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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1913

None but the man who has the courage to admit that he does not know is ever able to exercise the power that comes from knowledge.

CENSORSHIP MUST GO!

JNTIL this week the State censorship of moving pictures has been an absurdity, nothing more. Its officiousness and its petty tyranny have been tolerated because there were two adequate checks upon it in the courts and the police. Those checks, by the decision of the Allegheny County Courts, are now abolished.

From this time on the censorship is a menace to free city government. It is an Institution established by the State to exercise rights which naturally belong to the cities. From its decision there is to be no appeal.

The special case in Philadelphia is of ininterest only in so far as it points the moral of this extraordinary situation. If riots and bloodshed should follow the showing of a film, the city officials would be powerless to stop the production of that film, because the State Censors have passed it more than a

If the Allegheny Court is right in its interpretation of the law, a new tyranny has been established in this State. It is a tyranny which will not be tolerated. The police power belongs to the cities, not to a State commission. The censorship must go!

INSISTS HE WAS ASLEEP

THE Governor pleads ignorance. He knew nothing of the conspiracy of bunco and deception which ended in foisting on this community one Smith as a candidate for Mayor. Yet it was the Governor's appointment of Smith and the Governor's subsequent and vehement denial that any plot was under way which lulled the public into a false sense of security. The Governor had Smith hog-tied and turned him loose.

All this may have been a series of accidents. Perhaps the Governor did not know what was going on in the minds of the politicians, but the politicians knew what was going on in the mind of the Governor, for they openly boasted that they had him where they wanted him.

Governor Brumbaugh insists that he was sound asleep. It will be a good thing for the State if he keeps awake hereafter.

AN INSTITUTION DE LUXE

THERE is something radically wrong. Thousands of contented citizens have been going peaceably about their work and paying their taxes under the impression that the proceeds would be used for paving streets, paying the police and fire departments and financing the other activities of the municipal government. Not so! The chief purpose of taxation is to provide funds for the Municipal Court, which can be choked by no stream of molten gold. The more it gets the more it wants, and the more it wants the more it gets. Justice may not be blind, but it certainly is expensive. A constitutional amendment should be adopted once authorizing Philadelphia to borrow limited amounts for the maintenance of this novel institution.

IRREPRESSIBLE HUMORISTS

NOT if the war involved five continents could it overcome the invincible sense of humor latent in humanity. Note how, In a day's news, it crops out.

A London daily reports that it was the treachery of the Germans that defeated Russin. By low-down disloyalty and deceit the Germans destroyed the great Russian munition works at Okhta. Considering the friendly relations which have existed between Germany and Russia for the last thirteen months, this was downright mean of the

Item two: The Crown Prince has been made King of Belgium. The humor of this item becomes clear when read in connection with the report that the Crown Prince hasor is-cracked under the strain of his at-

tacks on Verdun. Third and funniest item of all is Count von Reventiow's remark about London as fortified place. "Carrying bombs to London," says this arch-humorist, "will soon be as trite a phrase as 'Carrying coals to Newcastle,'" Perhaps the Count meant that the usefulness of the two procedures was al. Perhaps not. But it's a funny idea and a weary world thanks him for it. Long live the war!

HARRISON ACT NOT A QUIBBLE

IRE physician who has challenged the natitutionality of the Harrison "antilope" law will get precious little sympathy from his fellow practitioners. Nor will be se the better received by decent citizens for the answer he has made to the charge of

Without any intention of prejudging a e, it may be said that the legality of the ingrison act hardly enters lote question hen a doctor is charged with receiving this large mouths 11,000 more grains of thed narrottes than he admits. In re-

if to this starge the accused made law-is allocky the ratidity of the set. It may be legally heart of but to the lay

mind it seems like adding the knavery of law to the knavery of medicine. A doctor who cannot clear himself of the charge of handling enormous quantities of morphine and heroin without legal quibbles is in no position to invoke the Constitution of the United States.

JUST SMITH

THE politicians know more about Smith I than the people know about him. He used to supervise the delivery of the community's letters, and the service was just about as good as it is now. There have been worse postmasters than Smith was. He seems to have been a satisfactory officer for the bonding company with which he was connected. The business that came through his hands was good and lucrative. No. Smith has never been a conspicuous man to be pointed out on the streets as an eminent citizen. There are people in Pennsylvania who never heard of him, and there are some even in Philadelphia on whom his reputation has made no impression.

But as Postmaster did Smith do anything to better the service or to secure for this city a postoffice building comparable with those which lesser cities boast? No. Smith held his job. That is the most that can be said of him.

Did anybody hear of Smith when the great transit campaign was on and the masses were calling for leaders to come forward and fight their battle? No. Smith was not visible then. It was of no interest to him how the people got down to work or how much it cost them.

Was it Smith who went to Harrisburg and led in the good fight to free this city by giving it a borrowing capacity commensurate with its standing and prestige? Not Smith.

When the Chamber of Commerce was being organized, was it Smith who led in the campaign? No. Smith was not heard of

Was it Smith who wrapped about him the mantle of Republicanism and fought steadfastly to put Brumbaugh in Harrisburg? No, It was a quiet Smith who lived in those

Where is there any great enterprise with which Smith was associated? By what great deeds has he commended himself to the people of this community? Wherein has he bettered the conditions of life for them, on what social battlefields has he fought, for what achievements is his name a synonym, what clarion call has ever come from his lipa? Surely he has done something, surely he has some conspicuous merit which compelled his selection as a candidate. What it is nobody seems to know. His service as a Public Service Commissioner was not long enough, or active enough, to have given him a reputation. He had nothing to do with securing for Pennsylvania higher commutation rates than New Jersey enjoys.

What, then, has Smith got? Why, the support of the "leaders." But surely in this great American Republic Smith is his own man, a free citizen, who wants to be elected, not to give men jobs, but to give Philadelphia a good administration? Maybe so, but nothing he has said or done would indicate it.

THE KAISER'S TEARS

(ARRIED away by the monatrosity of these proved facts, which leave no hope for decadent France, the Emperor (of Germany) wept more than once at the shame of such a demoralization." So runs an account published in Germany.

The people of Germany will be glad to know that their Emperor has wept for decadent France. A false impression has been spread that the Kaiser hated France. Not so! He loves France and he weeps for it.

The people of France, on the other hand, will also be glad. They will appreciate the Kaiser's tears and will return his pleasant sentiment. Only they may wonder a little at the term "decadent." They may be a little puzzled to know whether the army which broke the back of Germany's first campaign in France was decadent, too.

DEFINITION OF ALIMONY

MILLIONAIRE, more notorious than Anotable, is pestering the Government for a definition of alimony. Should he or the recipient of the alimony pay the income tax

It is a fine point, and undoubtedly the best legal talent of the Department of Justice will be put to work upon it. Anticipating their definition, the mystified gentleman can take solace from the ordinary conception of allmony.

It is a curse.

Archibald is merely whimpering.

A suffragist cookbook has been issued. The proof of the voting is to be in the eating.

Just as Petrograd begins to report progress on the south wing, Stockholm begins to report riots in Petrograd.

John Christian Bullitt, a stone statue,

wasn't half as much an obstructionist against transit as some stone-headed gentlemen now alive. A good many reservists are quits content

to find themselves in the United States. The rest mustn't expect Uncle Sam to support their families while they fight. From the French Official Report: "There were combats with grenades at the Sap-heads last night." Monstrous! Wonder

what the Willie-boys are doing Austria has decided to accept the recall of Dumba in a friendly spirit. That, dear Austria, was precisely the spirit in which the recall was asked—for your sake, not ours.

A Yule senior, when asked how far back he could trace his ancestry, replied: "After a light fall of sace I can trace mine about A sort of born-in-the-city candi-

Spiritualists have discovered that the shoets of Napoleonic soldiers caused this war. Those soldiers couldn't have gone to the right place if they wanted to start auother one after their own experies

PHILADELPHIA IS AN OPEN BOOK

To Colonel Cattell, a Wizard as a Collector and Distributer of Facts - Advertising This City Is His Hobby

By WILLIAM A. McGARRY

FOR 17 years Philadelphia has had a press the Quaker City isn't the slow old place some people think. Most of the time he has worked at his own expense, and he has never watched the clock. He is Col. Ed-

ward James Cattell, the City Statistician. The city pays Colonei Cattell a salary his statistical work of the city. He is not paid for his publicity and "boosting" work, which is probably ten times as valuable, but then that happens to be the hobby he has been

riding nearly all his Photo by Haeseler, Phila

life, so he has never counted the cost. The Colonel got his title from the Army-Navy Union, in which he is a staff officer and honorary member. He is probably one of the most widely known after-dinner speakers in Philadelphia, and easily the man most often heard outside the city. In the last six months, for instance, he has spoken In 38 different cities and towns, delivering 148 addresses, and always his subject has been Philadelphia, its resources and advantages for all types of good citizens. As to his official job, the Colonel is not satisfied merely to collect statistics and let it go at that. He works out all his statistics into easily understandable numbers. He can tell instantly, for instance, exactly how many times the yarn made in Philadelphia would stretch around the world, and he never uses such an illustration more than two or three times. Nearly every day he figures out new ones from records furnished by manufacturers so that he will always have fresh material for his out-of-town talks.

Colonel Cattell has served Philadelphia under five Mayors. His first job was at the Commercial Museum, in which office he wrote the "Foreign Commercial Guide of South America," a commercial history that is still used by travelers. Men like Roger W. Babson, the statistician, have complimented the Colonel on the thoroughness of this book within the last year or so, although it was published about ten or twelve years ago.

Not "Extra Dry," But Sparkling

He is of an old Philadelphia family; one that has taken a large part in the shaping of the city's paths. Although the bachelor Colonel is proud of his ancestors, he dislikes to talk of them because he says he thoroughly believes in the old story that the man who talks of his ancestors is like the potato-the best of him is under ground. His uncle was Alexander G. Cattell, United States Senator from New Jersey, who brought about the establishment of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at League Island. Senator Cattell also was founder of the Corn Exchange National Bank of this city, and the man who raised the Corn Exchange Regiment in the Civil War. Incidentally, Colonel Cattell is named after Edward James, noted business man of that period, who seconded Senator Cattell's motion that a regiment be raised.

It must not be supposed that because he is a statistician Colonel Cattell's speeches are dry. If they were he hardly would be in demand in other cities, by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, to the extent that he is. The fact is that he has an apparently inexhaustible fund of stories, and he well with his innumerable facts of Philadelphia's greatness that the latter do not become tiresome.

One story the Colonel frequently tells cannot be understood without a description of its teller. He is below the medium height and rather stout. His hair-what is left-is quite white; he has large round blue eyes and round red cheeks and short, dignified white "mutton-chop" whiskers, also a long white mustache. The Colonel dropped into a hotel rather late one night on his way home to get a cup of coffee. There was a masked ball going on, and while he sat there a man and a woman, masked, came in. Both gazed at the Colonel for some time in deep admiration.

"Where did you get that make-up?" said the stranger at last, "It's a beauty."

"Isn't it?" agreed Colonel Cattell, "but the trouble is I have to wear it home."

A Remarkable Memory

Not the least of the Colonel's accomplishments is his wonderful memory. He can repeat word for word almost any conversation he has had for years back. At one time he demonstrated this in the London Times office six months after the conversation had occurred, even repeating a note that had been dictated to a stenographer. His memory applies even to his most lengthy speeches. After he has dictated an address to his stenographer he never has to refer to it again prior to the time for delivering it.

The Colonel is one of the most widely traveled men in the city. He has visited nearly every country on the globe. If it hadn't been for a misfortune in his youth it is probable he never would have gone far from Philadelphia, and today he might be in the banking business but for this same misfortune. He was a student at Princeton when his eyes began to weaken, and steadily grew so bad that it was almost impossible for him to see. Finally, when he was almost ready to abandon hope, he went abroad for treatment. An operation restored his night and he has worn the same spectacles for the last 25 years.

The Colonel has some pet aversions. One of them is the man who does not vote. In his capacity as city statistician he has figured out that more men did not register prior to the last election in Philadelphia than the entire population of Camden, N. J., the city just across the Delaware River. The total of those who failed to register was 106,000. He thinks such men ought to be prosecuted

AS MARK TWAIN SAID With a permanent hereditary presidency of the republic, monarchy in China would exist only in fact, as Mark Twain said of savagory in the Sandwich Islands after the missionaries had visited it.—Springfield Republican.

U. OF P. IS ON THE JOB



NATIONAL

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, the "Favorite Son" of Illinois, Has Become a National Figure Within Two Years. Story of His Career

THE MAN WHO LOOKS LIKE LINCOLN

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

WHEN Senator Sherman was wounded | by a stone hurled through the train window Wednesday night, it was not the first time that he had been the mark for missiles. He has been in the thick of the

political fight for years and has given as well as received blows. Few title.

persons outside of illinois, however, had ever heard of him until he was elected to the Senate in 1913 to succeed William Lorimer, ousted because of fraud in his The Republicans in the Legislature had 77 votes on a joint ballot, the

SENATOR SHERMAN. Democrats 97 and the Progressives 27. There was a deadlock, which was broken by a deal between the Republicans and Democrats, according to the terms of which Sherman was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Lorimer and ames Hamilton Lewis was elected to succeed Shelby M. Cullom for the full term. Then the nation began to wonder who and what Sherman was.

His election for a full term by popular vote last November increased the curiosity about him, and now that he is brought forward as the candidate of Illinois for the Presidency, it is important that the curiosity should be satisfied.

In the first place, it should be stated that he is supposed to look like Lincoln, not the bearded Lincoln that Cullom is said to resemble, but the Lincoln of the presidential campaign of 1860, when the Illinoisan had a smooth face and a tousled head of hair. Sherman's face is lined with deep furrows, his mouth has a sourly saturnine expression and his hair, parted far down on one side, billows over his broad forehead as neglected as that of the small boy whose mother is away on her vacation.

Mistaken for a Tramp

When he first entered the Illinois Legialature as a member in 1897 his trousers did not meet his shoetops, his shirt sleeves were innocent of cuffs and he had put on a collar out of respect to the proprieties of the occasion. When he was running for Lieutenant Governor a few years later he went to Chicago to call on the chairman of the State Committee, but the doorkeeper of the party headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel refused to let him in because he looked like a tramp and would neither tell his name nor state his business. On another occasion during the campaign he was waiting for a train at a small railroad junction and making a lunch of apples from a bag that he held on his lap. He wore his usual highwater trousers and the sleeves of his dusty coat were too short for his arms.

Colonel Nat Flood, of Meadville, Pa., who had been sent into Illinois by the National Committee to speak for the State and national tickets, was waiting at the same junction. He had strolled behind a freight car on a siding to smoke a cigarette in privacy lest he should offend the sensibilities of the rural community. He caught sight of the man on the platform and when his cigarette was finished he made some remark about him to a bystander, only to discover that this was the candidate on the State ticket about whom he had been saying fine things on the stump. He looked the man over and decided that if that was the best Illinois could do he was through and tool the next

His First Public Office

But, as Pope might have said, clothes do not make a man nor want of them the fel-low. The people of Illinois had discovered that there was something worth while in this man, in spite of his indifference to appearances. From his earliest manhood he had made himself felt in the community in which he lived. He was born in Miami County, O., in 1838, and was taken to Illinois by his parents when he was still a baby. He got his education in the district sthof Jusper County, in Lee's Academy, in Coice

County, and at McKendree College, a Methodist institution at Lebanon, Ill., about 25 miles southeast of St. Louis. The college now has 350 students and a faculty of 17 instructors. On graduating he went to Macomb, the county seat of MacDonough County, with a load of apples to sell in order to raise money to study law. Macomb is a place of 6000 population, and the lawyers there know how to play the game of politics. Sherman in the course of time was made City Attorney and later was elected County Judge. He refused re-election because he wanted to practice law without any distrac-

AND WHOSOEVER IS DECEIVED THEREBY-

In 1879 he decided that he wanted to go to the Legislature, and was elected to membership in the House of Representatives. In the innocence of his heart he voted for the Chicago street railroad grab bill that Yerkes bought through the Legislature in order to get a 50-year franchise, and he has had to explain why he did it ever since. But he made such a reputation for himself in his first term that he was elected Speaker of the House at the next session and used all his power to bring about the repeal of the Yerkes franchise grab law that he had once supported, and he fought all other crooked legislation during the session. He served four terms and was Speaker during, the second and third of them. In the fourth session he fought the gang from the floor.

Content With Second Place

His friends now thought he was strong enough to be a candidate for the Governorship, and in 1903-4 he opposed the renomination of Governor Yates with three or four other men, each of whom sought the first place on the ticket. Dencen got the nomination, however, and Sherman took second place. As Lieutenant Governor he established new precedents, for instead of simply presiding over the Senate he made stump speeches from the platform denouncing the bills that he opposed; and it is said that this unparliamentary and unconstitutional activity was sufficient in more than one case to defeat objectionable measures.

While he was still serving as Lieutenant Governor, President Roosevelt, at the suggestion of Senator Cullom, appointed him to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission; but he declined the place because he did not think it right to resign the office to which the people had elected him. When his term expired he was appointed head of the State Board of Charities, and administered its affairs until he was elected to the Senate.

The influential politicians who are now pushing him forward as the "favorite son" of the State for the presidential nomination next year are convinced that he is of presidential size. This is yet to be demonstrated to the country at large. He has not impressed himself upon the Senate as a greater man than any one of a score or more sitting there. What the future holds no one can tell, but at the present time his candidacy is interesting merely as evidence that the Illinois leaders are preparing to consolidate their strength behind a single candidate for the purpose of using it in the convention where it will do the most good.

There is nothing more unpretentious than most weeds. Yet up in Saskatchewan weeds have made the farmers \$15,500,000 poorer this year. Somebody will at once discover that weeds invariably follow war.—Cleveland Plain

NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

Earl Barnes has a very sensible article in the August Atlantic on "A New Profession for Women." He notes the fact that the character of the reading of the people has degenerated in the past few years, and whether it is a cause or a consequence, he notes also the disappearance of the cid-time book store from the community. This he regards as disastrous, for it does in some way hold up the reading tasts of the people. The reading of books has much declined. Mr. Page, our Ambassador to England, says "American men apend more for neckties and our women spend more for buttons than either of them spend for books." If matters so on as they have in the past 2 years, there will soon be no reading of books, and when that time comes the intellectuality of the people will be such low.

stand in a community as the representatives of literature, art and thought. They can make themselves felt in society and do much toward driving out the red necktie and the bridge table, and substitute for them serious and inspiring reading and make intelligence and culture the real forces in a community, which is not now the case. It is hoped our women's clubs will read the article referred to.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORD FROM CHESTER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Having taken your good newsy paper for one year, we like it much for its clean pages and real Republican politics, and so glad you stand for worman's suffrage. We, men of Chester (many of us), are doing all we can to help them. J. B. HAZELL Chester, September 15.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

A banker has as much right to sell credit to a beiligerent as a manufacturer has to sell shrapnel or a farmer to sell mules or cotton.— Houston Post.

The true Republican platform, not the Penrose stuff, favors a nonpartisan commission arranging a schedule of duties upon the idea of incidental protection.—Ohio State Journal. A demonstration of the ease with which the

voters can ride over the organization in the di-rect primary, when they feel like doing it, was given in Mr. Ritchie's race for the Attorney Generalship.-Baltimore News. With scarcely a dissenting voice Austrian and

Hungarian workmen throughout the United States have vohemently expressed their disapproval of the Dumba propaganda. They are Americans, and in their Americanism there is no room for the dual allegiance which the Austrian diplomat has presupposed. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AMUSEMENTS

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