SAILED TO INDIA

(Continued from page nine.)

The Canal there is plenty of vegetation and palm trees. The railway stations are on this side and the employees are encouraged to cultivate almost everything that is growable. "Near Port Suez the Canal opens into a sort of lake. Here there were three men of war. One shouted that they were from Plymouth, another from 'Good old Chatham' and of course, they wanted news from home. One was a pre-Dreadnought, the Jupiter, the others were the Glory and the Minerva. They were all cleared for action, with guns run out, the sides bristling with guns. They looked fine. They were all fitted with anti aircraft guns on the fore-deck and had no doubt been in action in the Dardanelles."

A HOT TIME IN THE RED SEA.

Some idea of life in the Red Sea will be gathered from the following simple detail:— Thursday, 17.—The part of the day I enjoy most is from breakfast till 8.45 when we have to parade because I used to have a quiet pipe and read. We were warned after divisions to-day that we had got to parade at 2 o'clock in full marching orders, with our over coats over our arms, so immediately after dinner I and nearly all the rest on our deck started getting our things together, and it was a job trying to find all the odds and ends. Luckily I kept all mine in my valise. On deck it was impossible to move, kits, bags, rifles, overcoats and equipment being strewn all over our part of the deck. It was desperately hot, and I was glad to get out of the sun. This parade was called to see whether everyone had got their full equipment, and it showed that many were short of various things. My helmet was missing."

Nothing of any moment occurred in the run across the Indian Sea to Bombay beyond the common experience of the humidity of the atmosphere, and the grilling that the boys underwent, stewed up in such numbers as they were. All landed, however, in excellent spirits, and were mightily impressed with the magnificence of the rising sun, the dazzling brightness of the massive buildings of the great city as seen from the bay, and then, later on, the medley of race, color and custom that everywhere they met with.

NATIVES COLD—BRITISH WARM.

"After tea the view of the city reminded me of the Thames Embankment at home from Westminster Bridge. Suddenly the Hampshire band struck up, and we got a very comfortable seat where we smoked and listened. Then we started off and all through the city the natives stood and stared at such a long column of troops. We must have been fully three thousand. Of course we marched through the high class part of the city, where there are some beautiful buildings, most of them with balconies to each floor. Colleges and Girls' Convents seemed to abound, and it was surprising what a large number of English were about. But the heat—the perspiration rained!"

"Let me tell you a funny incident while we were on duty the day before we embarked for our several stations in India. One of our chaps was on duty at the bottom of the gangway during the small hours of the morning, and a native policeman came along and said, 'How terribly cold it is!' He had on an overcoat, muffer and thick boots, and said it was the coldest weather he had known for eight years, while we didn't know what to do to keep cool. 'Well, we are doing our bit, and you can all count on us.'"

Treasure Trove.

As a result of negotiations between the Chairman of the County Purposes committee of the London Corporation and Mr. Lewis Harcourt, a handsome collection of jewellery, treasure trove found in the city has been presented to the Corporation for exhibition at the Guildhall Museum. This collection represents a part of a find in the city some years ago.

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