



Empress JOSEPHINE

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE BY GERARD

Josephine, One of the Pathetic Figures of History — Her Life a Great Influence Over Napoleon.

LILLIAN HAYDEN HILTON

HERE is perhaps no woman in French history who has so won and held the affections of the people as the adored wife of the Emperor Napoleon. Her unflinching sweetness of character, her unselfish courage, the extreme paths of her sufferings have made a place for her in the hearts of all. This year is the hundredth anniversary of the death of Napoleon at St. Helena and France is celebrating that recalls with tender gratitude the memory of the woman who so loved him.

Josephine and Napoleon both came from islands far from France, and they landed on the shores of France the very same year, 1770, he a poor and unknown boy of ten; she, the daughter of a proud and wealthy family of the French nobility who had left Orleans and settled in Martinique, come to France with her father to celebrate his marriage to the gay and exultant darling of society, the young Count de Beauharnais. Josephine was at this time just seventeen and very beautiful. She had been carefully brought up on the immense plantation in Martinique and had been taught to be considerate and kind to their slaves and to be gentle and unselfish towards everyone. She had led a simple, out-of-door life and been only slightly educated, save in music, for which she had talent.

Her Social Life

Josephine landed at Brest in Oct. 1779, and was married in Der. She took her place at once in the highest circles of the aristocracy and for a year was supremely happy. She was much in love with her charming husband and admired him without stint. He was pleased at her success and beauty but

he was the intimate of the famous literary women of the day and jostled to have his wife shine among them. This was for Josephine impossible and he began to weary of her. He was constantly unfaithful to her and her dreams of bliss began to fade. Finally she returned to her mother at Martinique with her daughter, the little Hortense, and the boy Eugene stayed with his father in Paris. After a short time her husband regretted her departure and begged her to return. This she gladly did and, sobered by the gravity of the impending revolution, reformed and did everything to make her happy. He changed from the gay, officer-butterfly of society to an earnest worker for the promised reforms and threw himself, his title and his wealth into the cause of the revolution. The frightful excesses and bloodshed that so quickly took the place of all the reforms promised by the revolution swept him also into the maelstrom of destruction. He had resigned voluntarily his rank and estates but he was of noble birth and because of this he was thrown into prison and soon lost his head on the guillotine. Josephine was also in prison and narrowly escaped execution. The young general Bonaparte met her and immediately fell violently in love with her. It was at just the time when France was tired of bloodshed and beginning not to care even for the liberty they had so raved over. The whole nation was weary to the point of exhaustion of the whole revolution and all that had belonged to it.

Josephine Marries Napoleon

It was easy for a strong hand like Bonaparte's to guide the state by way of a simple and austere Roman Pa-



THE CORONATION OF JOSEPHINE AT NOTRE DAME—NAPOLEON HIMSELF TOOK THE CROWN AND PUT IT ON HER HEAD PAINTING BY DAVID

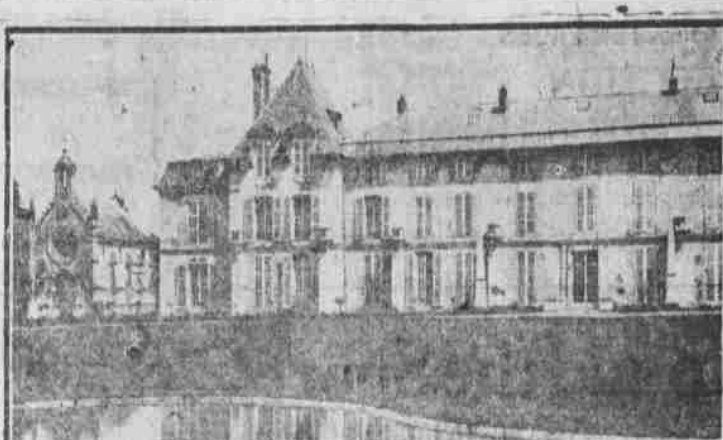
public carefully and diplomatically to the day when he drove in the royal chariot drawn by six horses to the Tuilleries and took his place as imperial lord of France, more autocratic than ever king of France had been. In 1794 Beauharnais had been executed and in 1798 Josephine had been married to Napoleon. The simplicity of their first little home gave place to the First Consul's quarters in the Palace of the Luxembourg, and this in turn was exchanged for the rooms of Louis XIV, the Grand Monarch, in the most beautiful of royal palaces, France was hypnotized. She was weary to death of democracy. She accepted with wild rejoicing the return of royal magnificence and bowed before her lord in his new splendor. Napoleon was carried out of himself by his own success but Josephine never ceased to regard her former simple life when Napoleon was all hers. He seldom could be with her now. He was always away on campaigns winning new victories or was immersed in affairs of state with little or no time for her. Moreover his prolonged absences from her and the fact of his

meeting in the highest circles of other lands the most beautiful and fascinating women of the world estranged somewhat his affections from her and excited Josephine's jealousy. Napoleon's love for Josephine had been much more passionate than hers for him but now that she felt she was losing him her affection turned into the most ardent love. The family of Napoleon had ever been hostile to Josephine, feeling that a woman much older than he, a widow with two children, was not the brilliant match he might have made.

The Divorce

Josephine went to Milan, Venice, Strasbourg and other places to join Napoleon during some of his campaigns but the meetings were not satisfactory and there was always new cause for jealousy and discontent. Napoleon, urged by his ambition and by his friends, began to think seriously of a divorce in order to marry a younger woman, who could not only give him the much desired heir but whose royal family could help secure him and his descendants on the throne of France. At times he felt all his

first passion for Josephine revive and he passed everything to be with her. These times were the happiest of their life together for Josephine now loved him with all her heart. Still the cloud of divorce hovered over them both. Napoleon dreaded and yet wished it; Josephine shrank from the idea with a shuddering horror but she felt that it was inevitable. Napoleon after preliminary details won a triumphant victory at Wagram. This put the haughty emperor of Austria in his power and he at once demanded the hand of his daughter Marie Louise in marriage. He returned to Paris and invited the kings whose crowns he had given and the highest in the state to assemble before him. At this meeting he announced his intended separation from Josephine. She had been privately informed by him of his purpose the night before in a heart-rending interview. He had shown the greatest of kindness to her and had stayed up the entire night going constantly to her room to ask if she was better and begging her to be brave for the sake of France. In the public meeting the next day he spoke in the very highest



CHATEAU MALMAISON WHERE NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE PASSED THEIR HAPPIEST DAYS AND WHERE JOSEPHINE DIED



PRUD'HON'S PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE

terms of the deep affection and the loving devotion she had given him and his reverent love for her. She had written her consent to the divorce and was to read it but her voice refused to utter the fatal words and she handed the paper to one of the court who read it for her. It contained a simple statement of her willingness to sacrifice her life for France and to give what was more than her life if in so doing she could benefit the man she loved.

At Malmaison

Napoleon himself took her to Malmaison where she said she preferred to make her home. He went often there to visit her and after her death, when he himself had lost everything and he was about to be sent to St. Helena, he went there and shut himself up for several days in the room where she had died. The wife for whom he had deserted Josephine had long since deserted him. The son that had been

won with so much tragedy was brought up far from France, brought up purposely in ignorance of his father's greatness, effeminate and knowing nothing of war and manly arts, so that by no possibility could he ever take his father's place or follow in that father's footsteps. By the very irony of fate it was Josephine's grandson, the son of her daughter Hortense, who sat upon the throne of France and was known as Napoleon III when the little "King of Rome" was dead and the restored kings of an older race could not hold their place in France.

Napoleon's Downfall

At least Josephine was spared the horrors of Waterloo and St. Helena. When Napoleon's fortunes were rushing downward and the France she so loved was stricken with manifold misfortunes Josephine died at Malmaison and was buried in the little village church of Neuilly near by.

MOTION PICTURE NEWS

ARCADÉ TODAY REAL WEDDING CAKE USED AS "PROP" The big wedding cake used as a

"Prop" in "Appearances" a Paramount picture made in England which will be shown at the Arcade Theatre Tuesday and Wednesday, has an interesting history. It placed three distinct roles before it went the way of all good wedding cakes. The cake was used in a wedding scene in the picture and when its usefulness had vanished, the question arose, what to do with it. It was real and appetizing. Every month watered in anticipation of the coming feast.

But authority was lacking to cut it up for the benefit of the company, and Director Crisp got the idea of raffling it off and sending the proceeds to St. Dunstan's Hospital in aid of the blind soldiers quarters there. The raffle netted \$25 and the money was sent to Sir Arthur Pearson in behalf of the hospital. Director Crisp then bought the cake from the winner of the raffle and its third appearance on the stage was when it graced the Christmas festival board at the studio when scores of children were his guests.

"Appearances" is a beautiful photoplay, dramatic and appealing. David Powell and Mary Glynn are seen in the leading roles.

ALTA TODAY MABEL TALIAFERRO RETURNS TO SCREEN Mabel Taliaferro, star of the stage and screen for many years, returns to the screen after an absence of a year in Paramount's version of Sir James M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" which will be shown at the Alta Theatre Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

day. Miss Taliaferro has the role of "The Painted Lady," the youthful mother of Grisel, heroine of the picture, who has a penchant for the frivolities and constantly looks for a letter from her lover which never comes. It is the sort of a role for which Miss Taliaferro with her elfin, wistful way is especially fit, and her interpretation of it makes it stand out as one of the classics of screen characterizations.

Miss Taliaferro's record is so well known that it may be passed over briefly. On the stage she was two years old, she created such roles as "Lover Mary" in "The Cabaret Patch" and "The Bishop's Carriage" and "Maceline" in "Spartan Time." Her first appearance on the screen was in "Cinderella" in 1912-13 and she subsequently became a Metro star for three years, during which time she achieved wide notoriety. Garth Hughes is seen as Tommy and May McAvoy as Grisel and others in the cast include George Fawcett, Lella Frost, Virginia Valli, Harry L. Coleman, Dale Davenport, and Alfred Kapsner.

UNHAPPY PAIR ARE TOLD TO LIVE APART

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(U. N. S.)—Unhappy husbands and wives should be forced to live apart temporarily, Dr. Helen Boyle, head of a big Brighton hospital, told the British Medical association, meeting at Newcastle.

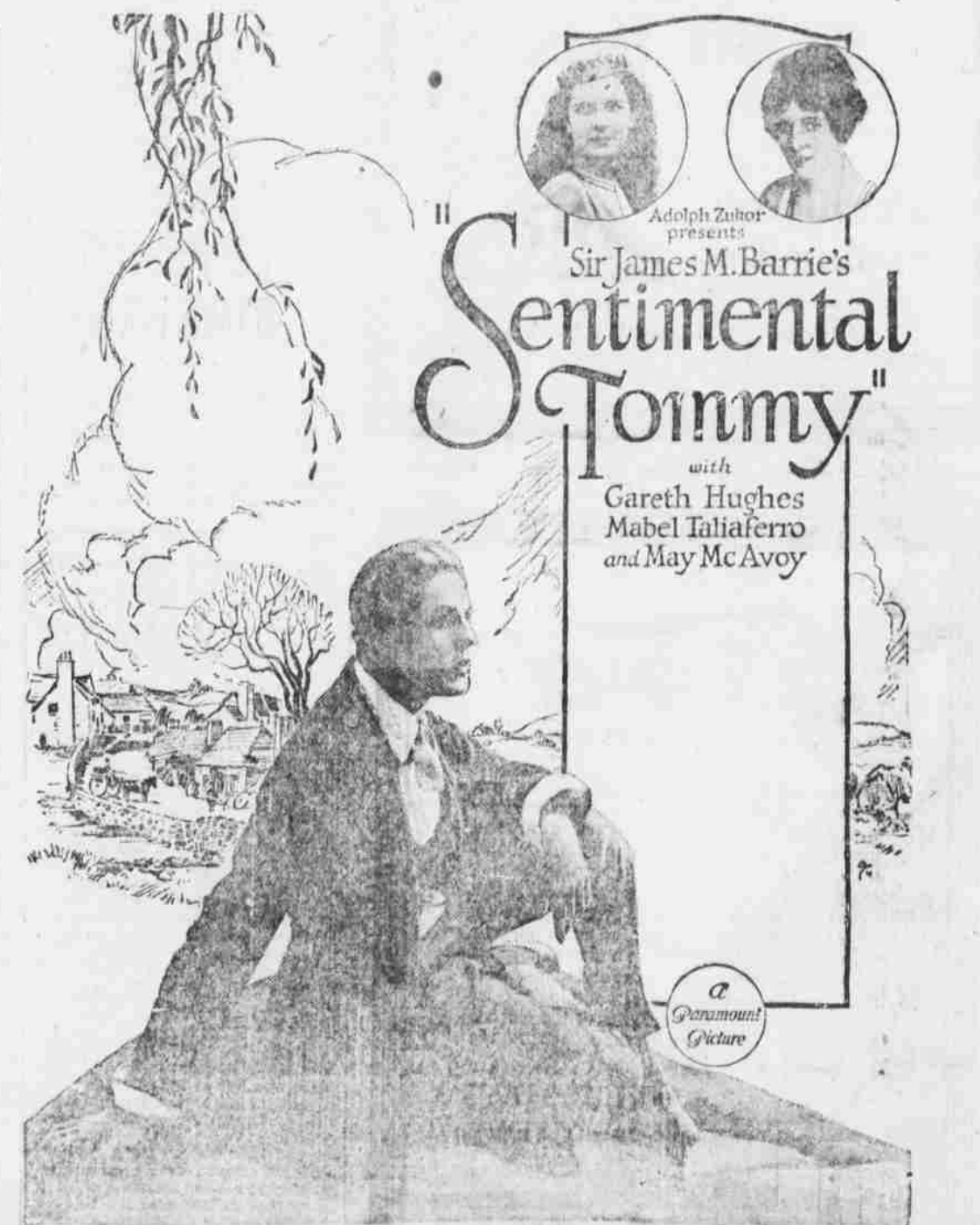
In this manner, added Dr. Boyle, many marital "grouches" would disappear, and divorce lawyers would be deprived of most of their business. "Unhappiness is only a disease," said Dr. Boyle, who recently returned from the United States, where she investigated mental cures. "It is not normal for a man or woman to be unhappy for more than a short time, and it is the business of doctors to make that known to everyone. "We should have special wards in our hospitals for parents seriously afflicted with unhappiness. They should have highly trained nurses who know how to drive away the blues. Doctors should prescribe temporary separations, trips to the movies, sea voyages—anything to break up spells of unhappiness."

Dr. Boyle gave the medics another thing to think about in her lecture on unhappiness. "A patient who is under weight and at the same time unhappy cannot be cured merely by mental treatment or change in surroundings," she said. "The first task should be to bring him back to normal weight, then treatment becomes easy and effective."

The Evening News disagrees with Dr. Boyle's suggestion for temporary separations, but on purely practical grounds. There is such a shortage of dwelling houses and apartments the world over, says the News, that if husbands and wives lived apart they wouldn't be enough houses to go around.

Alta Theatre

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THEATRE ART ACORD IN THE WHITE HORSEMAN A THRILLER WITH A BIG PUNCH "THE DESERT WOLF" BIG WESTERN DRAMA BY LON SANTOSCHI THE INVINCIBLE THE "DOG DOCTOR" THE COMEDY WITH A DOG GONE GOOD LAUGH TUESDAY WEDNESDAY ADULTS, 20c KIDS, 5c