Baseball Boxing

In The World of Sport

Amateur Athletics

Standing of Clubs.

TEXAS LEAGUE.
How They Stand.

Shreveport	109	62	46	.578
Waco	110	60	50	.545
Fort Worth	111	60	51	.541
Houston	111	58	53	.522
Galveston	105	52	53	.495
San Antonio	107	53	54	.495
Beaumont	110	46	64	.418
Dallas	111	45	66	.405

Results Yesterday.
Shreveport 15, Houston 1.
Waco 2, Galveston 2.
Fort Worth 6, Beaumont 1.
San Antonio-Dallas, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
How They Stand.

Boston	95	56	40	.579
Chicago	99	57	42	.576
New York	97	53	44	.546
Cleveland	96	52	44	.543
Detroit	100	52	48	.520
Washington	95	49	46	.516
St. Louis	98	49	49	.500
Philadelphia	92	19	73	.207

Results Yesterday.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Chicago 3-3, Philadelphia 0-2.
Boston 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.

Where They Play Today.
No games scheduled for today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
How They Stand.

Brooklyn	89	55	34	.618
Boston	85	49	36	.576
Philadelphia	89	50	39	.562
New York	89	45	44	.506
Chicago	95	45	50	.474
Pittsburg	88	39	49	.443
St. Louis	88	43	55	.439
Cincinnati	86	38	58	.396

Results Yesterday.
Pittsburg 4, New York 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 1, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 2-2, Philadelphia 0-3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Indianapolis 11, Louisville 1.
Columbus 3, Toledo 4.
Six others scheduled.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Shreveport 15, Houston 1.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 1.—Shreveport gave Moore and Criss an unmerciful drubbing this afternoon. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Shreveport	15	18	2
Houston	1	8	0

Batteries: Napier and Smith, Moore, Criss and Jenkins. Umpires: Yater and Carson.

Waco 3, Galveston 2.

WACO, Aug. 1.—Galveston lost a hard fought eleven inning game to the locals this afternoon. Score: R. H. E.

Waco	3	10	1
Galveston	2	5	0

Batteries: Donalds and Reilly, Bartlett and Noyes. Umpire: Mathews.

Fort Worth6, Beaumont 1.

FORT WORTH, Aug. 1.—The Panthers took a brace this afternoon and won the final game of the series from Beaumont. Score: R. H. E.

Fort Worth	6	11	0
Beaumont	1	5	5

Batteries: Pulmson and Betts; Harbin and Wilson. Umpires: McCafferty and Walsh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis 3, New York 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The Browns won today, but five extra innings were necessary to decide the contest. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	12	1
New York	2	8	2

Batteries: Davenport, Wellman and Hartley; Mogridge, Russell and Nunamaker.

Chicago 3-3, Philadelphia 0-2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Chicago won two more games from the Philadelphia outfit this afternoon. Score, first game:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	8	1
Philadelphia	0	6	2

Batteries: Russell and Schalk; Nabors and Perkinh.

Score, second game:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	7	4
Philadelphia	2	8	0

Batteries: Scott, Danforth and Lapp; Meyers and Haley. Umpires: Dineen and Chill.

Boston 6, Detroit 2.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Boston won today because they made nearly all their hits count. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	7	2
Detroit	2	7	3

Batteries: Shore, Leonard and Cady; James and McKee. Umpires: Owens and Connolly.

Cleveland 6, Washington 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—Williams of Washington pitchers gave today's game to Cleveland. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	6	7	2
Washington	1	8	0

Batteries: Coveleskie and O'Neill; Boehling, Shaw, Gerrity and Henry.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 4, New York 3.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A base on balls a sacrifice and a hit gave Pittsburgh the winning run in the tenth inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	7	2
New York	3	8	1

Batteries: Cooper, Fisher and Schmidt; Anderson and Hendon. Umpires: O'Day and Eason.

Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1.—Hard hitting decided today's game in favor of the Brooklyn team. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	5	11	0
Cincinnati	2	9	2

Batteries: Dell, Rucker and McCarty; Mitchell and Wingo. Umpires: Klem and Emslie.

Boston 1, St. Louis 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Errors enabled Boston to score the only run of the game in the eleventh inning. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	6	0
St. Louis	0	4	4

Batteries: Rudolph and Rice; Meadows and Snyder. Umpires: Harrison and Rigler.

Chicago 2-2, Philadelphia 0-3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Chicago and Philadelphia broke even today. The score, first game:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	8	0
Philadelphia	0	4	0

Second game:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	6	0
Philadelphia	0	4	0

Batteries: Lavender and Wilson; Chalmers and Burns. Umpires: Byron and Quigley.

"Keep Cool with Cooling Fans" and see your dealer.

CHICK EVANS NOW AFTER THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Now that Chick Evans has won the national open title he will make a determined bid for the national amateur championship at Merion to establish an American precedent for holding both titles at the same time. This has never been accomplished on this side of the water and only on one occasion abroad. John Ball, the perennial amateur champion of Great Britain, won the amateur championship at Hoylake in 1890 on the open championship at Prestwick. The nearest approach to such a feat in this country occurred when Gunnar won the open title in 1913 at Brookline and the amateur championship in 1914 at Chicago.

TOURING WEEK APPEALS TO MOTORISTS OF U. S.

Natural Wanderlust of Man Awakens at Call of the Road

The counters call of the road, sounded by National Touring Week, and the "Buy-Your-Car-Now" project is ringing in the ears of every motorist to whom vacation spells the free and open. When August 6th, the fifth of the week automobilists are setting aside for spending their vacations in their cars, is based on the calendar motorists by thousands will be on the road from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific coast.

No movement has ever produced a more spontaneous or nation wide response. The call to "come, wander a while" has cast its spell to the remote villages, and into the bedchamber of the great city.

There is yet enough of the nomad in the human animal notwithstanding his centuries of what he forms civilization. In his heart he is often the gypsy. He dreams, as he works, of fields afar, and beauty spots hidden in the woodlands for his particular joy. With vacation the spell to go forth and find them grows irresistable.

What more in harmony with modern efficiency and love of creative comforts than to travel abroad in the wonderland in a motor car. The automobile touch is the prayer of lazy. Therefore motorists by thousands are hearkening to the call of National Touring Week.

Newspapers, automobile clubs, and automobile dealers, at once seeking the popular appeal of the movement, have aligned themselves with it. The momentum it has already gained will carry the outpouring of motorists far beyond the single week set for the touring festival.

"Take that vacation in your motor car if you would drink the full measure of it," is the warning of the summer.

"Buy a new car for your tour," is the prompt suggestion of the motor car dealer.

ONE WEAK SPOT

Many Corpus Christi People Have a Weak Part and Too Often It's The Back.

Many people have a weak spot.
Too often it's a bad back.
Twinges follow every sudden twist.
Dull aching keeps up day and night.
Backache is often from weak kidneys.
In such case a kidney medicine is needed.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.
For backache and urinary ills.
Corpus Christi people recommend the remedy.
D. L. McKibben, 1611 Chamberlain St., Corpus Christi, says: "My back was lame and sore and my kidneys were disordered. I heard Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended, so I began using them. They entirely removed the trouble and I have not been bothered since."
Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. McKibben had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

ENGLAND'S ANCIENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN DANGER OF UPSET

NECESSITY OF PRACTICAL REFORMS POINTED OUT IN DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

AMERICAN PLAN IS CITED

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Education is one of the most vital of the after-the-war reform crusades which are agitating the public mind. The Oxford and Cambridge traditions of instilling a niche old-school learning in the way of Latin and Greek, hand in hand with really expert knowledge of cricket and judgment of the cutaway part, are to be scrapped to make room for chemists and engineers, if the reformers have their way. This burning topic was discussed in the House of Lords recently. That the American educational system should be cited on the side of the "humanities" in a debate over the merits of classics versus sciences in the British senate may be surprising to the American public. If it is not so to the professors who are supposed to keep in touch with these matters. It was, however, quoted in support of both the practical and the idealistic theories.

To debate was largely a comparison of the merits of the British, German and American schools. Lord Haldane, the former War Minister and former Lord Chancellor, was responsible for the discussion. Lord Haldane, the Mr. Bab-far, is a student of philosophy for recreation, and so he will, has devoted much of his time for twenty years to the study of education. His books are well known to American educators. He is being denounced just now by the German haters for his famous saying, "Germany is my spiritual home," and largely because of that remark and all that it was taken to mean by the British jurist and philosopher is a plum picker of the Lord's instead of one of the cabinet. Time was, years ago, he stood for local friends like Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, consider him one of the great minds of the country, and Field Marshal French recently paid a high tribute to his work in preparing the army for war.

Lord Haldane had much to say about the German system. He made a plea for schooling in the practical sciences but first and throughout a plea for more schooling. His figures regarding the youth of Britain were a revelation if not a sensation. Lord Cromer, for a quarter of a century the British ruler of Egypt, although himself not a university man, was the advocate for the old-fashioned training in the classics, and mentioned the United States as a witness for his case. Viscount Bryce concluded a debate which came off from Greek to mining with a note of optimism.

Probably no other parliamentary body in the world could have provided an entertainment by exactly the same atmospheric as this by the lords. The upper house is sometimes somewhat allowed to be an asylum for aged politicians raised to the dignity of statesmen, with a large trimming of gilded hereditary nincompoops. But no other assembly contains men of so wide a range of experience and knowledge—diplomats, editors, military and naval men and bishops. Its only lack which is a great weakness here, is of spokesmen for the working classes. Spokesmen and one of affairs of the standing of Lords Haldane, Cromer and Bryce and possibly Lord Morley, are heard on occasions of this character.

The other statesmen look to rules. They are more like a club even than the American senate. Any "noble lord" rises and speaks as the spirit moves him on any topic from Mesopotamia to the Shakespeare centenary. And often when it turns aside from mere politics to consider some abstract topic as it did in the discussing of education, the House of Lords is at its best.

Lord Haldane asserted that the secondary schools are the strongest point in the German system, and the most pressing problem in the British system. It was a defect in the German system that a hard and fast line was drawn between various classes of the nation—the democratic class, the middle class and the democracy. This country was more fortunate in that the children of the working classes if they had exceptional aptitude could obtain the secondary education by scholarships. Some of his figures follow.

In England out of 2,750,000 boys and girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, only 1,100,000 get any education after the age of 13.

Of the remaining 1,650,000 the great bulk are educated only for a very short time, mostly in elementary schools, up to the age of 14.

Only 250,000 go to proper schools and most of them for a short time. Thus quantity as well as quality is deficient.

There are in England and Wales 5,350,000 who between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five get no education; only 32,000 have a full-time course at some period, generally a very short one, and 180,000 a part-time course at evening schools.

In England 18,000 and in Scotland 2,710 enter university institutions each year.

"I hold my countrymen in some respects higher than the people of any nation I know", said Lord Haldane, "but where we have been lacking was in the scientific direction of our abundant energy, and in order to obtain that scientific direction training and education are necessary of a kind we have not yet known, which other nations are putting into practice, and which, if we ourselves do not learn and supply we shall find ourselves inevitably left behind. The real difficulty we have to face is that we have never been ready to take up new ideas.

"I am not talking of any particular nation. It is sufficient for me to take two neutral nations—Switzerland and the United States of America. Switzerland puts us to shame in respect of her national system of education, and in the United States there is a keenness and activity about the whole subject which we would do well to take.

"The application of science was becoming a necessity, but was discouraged because nearly all the scholarships in the country are allotted to the professions. There was no use telling manufacturers to employ more chemists when the country was not training them. There were only 1,500 trained chemists in the country, while four German firms which played havoc with British trade employed 1,000. Expert calculations showed that by proper means the whole of the motor power used in the country could be produced from one-third of the coal actually consumed, and the coal wasted would pay the interest after the war on £2,500,000,000. Great progress has been made, however, by the establishment of ten new teaching universities in the United Kingdom.

"One striking thing which fills me with hope is that we are now universally awakened to the necessity of action. Everywhere we see the most magnificent public spirit. People are ready not only to contribute their money and pay taxes, but the sons and daughters of all classes are ready to throw their energies and abilities into the production of things necessary to secure victory. That spirit is going to stay and is going to influence us profoundly, and we shall be influenced still more profoundly by those who come back from the war."

Lord Cromer believed that the highest authorities on the humanities and on science were agreed that they should arrive at some fair compromise. "The total moral collapse of Germany" he reconsidered one of the most extraordinary and most tragic events recorded in history. "But to side with a great advance in material prosperity and scientific knowledge there has been a vast deterioration of character. I cannot help feeling that one of the causes of that deterioration is that the atmosphere created by humanistic study has lost its hold upon German public opinion. The whole national mind of Germany has apparently become materialized." He traced the same development in this country if sufficient attention was not paid to humanistic particularly classical education.

"The real value of the classical and humanistic education is not so much to turn out a few men of deep learning as to create a certain atmosphere of thought and to give the whole upper educated mind of the country a certain direction and tendency. While admitting that the British educational system might require great reforms he did not consider it a failure. I have seen young men from our universities at work in the Nile delta, in the south of the Sudan, and in Central and Eastern and in the outside provinces of the Dominions, and I do not know that I could select any one of them who I could not pick superior in the sum total of the qualities that constitute a gentleman. Can Germany produce the disappointable ingredients which are to be found all over the British empire?" A regular good-natured, whole souled fellow is nothing if the kind. A British soldier thought somewhat somewhat before the war that although their universities turned out men of very varied accomplishments they were quite incapable of producing that invaluable product of this country, an English gentleman.

"Nothing struck me so forcibly when I was in America some years ago as that the education of the women was really superior to that of the men. All the young American men from 16 and 17 upwards seemed to be thinking of nothing but of business. The situation today. Since that time I believe a considerable change has come over American thought. The greatest thinkers in America have sought ways to the danger of monopolizing the minds of the nation, and the result is that Harvard and other universities are not so near turning out an overwhelming share of thoroughly worldly and commercial literature.

Viscount Bryce thought that Germany had drawn to such a period of the English system of education, and believed the English universities performed the function of teaching the people to think as well as any in the world, although they were capable of improvement in some ways. The extraordinary efficiency Germany had shown was largely due to the German habit of obedience. "If we were to sacrifice our independence and individuality for the sake of attaining a more perfect and efficient organization, and acquire the habits of submission and obedience which are ground deeply into the German nature, we should make a bad exchange." The business community, in Great Britain, unlike the business community in America and Germany did not appreciate sufficiently the important effects the application of science might have upon their businesses.

TEXAS MAKES GOOD.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Roger Hornsby, who was purchased by the St. Louis Nationals from the Denison club of the Texas league at the close of last season, has proven to be one of the best players developed in the major league for some time.

Hornsby played in a few games last year as a member of the St. Louis Nationals and made a fir showing, but it was believed his size and weight would hinder him from remaining in the big leagues.

This season Hornsby after starting at short, was sent to third because of the illness of the third baseman Beck. Later Hornsby was sent to first, when Jack Miller was shifted from first to second. Since playing first Hornsby played second base for a time but lately was sent back to short.

POPE ADMITS FAILURE

ROME, Aug. 1.—The failure of the Pope's appeals to the warring nations for peace was admitted by the pontiff in addressing a delegation of the youth of Rome yesterday. The delegation prayed for peace in accordance with the Pope's appeal to the children of the whole world to appeal to God on the last Sunday of the second year of the struggle to end the war.

VAL VERDE ENDORSES FERGUSON

DEL RIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—The county Democratic convention met on Saturday evening and delegates were selected to the state and other conventions. They were instructed to vote as a unit and the administration of Governor Ferguson was endorsed. The delegation is mixed.

INDIA TEA

An auxiliary to temperance

Geo. M. Mitchell, Superin... Tea Expert of the Treas... Department at Washing... says that legislation against... use of liquor increases the de... mand for tea.—News Item.

India Tea stimulates, soothes and satisfies

ITALY HAS PLAYED NO SMALL PART IN EUROPEAN CONFLICT

ALPINE CAMPAIGN HAS PREVENTED AUSTRIA SENDING AID TO GERMANS

ROME, Aug. 1.—Complying with a request from the Associated Press the Italian authorities have prepared a statement reviewing the past year of war from the Italian standpoint. Although the anniversaries that are marked by the early days of August close the second year of the war for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Great Britain, Italy has only a little more than passed the first anniversary of her participation in the conflict, which began May 24, 1915. But in the view of the Italian authorities, Italy's intervention with the strategic powers has been no small factor in checking the advance of the Central powers.

In the statement Italy is prepared for the beneficial close, great praise is bestowed on General Cadorna, the "chief of staff of a powerful Austrian and German strategist," who as in Greece has conducted his campaign against Austria with a view to rendering the smallest possible aid to the enemy allies. It is asserted that the gallantry of the Russians might have put them completely disaster if Italy had not had at the time of the Russian retreat entered the conflict and forced Austria to employ a vast number of her troops on southern mountains. Further, the offensives which the Italians have launched from time to time rendered it impossible for Austria to carry out her purpose of sending troops and artillery either to the aid of the German crown prince for the attack on Verdun or to fight the Bulgarians.

As given out the Italian statement reads as follows:

"The war which Italy is fighting with her allies is imperfectly understood abroad in its sphere as well as in its tropical development, thus needing explanations even after a year of Italy's participation in the conflict.

"When the Germans saw Russian Italy held back for ten months, respecting the alliance which cost a third of centuries and bound her to the central empires. But longer than she could not disregard the call of the entente powers. They were fighting for a principle of nationality to which Italy is indebted for her existence. They were fighting for principles of law and justice of which Italy has been an exponent since the time of the Romans.

"Furthermore Italy could no longer delay solution of the question of the Italian provinces that were still subject to persecution by Austria. It was imperative that Italy should contest the frontier imposed by Austria after the war of 1866 which gave her northern neighbors possession of all the gates and passes leading into Italy. It was imperative also that Italy should gain supremacy in the Adriatic without which she could never be sure of enjoying liberty and peace in full security.

"Although unprepared for war, we fortunately possessed in General Cadorna a powerful organizer and a cautious strategist. Taking the Italian army on its modest peace footing as a backbone, he transformed it, through miracles of energy and military science into a powerful element, brilliant modern army, which on May 24, 1915, the day after war was declared on Austria, suddenly threw itself across the whole frontier into the enemy's territory.

"In doing this General Cadorna won two principal advantages: first, he gained the initiative of action; secondly, he made Austria the scene of the warfare. Throughout the campaign Cadorna aimed to render his allies the greatest possible services.

"Italy began her operations just at the time when the Russians were obliged to retreat. The strong arms which Cadorna threw across the northern border menacing Austria may have saved the Russian retreat from a complete disaster. Similarly, when the Germans attacked Verdun, Cadorna started a strong offensive along the Isonzo river, which prevented Austria from sending to the aid of the German crown prince large numbers of troops and artillery which had been prepared for that purpose.

"Equal advantages have been obtained by Austria [illegible] invasion of a small section [illegible] Trentino front is [illegible] trict. If Austria had [illegible] her forces in this campaign [illegible] have been much more [illegible] as to launch the [illegible] which she is now [illegible] by the situation, [illegible] attacked the Austrians [illegible] that their removal from [illegible] Carpathians to fight in [illegible] been out of the question.

"In Albania General [illegible] wise aided our allies. [illegible] fully impossible to [illegible] Montenegro, he transfigured [illegible] bialan seaport of Avlona [illegible] progressible entrenched [illegible] and checking the Austrians [illegible] manner that the allied [illegible] lonki have held back the [illegible]

"Above all others in [illegible] our king, modest [illegible] patriot. He and King [illegible] only sovereigns in the [illegible] never abandoned their [illegible] front.

"The difficulties of the [illegible] Italy is waging may be [illegible] for visiting our trade from [illegible] stretched along the higher [illegible] which warfare has [illegible] With all the advantages [illegible] the prior possession of [illegible] our enemies have to be [illegible] ments. 1,000 feet up and [illegible] To her natural defense [illegible] added the most powerful [illegible] tem of fortifications.

"Still the Italians have [illegible] and all along have [illegible] on the right bank of the [illegible] at Gorizia and Tolmino [illegible] trenched camps defended by [illegible] pregnable mountains, part of [illegible] plateau, the High Karst [illegible] the Ampezzo territory, [illegible] tina, and part of the [illegible] road, which is the [illegible] cation between Toblach and [illegible] and almost reached [illegible] Austrian incursion into [illegible] liged us to retreat within [illegible] frontier.

"But with this exception [illegible] trians have always been [illegible] sive and have lost about [illegible] villages, 40,000 prisoners [illegible] cannon, hundreds of [illegible] several thousand rifles [illegible] more than ordinary value [illegible] were taken in a manner [illegible] where it is difficult to [illegible] artillery and stores."

AUSTRIAN PUBLIC APPARENTLY LITTLE INTERESTED IN

(Continued from Page [illegible])

and can talk in their [illegible] the streets unmolested. [illegible] show no great hatred for [illegible] enemies except the Italians [illegible] whom they are fearfully [illegible]

In Budapest the war [illegible] in evidence. There are [illegible] trains carrying troops [illegible] slans and large numbers [illegible] diers are going down to the [illegible] there are great consignments [illegible] and petroleum and other [illegible] ling through Hungary from [illegible] Germany.

This last is a very significant [illegible] cation of the new political [illegible] developments going on between [illegible] tral powers and the Balkans [illegible] has brought these countries [illegible] together, having shown [illegible] Austria-Hungary how [illegible] tial it is to maintain [illegible] tion through the Balkans [illegible] and the Near East. Important [illegible] cures have been held lately [illegible] Vienna, Munich and other [illegible] with regard to improving [illegible] the Danube navigation [illegible] communications between [illegible] the principal rivers in [illegible]

But while participating [illegible] ings both Austria and [illegible] crete greatly concerned [illegible] intense interest in the [illegible] to see her commercial [illegible] Balkans strengthened by [illegible] communications. In [illegible] the Austrians and Hungarians [illegible] match for the Germans [illegible] cent years greatly extended [illegible] with the Balkan countries [illegible] formerly largely in the hands [illegible] chants of Vienna and [illegible]

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TALKS WITH SCREEN-STRUCK GIRLS

By Beatriz Michelena

NO. 28.

One of the most idiotic mistakes made by a great many girls when they go about looking for a position in pictures is a persistency on trying to "make up" to look what they believe to be an "honest to goodness" actress.

They paint and powder and frill out of all reason. The only impression they leave is one of disgust.

The exaggeration with which they go about the thing would be amusing if it were not so pitiful. They seem to believe this over abundance of cosmetics the most convincing credentials with which to approach a picture producer. Altogether they succeed in making themselves quite impossible.

This, understand, is not a sermon against a reasonable use of either cosmetics or jewelry. It is a talk in favor of temperance and a saving portion of common sense.

I am at a loss to know where many of these girls get their ideas of an actress' appearance. As a matter of fact the greatest stars of both stage and screen are not of the glaringly flashy type. True they dress with elegance, but they do not flaunt out, as if to rival a Barnum-Bailey parade.

The big factor in arriving at a screen success is brains. The Director knows this better than anyone else and consequently it is the recommendation he is always on the look out for. Don't, my "screen-struck" friend, slander the very good intellegence you have by making your application for a motion picture position in an old-fashion and ridiculous "make up." There is no surer way of bowing yourself out of the profession before you ever enter it.

When you call upon a Director go in the guise of just your own wholesome self. This shows a genuine good sense that is the best recommendation you can take to any studio.