

Stage, Music & Cinema

EMPIRE THEATRE **AUGUST 7, 8 and 9**

HARVEY'S GREATER MINSTRELS

AND CREOLE BEAUTY CHORUS
The largest and highest class Minstrel organization en route.
A guaranteed attraction

40 Minstrel Kings and Queens
ALSO TEN VAUDEVILLE ACTS. WATCH FOR THE BIG PARADE.

Prices: Matinee, 75c and 50c. Evening, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

HARVEY MINSTRELS HERE NEXT WEEK

Harvey's Greater Minstrels was organized and is owned by R. M. Harvey, a well known circus man who for years has been spending money like water in the circus business. The expense of building an amusement enterprise does not disturb him because as Manager of one of the greatest circus enterprises on the road he learned it is only by the lavish expenditure of money that success can be attained. Hence it is not surprising that Harvey's Greater Minstrels wear the swiftest, most expensive wardrobe ever worn by any minstrel and also that its olio of seven acts of vaudeville include specialties not to be outclassed anywhere and the members of this minstrel are highest salaried and the best treated of any minstrel man on the road—the result is the best entertainment with hundreds of would-be patrons turned away five nights out of the week. It seems impossible to find theatres large enough to accommodate the crowds who want to see the Harvey Greater Minstrels—moral, buy your seats as early as possible.

They will be at the Empire theatre on August 7, 8 and 9.

HAUNTED BEDROOM AT ALLEN, MONDAY

One of the most difficult assignments ever given a motion picture casting director was put up to Fred Fralick, of the Thomas H. Ince studio, when work was commenced filming "The Haunted Bedroom," which is being shown at the Allen theatre next Monday and Tuesday.

The story calls for what appears to be a ghost meandering through a graveyard. It was necessary, in order to get the lighting effects, to take these scenes at night, and the story called for a negro to participate. To find a negro willing to perform at night in a graveyard, with wind howling, lightning flashing and thunder growling, was some job.

But Fralick found him—a real colored man—Joe Anthony. He went through with the scenes, but those about the studio claim that Joe looks several shades whiter since the experience. The story was written by C. Gardner Sullivan, and was directed by Fred Nibbe under the supervision of Thomas H. Ince.



Lawrence Baker, with Harvey's Greater Minstrels, at the Empire theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (matinee and evening), August 7, 8 and 9.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' BOOK ON LABOR AND WORLD WAR

"American Labor and the War" is the title of a book containing the various addresses of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, upon the subjects of the World War and labor, during the period of labor's activities in connection with the war. This book is a compiled presentation of labor's stand in the war, as its forces were directed by President Gompers. And it is a practical treatise upon the principles of the American labor movement in the completeness of the words of labor's most able exponent. The work is one that, if placed in every household of the public, would bear untold benefit to the cause of wage earners. The book is being published by George H. Doran Company, publishers, 244 Madison avenue, New York, N.Y. The price is \$1.75. The book can be had by addressing that company and enclosing post office money order or check for the price.

REGINA CARMEN WITHDRAW FROM TRADES' COUNCIL

The Regina Street Railway Carmen's Union withdrew from resolution from the Regina Trades and Labor Council owing to the Council having endorsed the constitution of the One Big Union.



Austin & Delaney in "Syncopated Hotel" at Pantages Next Week

GRAFONOLA OF BIG ADVANTAGE IN THE SCHOOL

Being Used Effectively in Many Places, Says Dr. Dorey

Material advancement will have been made for music in the schools of Ontario if the Department of Education adopts the recommendations decided upon by the Association of Supervisors of Music in the Schools. This association was organized at the Dr. Dana dinner, held in Toronto by a number of prominent musicians and the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music and held its first meeting in Toronto, simultaneous with the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association, with which body it has applied for affiliation.

Mr. J. Milnor Dorey, of Trenton, N.J., delivered an instructive address on "The Grafonola in the School," to the Public School Section of the O.E.A., during which the Grafonola was used to illustrate certain phases of educational work. His talk was, in fact, a practical demonstration with records and with school pupils.

It was pointed out by Mr. Dorey that the use of the Grafonola in the public schools of the United States is well advanced. Hardly a school is without one, and these schools are using records of all sorts, not merely for entertainment and diversion, but for practical correlation with the entire school's work. Attention was called to the fact that the need of mental tests and measurements for ascertaining mental capacities and progress in the study of arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, etc., has now become the basis of grading and standardizing the school work of the United States. Music has now been added. Prof. C. N. Sessler, of the University of Iowa, has devised a set of instruments, scientifically constructed, to enable any school to make a survey of its pupils to ascertain their music capacities. All these musical tests have been put in record form, and it is now possible to find out what pupils have a sense of pitch, time, intensity, consonance, dissonance and memory. In this way the music teacher is able to know to a certainty what pupils are weak, who are strong, and in what respects, and also those who have no musical capacities at all. In consequence, it is possible to make out a course of study exactly fitted to the capacities of the pupils. This examination also enables pupils and parents to know for a certainty whether there are vocational possibilities in their children, and in what direction to expend the time and money involved.

Another practical use of the Grafonola was shown by the interesting drill executed by a class of boys to a record, the music of which was written to fit into the needs of bodily movement necessary for proper calisthenics. Another class of girls executed a folk dance prettily, showing not only a very concrete and practical use of the Grafonola in bringing to school the wealth of folk dances and games for children, but that it is of direct aid in fulfillment of the law of the Province, which states that there shall be a course in physical drill "to provide rational forms of exercise for the attainment and maintenance of health, the development of a symmetrical body, and the formation of habits of grace and ease in muscular movements."

It was also shown that it is possible to teach penmanship with the Grafonola. A class of pupils at the blackboard went through a set of penmanship exercises to the direction of a voice speaking in record form, which not only gave them instructions for position and posture but counted the time rhythmically.

This arrangement thus enables the teacher to move about the room to correct false positions and incorrect writing and at the same time relieves her of voice strain in counting. The same pupils then wrote some exercises to musical records in three-four and four-four time, maintaining again the evidence of increased legibility and ease of arm movement when the counting is done rhythmically, that is, musically.

The entire subject of musical appreciation was then taken up and various records played to show how to map out a course in musical appreciation, running from the kindergarten to the high school, all the music employed graded in a thoroughly pedagogical and psychological plan. First were played records for the Sensory period, the child period, when concepts were made through the senses, selections embodying simple rhythms, descriptions of nature, and simple sounds. Then came the Association period in which pupils now begin to interpret their learning in terms of their own knowledge, and selections were played in which the element of discrimination was pronounced, music bringing out different types of songs, elements of time, form, etc. In the Adolescent period it was shown that pupils now should be taught appreciation from the intellectual standpoint. Pupils may learn at that time the difference between the song, the ballad, the opera aria, and the oratorio type. Pupils may now begin to learn the various functions of the instruments in the orchestra as well as the essential differences between the overture, the sonata, the tone poem, and the symphony. Finally, he may be able to see how music may help develop his intelligence and information in geography, history and English, folk songs and dances, great musical compositions which depict historic events, and all the wealth of music which has literary background, and sources of inspiration can thus be placed at the disposal of pupils in this work of showing the unity that pervades all art and form of expression. It is obvious, it was pointed out, that the phonograph, as nothing else can do, is the only means of bringing to the schools the great music of all time sung and played by artists, serving not only a definite and ennobling means of musical culture, but as a very important and integral factor in the entire life of the school.

WINNIPEG POSTAL WORKERS SHARE RESERVE FUND

Seventy-five thousand dollars was divided Wednesday among 200 men who were dismissed from the postal service as a result of the Winnipeg strike. This money was a reserve fund to which the men contributed when they were in the service.

The shares run from \$5 to \$1,000, according to length of service. The assistant postmaster stated that 400 men were dismissed from the service as a result of the strike but 200 of these did not belong to the permanent staff and had not contributed to the reserve fund.

WORLD TRADE CONGRESS OPENS AT AMSTERDAM

The first real session of the International Trades Union Congress opened Tuesday morning at Amsterdam under the presidency of M. Oudegeest of the Dutch federation.

The statement of M. Oudegeest in his address that "the capitalistic systems of all countries were responsible for the war," was vigorously protested by United States Delegate Tobin, who contended that "the monarchistic and militaristic elements of Germany and Austria were solely and entirely responsible."

One of the greatest dykes in Holland is forty miles in length and has been holding back the water for seven centuries.

WILLIAM S. HART IN "MONEY CORRAL"

An old puncher, grizzled and gaunt, drifted into the set at the Hollywood ranch of William S. Hart, where he was working on "The Money Corral," an extraordinarily thrilling Artercraft western drama which will be shown at the Allen theatre next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The puncher watched Bill shooting and doing other stunts for a while and then shook his head.

"That feller's wastin' his time in pictures," he averred.

"But he makes more money than he could punching cattle," suggested a cowboy.

"Sure, but it's a darn shame to let a man that can hoot and ride like him get away from the cow country. He could be boss of the range and he sure would keep them chaps hustlin'. You can't beat Bill Hart."

"Don't you like his pictures?"

"Sure I like 'em. But after all—they're pictures. Now up at the Bar Q ranch they need men like him. I wish he'd come up there a spell and try his hand at the real thing."

And they couldn't convince the old chap he was not entirely right. Jane Novak is Mr. Hart's leading woman in his new photoplay.

The reason rain water is soft is because it is distilled from the clouds and is free from earthly matter. Spring water is frequently hard because it comes in contact with mineral substances and takes up in solution some of their particles.

THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT

Every person attending an exhibition, performance or entertainment at a place of amusement to which an entrance or admission fee is charged shall on each admission thereto pay an amusement tax at the following rates:

- (1) When the price of admission is from 10c to 20c inclusive, a tax of 1c.
- (2) When the price of admission is more than 20c and not more than 75c, a tax of 2 1/2c.
- (3) When the price of admission is more than 75c and not more than \$1.00, a tax of 5c.
- (4) When the price of admission is more than \$1.00 but not more than \$2.00, a tax of 10c.
- (5) When the price of admission is more than \$2.00, a tax of 25c.
- (6) A tax of 25c shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bouts or contests.
- (7) Where admission is given by pass or complimentary tickets a tax shall be payable at the highest rate charged for the performance to which admission is granted.

PENALTIES

Every person who, without having previously paid the tax provided by this Act, enters a place of amusement in the province for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than \$50.00 for each offence, and in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

Every owner of a place of amusement and every employee of an owner of a place of amusement who permits or authorizes or is a party or privy to the admission of any person to a place of amusement for the purpose of attending an exhibition, performance, entertainment or game therein, without payment of the tax provided for by this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$25.00, nor more than \$200.00 for each offence, and, in default of payment of the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than six months.

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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ALLEN

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Pauline Frederick

—IN—
"The Fear Woman"

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY

WM. S. HART

—IN—
"The Money Corral"

SATURDAY ONLY

ENID BENNETT

—IN—
"The Haunted Bedroom"

MONARCH

NEXT WEEK
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Mae Marsh

—IN—
"Bondage of Barbara"

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Lina Cavalieri

—IN—
"The Eternal Temptress"



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SESSUE HAYAKAWA TAKES NEW ROLE IN PHOTOPLAY

To see Sessue Hayakawa, the distinguished Japanese actor, in Paramount pictures as a Chinese in a photoplay, is indeed a novelty. Mr. Hayakawa has been seen as a Mexican, Arabian and Hawaiian, and even as a Japanese, but until recently, in his screen career, he had not yet portrayed the role of a Chinese.

In his new photoplay, "The City of Dim Faces," he appears as a half-Asian Chinese, the son of a rich Chinese merchant, and of a white woman. He is taken away from his mother, when he is a mere infant, and she becomes demented as a result of the shock. He is educated in a university in the East, and meets a beautiful, intellectual American girl and they fall in love with each other. This girl subsequently breaks their engagement when she sees the reverse side of Chinese life in the Chinese quarters in San Francisco, and in revenge the young Chinese-American makes her a prisoner, then sells her to a marriage broker, who later attempts to auction her off to the highest bidder. The young man learns the secret of his birth and rescues the girl from her shame at the price of his own life.

This is a remarkable photoplay written by Frances Marion, and directed with excellent results by George Melford. Mr. Hayakawa has many excellent screen players in his support, the chief role of the young woman being played by Doris Pawn. The scenes are representative of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

FORMER SECRETARY I.W.W. RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PEN

Planning an immediate return to Chicago, followed later by a tour of the country, William D. Hayward, former Secretary of the I.W.W., was released from the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, Tuesday, upon the receipt of papers from Chicago showing approval of his bond pending an appeal.

It is believed that the Yorkshire strikers are ready to accept the government's offer and that minor differences will not be difficult to adjust, although so far the situation remains at a deadlock. Neither side seems willing to make the first move to bring the men and mine owners together to discuss the government's offer of piece rates and adjust other differences.

The miners have returned to work in Nottingham, Cheshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire.