

MOVING PICTURE NEWS



TODAY'S FILM FEATURES.

Majestic—William Farnum, "When a Man Sees Red."
 Peoples—Mary Pickford, "Stella Maria."
 Columbia—Wallace Reid, "Rimrock Jones."
 Star—Mildred Harris, "The Price of a Good Time."
 Sunset—Hazel Dawn, "The Lone Wolf."
 Liberty—Norma Talmadge, "Ghosts of Yesterday."
 Globe—Mae Murray, "On Record."

Film Chaplin and Lauder.

Combining two distinct and peerless brands of comedy for the purpose of raising \$1,000,000 or more, Charlie Chaplin and Harry Lauder, the world's greatest laugh producers, have been filmed together in a 500-foot subject which will shortly be exploited throughout this country and the other allied nations. The net proceeds will be added to Lauder's \$2,000,000 war relief fund.

The idea was conceived by the noted screen star when he was entertaining Lauder at his new motion-picture plant in Hollywood, Cal. The plan so strongly appealed to the Scotch humorist that not a moment was lost in carrying it out and two hours later the camera had filmed what is without doubt the most unique comedy ever made.

Chaplin and Lauder comprise the entire cast and the story is a collaboration of these two world renowned performers. There is only one scene in the picture. During a large part of the pantomime Lauder has adopted the Chaplin style and the screen star takes a fling at the characteristics for which the Scotchman is widely known.

Efforts will also be made to raise an additional sum of \$500,000 through the sale of 50,000 photographs of the two comedians.

Chaplin is confident that the sale of the film will net at least \$1,000,000. In raising this amount the comedy king practically assures the success of the gigantic undertaking of Lauder, which is taking the Scotch comedian on a tour of the United States, in his endeavor to accumulate \$5,000,000 for the world's most worthy cause.

Majestic Sidewalks Blocked.

Saturday's Washington Street traffickers must have figured that "Cleopatra" had arrived at the Majestic Theater, for early in the afternoon the crowd which surrounded that photoplay house resembled a human assault on the gates at a world's series baseball game. The sidewalks were packed with humanity and a line extended nearly a block down the street.

The reason for the concentration was the non-arrival of the latest William Farnum photoplay, "When a Man Sees Red." Instead of finding its way to Portland in time for an 11 o'clock exhibition, the picture did not arrive until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Those who waited patiently for the opening of the theater were compensated for their trouble for "When a Man Sees Red" is one of the best of Farnum-Fox photoplays, a virile type of photodrama which presents Farnum at his best and gives pretty Jewel

Carmen, the Portland girl, an opportunity to scintillate.

Captures New York.

Blaze New York, entering the Broadway Theatre, with its usual "show me" attitude, found itself touched clear to its cynical, worldly-wise heart, by the poignant tragedy of Linnie, the little shop-girl in "The Price of a Good Time," the Jewel production.

Mildred Harris starred in "The Price of a Good Time," came unheralded to the metropolis—and conquered it in a night, in the portrayal of the little girl-moth fluttering innocently toward the inevitable tragedy in the flame of "a good time."

Lois Weber, who directed the play, has scored already two big successes in Jewel Productions, but this third film directed by her and issued as a Jewel, surpasses her former achievements.

"You never again will see anything so sheerly artistic," is the judgment of one of the most widely-followed film critics in the country.

Wilbur Gets Theater Chain.

It remained for Crane Wilbur to introduce the latest style in starring. Others may own personal producing companies, but Crane is going to go them a couple better. He is not only going to own the producing company, but he is going to control the theaters he shows his pictures in.

Backed by Oakland and San Francisco capital, the actor has organized the Crane Wilbur Circuit of Theaters. The MacDonough Theater in Oakland is the first house to be leased by the new organization. Negotiations are now under way to obtain theaters in San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake and in the Northwest.

Crane Wilbur pictures will be produced under the name of "Crane Wilbur Productions," and they will, as aforesaid, be released on the Crane Wilbur Circuit of Theaters. Which, as one might say, is getting it going and coming.

Screen Gossip.

The big motion picture exposition scheduled for February 2 at the Grand Central Palace, New York, seems due for postponement owing to fuel conditions in the East.

The fuel administrator's Monday coal-abstinence order has been modified so that theaters may open on Monday and close on Tuesday. This gives them a chance to make Monday a holiday cleanup.

Norbert A. Myles, motion picture actor whose last appearance was as a German soldier in the Fox subject "For Liberty," has been arrested in Los Angeles charged with conspiring to smuggle arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Enid Bennett will shortly become a bride. She says so herself, so it must be true. The other half of the happy, happy pair will be none other than Fred Niblo. Miss Bennett, who is one of Thomas H. Ince's stars, first met Fred Niblo in Australia. The blushing bride-to-be says her Fred will be here very shortly, and as soon as he arrives they will be married.

SECRETARY BAKER REPLIES

(Continued From Page 6.)

others had, in which cases corrections followed.

In the case of the day of an officer who died at an aviation training school being shipped home in a sheet, Secretary Baker said, inquiry developed that the camp was in charge of a British aviation officer who followed the British method of sending bodies home unclothed, the man's clothes being shipped in a separate parcel. An American officer was then put in charge.

Another complaint of neglect of a patient at Camp Wheeler, he said, developed that it was unjustified and resulted from the "distressed imagination of the widow."

There still are in the hands of the Inspector-General nine cases being investigated. Mr. Baker told of investigations which resulted in the discharge of Lieutenant Charles W. Cole and Lieutenant John G. Dye for neglect of patients, as published in the newspapers Saturday and Sunday. The Judge Advocate-General advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal, and that is being considered.

While camp commanders are held responsible for health conditions, Secretary Baker said, the Surgeon-General's office has daily inspections and has appointed Dr. John A. Hornsby, a hospital expert, as his personal inspector.

A telegram from Dr. Hornsby regarding camp conditions Senator Chamberlain assailed, disclosed them "greatly improved with mortality reduced and ample accommodations for all sick."

Mr. Mary Roberts Rhinehart, the writer who has a son in the service, commending hospital conditions she recently inspected. Mrs. Rhinehart said she was impressed by Senator Chamberlain's "frank letters." "But I feel the mothers of the country should know," wrote Mrs. Rhinehart, "that the number of such cases is small. Ninety-nine out of a hundred boys are receiving better care than they could afford at home."

Taking up Senator Chamberlain's attack on the Ordnance Bureau, Mr. Baker said that men's rifles differed about the types of guns to be used and about the quantity.

He then disclosed that the decision to adopt the so-called rechambered Enfield rifle was reached late one night in his office at a conference attended by General Pershing, who was preparing to go to France; General Scott, chief of staff; General Bliss, assistant chief; General Crozier, chief of ordnance, and General Kuhn, then head of the War College, and several other staff officers, "experts in rifles." It was late in May or early in June.

The American Springfield rifle, Secretary Baker said, "was admittedly the best military rifle developed by any country" when this decision was reached. There were in stock about 600,000 of them.

It was not then known, Secretary Baker contended, whether American troops would fight behind the British or the French. The British used a rim-cartridge rifle of one caliber, and the French a rim-cartridge gun of another caliber. The British government had been prepared to rearm the entire

British army with the Enfield when the war broke out in 1914.

The excellence of the American weapon was so well known that the British decided to remodel their guns, but the suddenness of the war prevented their making the change.

"That decision made that night," Mr. Baker added, referring to the conference held at which it was decided to change the American rifle, "had the unanimous consent of every man at the conference."

After America entered the war, Mr. Baker said, Major-General Wood came to his office and advocated the necessity of calling out a large army. Secretary Baker said there were not the clothes or arms, but General Wood replied, he knew that, but contended the men needed to live together for "preliminary training."

He told General Wood he agreed that the army should be assembled as rapidly as possible, but it was the intention to build up the regular Army and the National Guard first, and then the National Army.

Concluding his statement regarding the decision to call many men early, Secretary Baker said:

"So, the determination ultimately was upon an attempt to meet the need for training. It was deemed wise to put men into camp to learn camp living and essentials of a soldier's life a little in advance before they could be fully supplied with arms."

German Example Cited.

Regarding Senator Chamberlain's statement that rifles originally sent to the camp were a "motley collection," Secretary Baker said he did not object to the term, but that the facts were that "we had about 600,000 Springfield rifles and something over 100,000 Krags."

The German army, best prepared in the world," he added, "furnished an obsolete rifle for practice until men learn to take care of a better weapon."

Turning to the machine-gun instruction, Mr. Baker said that up to last April the Lewis gun had not been satisfactorily tested with American ammunition, although widely used by England. The French, he said, "never took the Lewis gun in large numbers."

"The board," he added, referring to the board he appointed in the fall of 1916 to test machine guns, "never delayed for one second the procurement of additional machine guns."

Lewis Gun for Aircraft Only.

He told of the Navy's test of the Lewis gun last April with an Army officer present and added:

"As a result of that test an immediate order was given to the Savage Arms Company for Lewis guns. Large orders for Lewis guns have been given. We are advised, however, by General Pershing that he does not desire Lewis guns for use on land. General Pershing and his staff desire them only for aircraft."

"In the meantime," said Mr. Baker, "the French government is able to supply us with light French guns and heavy Hotchkiss guns for the troops that are abroad and that will be sent for the present."

"We have ordered all the Lewis guns we could get and have encouraged the company to extend its plant for increased production. It has not yet begun to expand to the extent we would like. Our Army abroad is provided with the guns it has elected as adapted for its use, and our supply is to supplement that."

Obviously, he said, there were not as many machine guns for camp training as was to be desired, but he read a table showing that on November 1 each camp or cantonment had been shipped 30 Colt, 45 Lewis and 45 Chauchat guns and, in addition, each regular cavalry regiment had been supplied with ten Lewis guns.

"On July 13 or 14," Mr. Baker continued, "an agreement was made by which the French government agreed to supply the principal pieces of 75 millimeter field guns and 155 millimeter rapid-fire howitzers needed for the American forces being sent abroad."

"You thought it was better to use the French factories instead of waiting to build our own," asked Senator Reed. "Exactly," the Secretary replied. "Also it saved tonnage. And I'm telling no secrets when I say that ships are the crux of this problem, and every time we can use French industrial resources instead of making and sending our own products we are doing it."

"Is that a disadvantage to France?" asked Senator Beckham. "Categorically I answer no," said Mr.

Baker positively. "It has been a very great advantage to France."

Secretary Baker then produced a telegram from Major-General Bliss, chief of staff, when the war council was abroad, reciting the unanimous agreement of the inter-allied military representatives for American forces to secure artillery from England and France for all American forces sent abroad this year and as long thereafter as possible.

General Bliss' report, as read by Secretary Baker, in part follows:

"It was agreed by representatives of Great Britain and France that their production of ordnance is now established on so large a scale that they are able to equip all American troops arriving in 1918 with ordnance of the best types. It is recommended that they be supplied in 1918 and as long afterward as is found convenient from British and French gun factories."

Army Food Praised.

"I want to make one further observation," Secretary Baker proceeded, taking up Army food. "I think it is not unfair for me to say that in the provision of food, no army ever assembled anywhere was ever fed so ably, so well, so nutritiously and so appealingly as this Army."

Sites for the camps and cantonments were next taken up by Mr. Baker. He detailed the War College's study of the subject and its recommendations that department commanders be required to select camps in their respective jurisdictions, with regards to healthfulness, freedom from overflood or climatic conditions interrupting training and other desirable and non-desirable considerations.

The principal places where camps were selected were in the Southeastern, Central and Southern Departments," Secretary Baker continued, stating that Major-General Wood, senior Major-General of the Army, was then in charge of the Southeastern Department.

In praising General Wood's experience and qualifications to select sites, Secretary Baker referred to the fact that the General had been a medical officer and also "originated the training camp idea, carrying it to a demonstrated success at Plattsburg."

Wood Camp-Site Authority.

General Wood, he added, was "recognized by common consent in the Army as the most capable to select camp sites and inaugurate a training camp system."

In every instance, Mr. Baker said, the boards, including medical officers, had recommended the selected sites and the Surgeon-General had been notified when the final selection was made.

In only one case—Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville—was there a question and Surgeon-General Gorgas sent an expert sanitarian who approved it.

Resuming his statement, after the luncheon recess, Secretary Baker read a report showing 60,000,000 shells are under manufacture for delivery this year, with an increase of 50 per cent in manufacture of 75 millimeter and three-inch shells and 25 per cent in heavier sizes since the country entered the war.

EUGENE CHAMBER ELECTS

Attorney E. O. Immel Named President of Commercial Body.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Attorney E. O. Immel was tonight elected president of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Immel is a member of the law firm of Potter & Immel. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and came to Eugene five years ago to engage in the practice of his profession. He succeeds Frank Jenkins, editor of the Daily Morning Register, as president of the chamber.

Joseph Koke, who formerly served as president of the chamber, was elected vice-president, and Luke Goodrich, cashier of the First National Bank, was elected treasurer. The secretary will be elected by the directors of the chamber.

The chamber sent telegrams to Washington urging the consideration of shipbuilding possibilities at Florence.

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