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Philadelphia, Wednesday, October 18, 1922

A SCHOOL PROGRAM

SUPERINTENDENT BROOME'S proties of the city to its needs is hold and comprehensive. It is estimated that the cost of the new buildings required will amount to about \$15,000,000. This is a considerable sum, far beyond the financial resources of the Board of Education or the average run of State or municipal appropriations for developing the physical equipment of the school system.

Dr. Broome, however, is sufficiently courageous to look the future souarely in the face. Waste, extravagance and false starts can be avoided if some consistent plan of school building is devised with vision and pursued to a logical conclusion. It is not necessary to find the full \$15.-

000,000 all at once. Once properly launched, the work will extend through a period of years, achieving as it progresses ome relation to the growth of population in this urban center. The condition of overcrowding in schools

of all grades is now extremely serious. Two new high schools are imperatively needed. one of which will serve the long-neglected north-central section of the city.

It has been convincingly proved that carelessness and haphazard methods in the location of school buildings has resulted in much waste of public funds. Notwithstanding the general shortage of accommodations, there are actually several schools which are virtually empty as a consequence of neighborhood changes, while in certain newly developed residence regions the overcrowding has become a critical problem.

A scientific study of possible population drifts is needed in order to make the suggested construction work worth while. The emphasis which Dr. Broome lays upon this subject is thoroughly warranted by condi-tions which can to some extent be predicated

The best economy in the expansion of the city's educational system is a program prepared with an eye to tomorrow as well as today and with a consciousness of population increases, which, if maintained at the present rate, will carry Philadelphia proper well beyond the 2,000,000 mark long before the next decennial census is computed.

THE GREAT INSANITY OF ALL the theories ever generated out lief worker, Adrianople is taking on the aspect of an abandoned city. The roads from the Thracian city, which still recalls the name of Roman Hadrian, are thronged with pitiable fugitives. Even in the tragic history of Southeastern Europe, the scenes being enacted there today have few parallels in wretchedness and woe.

The problem of the refugees is indeed a formidable one in impoverished and sorely stricken Greece. Care for the hordes of homeless imposes a task upon the Red Cross and the Near Eastern relief workers which deserves the generous support of all Americans touched by authentic accounts of misery so acute and so profound.

POLICE MUST PROTECT MEN WILLING TO WORK

Then New York Attempts to Divert the **Business From This Port Will**

Come to Naught MAYOR MOORE'S vigorous protest against the circular sent out by the United American Steamship Lines of New York warning shippers against this city

has called out a lame defense from the steamship company. The original circular announced that there was danger of a strike of dock workers

on the Delaware waterfront and advised all shippers to send their goods to New York or Baltimore. Such an attempt to divert ocean freight from this port could not be allowed to go on without a vigorous protest.

The steamship company has disclaimed any intention to attack this port. It insists, however, that it "would have been derelict in its duty if it had not issued the warning to shippers."

The warning was based on the unwarranted assumption that in case of a strike or a lockout the police of this city would not be able to preserve order on the waterfront.

Under the circumstances, the police can do no less than protect every man who is willing to work at loading or unloading ships.

The wages offered are generous. They are sixty-five cents an hour, with \$1 an hour for overtime. The regular workers want \$1 an hour for the time between 7 and S o'clock in the morning, and their employers refuse to pay it. It is unskilled labor. All that is required is hardened muscles capable of acting all day. There are capable men out of work willing to accept it at the pay offered. More than 100 of them were brought to the city yesterday and put on the jobs. They were glad to come. Other hundreds will soon be here if there is need for them and if they can be assured that the men who have thrown up their jobs will not be allowed to molest

them. It is the primary duty of the police in this emergency to keep order. Every man has the right to work under such conditions as satisfy him, just as every man has the right to refuse to work if the conditions are unsatisfactory. But men who refuse to work are too often given to preventing other men from working at the jobs they have thrown up.

Out of this disposition riots come to pass. especially when the police neglect to act with decision at the first manifestation of a disposition to make trouble.

In the present case, when one steamship company with headquarters in New York is engaged in an effort to divert traffic from this port, it is of the first importance that there shall be no interference with the men willing to work on the piers.

The defense of the prestige of the port is

will have the advantage of a smooth, hard, wide and clear highway from the Delaware River to the Jersey beaches. It is believed that the new concrete roads now being built for motor uses will last, even under the hardest stresses of modern traffic, for at least ten years without need of any repairs. And it is interesting to speculate upon the uses to which such highways will be put

during that period. If the output of American motorcar factories is maintained at its present volumeand the chances are that it will steadily increase-traffic will be doubled on all intercity roads before five years have passed. Mr. Ford alone is making more than a million cars a year. So the new White Horse pike, now an example of all that is modern and spacious in motor highways, will be little more than adequate as a public road before its surface needs attention or replacement, unless airplanes are tamed in the meantime to the service of the average commuter.

In ten years, after the completion of the Delaware Bridge, much of the open country about Camden will be built up. Residential areas will be developed along main routes. The seashore resorts will be enlarged greatly and an increasing population in Eastern Pennsylvania will add to the volume of traffic on the highways that run to the shore. So it is plain that we are coming to a time when

ways will be quite as important as it is now in cities. We shall see traffic men and even automatic signal systems on all important inter-city roads. What will have happened meanwhile in thickly populated cities like Philadelphia is not for us to imagine.

BARLEYCORN AFLOAT

THE correspondence between Secretary Hughes and the British Government, begun in Washington with a view to the restriction of liquor smuggling from the Bahamas, is for the moment closed. It was more colorful in tone than diplomatic correspondence usually is. The "American citizens of questionable reputation," of whom our State Department talks in its complaint about smugglers, and "the boys" in the ship registry offices of British West Indian possessions who, according to the quoted report of prohibition agents, "have to be looked after," may read the formal notes without any agitation of heart or mind.

The whole question of smuggled liquor and the smuggling system is just where it was before. His Majesty's Government, a Government which has good reasons for anxiety in any emergency of affairs which tends to change existing rules upon any of the seas, politely but firmly expresses an unwillingness to agree by treaties of any sort to an extension of the three-mile zone to a twelve-mile zone. The suggestion was made by Mr. Hughes in order that the present danger zone of smugglers might be widened. The British are surrounded by water. They live largely by shipping. It was hardly to be expected that they would agree to any departure from traditional practices which might at any time react to their peril or their disadvantage at home. Ambassador Geddes, speaking for his Government, observes in a tone of deep sympathy that he is sure that the condi-

tion complained of by the Government of the United States is a temporary one and that the abuses mentioned will "be sup-pressed by the United States authorities in the not distant future." And there you are. There will be an effort, however, to take

from adventurous rum skippers one of the safeguards that they now have. It has been the custom of the British shipping clerks to issue two sets of clearance papers to rum runners. One set consigned them to Canadian or European ports. The other set authorized them to proceed to the United States "in ballast." Thus a rum ship caught with her cargo within the three-mile limit could show one set of papers and establish her right to proceed. If she managed to transfer or land her cargo she could

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

An Evening Deliberately Given Over to Just Talk Was a Quest for Adventure Which Ended in an Oil Field

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

WERE laughing the other night over the craven fear displayed by the younger generation of any gathering of people that depends on conversation to make it a suc-cess. "Just talk" as the aftermath of food is a horror of anticipation too great to be borne. An adjournment to the play or the movies or bridge or a dance or at the worst a professional anuscer are the only thinkable a professional amuser are the only thinkable solutions of getting through an evening when

solutions of getting through an evening when one entertains one's friends. It is not that the younger generation can-not talk, and talk amusingly, but the mere prospect of talking to pass the time makes "cowards of them all." Yet could they but realize it, talk to pass the time has real adventure in it. It is a great gamble, to be sure, but lucky numbers do turn up with enough frequency to give one the gambler's force to try again.

one the gambler's fever to try again. The thing that is continually interesting me in "just talk" is the curious way it has of being apropos the questions that the day's

experiences have turned uppermost. I had a case in point last evening when I dined in company with some nine persons, who were as diverse in their interests, prewho were as diverse in their interests, pre-sumably, as they were in their life occupa-tions. At least the men of the group about the dinner table were diverse; I suppose, however, their wives had a proprietary in-terest in their husbands' specialty and could be counted on to talk shop intelligently at a ninch.

pinch. No one was talking shop as it happened with any particularity, so that what fell to my lot to piece together into an intelligible whole was in its way the more remarkable.

TT BEGAN with my own preoccupation A earlier in the day with the difference be-tween the present cost of gasoline and the dividend which the Standard Oll Company

had lately announced. Later in the day I had listened to the grave prognostications of an Englishman on the present Near East war crisis, which he insisted was actually a fight about oil. That is, it is the undeveloped oil in Asia Minor and what used to be Turkey in Europe, as well as in Russia, that makes the world like

a family dividing up the personal estate of a near and not dear relative. One motion on the part of any one that has the semblance of a grab will bring on a melee of "catch-as-catch-can." Well, I had oil rather on the brain, but not to the extent that I wanted to utter a monologue on the subject. any more than I wanted to hear a discussion on the fate of Turkey, or the fate

of a Europe with too much Turkey. So when I found myself talking to Dr. Tait McKenzie, the physician-sculptor, I was glad when the talk turned naturally and serenely to a description on his side of his old home town in Canada, somewhere in the province of Ottawa. He had been sum-moned there by the town fathers to make the war memorial of the forty-five boys who had lost their lives overseas from that small cen-ter of patriotism of something over 2000 inhubitents. inhabitants. He described the place as full of interest

for him still, because of the intelligent social group that maintained itself there in a surgroup that maintained itself there in a sur-rounding country of farms and farming folk. They were Scotch, who had emigrated during the depression after the Napoleonic wars, well-to-do and well-equipped farmers, who homesteaded hundreds of acres apiece of forest land, and in the second generation built substantial stone houses and in the built substantial stone houses, and in the third had gardens and comfortable luxurles of a beautifying sort. His father had been the minister and established the first church of the town, coming directly from Edinburgh to take over the charge and establish a manse and a family in it.

ALL this was far enough from oil, and I found myself asking Dr. McKenzie what he thought was the reason the substantial families of his boyhood had given place to tenant farmers, the younger generation of the old sort having gone west or to the States, leaving the countryside go to waste, or at least less carefully kept up than in the old days—as he had described it, palings



QUITE A CONTRAST

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

HENRY STARR RICHARDSON **On Censoring the Movies**

THE idea of the censorship of the moving L pictures is to safeguard the youth of the country, says Henry Starr Richardson, sec-retary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, and that idea, together with the protection of the property values of the pictures by changing them so as to render it possible to show them without impairing the ideals of youth, is followed by the members of the board. "There is more necessity and justification

for the censorship of moving pictures," said exchange people.

who get the film in readiness, so far as we are concerned, to pass on to the exhibitor. Accompanying this is a certified check made payable to the State Treasurer; we handle no money whatever in the board. "Then the film is run in the exhibiting

gery of one kind or another.

rooms of the board, and where passed without change the reels are sent back with the seal of approval of the board attached. Every one who has attended a moving pic-ture has seen this seal exhibited before the actual picture begins. Where changes are ordered, whatever is directed to be changed is made in the form of a report to the

"I might say that 99 per cent of the

changes which we order made apply to shoot-

ing or other scenes of violence or sublitles

producing the same effect. When I first came

o the board we took a strong stand against

Saving the Pictures

injured or leasened and so that the interest

in it will not be destroyed. Sometimes this necessitates a good deal of work on our part,

but in every instance we try to make the changes so that they will not be noticed by the audience, which is generally in ignor-

"It sometimes happens that to do this the whole picture must be changed around, when

"It very rarely happens that an entire

ernment mule. Who is the mounshiner?

press it. The cruel and unthinking may

perhaps rejoice at the holocaust. Let the penalty be on their own leaves. Who knows

how many of those who, in the matural order of things, would have bought ukuleles will now feel called upon to console themselves with saxophones?

Mother Nature?

Horrible

Thought

but that, of course, does not he

What doesn't

TH TH PX

In a fire in Honolulu, T. H., 4000 ukuleles were burned. "the basis

is estimated at \$10,000;

ance that anything has been eliminated.

SHORT CUTS

One begins to wonder if Hinten's trip to Rio is a fly or a tumble bug.

In the matter of search and seizure John Bull killed three leagues with one boot.

Lloyd George seems to be enjoying him-Which is perhaps why he wins battles. elf.

Mr. Hoover's argument on the Euro-pean debt is calculated to satisfy every busi ness man.

"We have heard no word from Josephus Daniels welcoming William S. Sims into refrement.

Somebody stole the schoolhouse bell at Stackwater, near Lancaster, Pa., and the children called him blessed.

show the other set and

the problems of traffic control on open high-

O of mental squalor, that of the inevitability of war is the most dangerous and the most popular. General von Below, a German Army commander in the war, is now doing his best to give this delusion a new lease of life in the United States. Most of the diplomatic thought of Europe seems for the time being to be founded upon it.

K very decided movement in England atms to bring about a frank and open alliance between Britain and Germany. It is bused upon fear of France and of French imperialism. The Germans themselves feel that war must and will come again before long in Europe. Even in the clubs and at public meetings you are confronted with people who talk glibly of "the old Adam" mankind and of the inability of nutions to live in peace. "As long as men have passions," says Von Below, "there must be war."

The people of the United States are not passionless, and neither are those of Canada. But they never think of making war on one another. The people of New Jersey never think of making war on the people of Pennsylvania. Yet a war between two States of the Union would be quite as logical a proposition as a war between any two of the Balkan states.

The fact is that as intelligent thought progresses to free peoples from superstitions and delusions, war is being eliminated as an institution sanctioned by civilization. It is going the way of smallpox and witch. burning.

Doubtless there were a thousand small wars on 500 years ago in the area now covered by the United States. We happen merely to have been freed on this side the world from the influence of statesmen who regard militarism as a proud tradition of particular races and peoples as pawns to be used in a sort of sporting conflict between rival aristocracles.

Mr. Hoover is right in saying that Europe can and should pay its debts to the United States. It will be able to pay them without difficulty when about a hundred banker- and politicians at present in control of the destinies of the Old World can be cured of their present insanity and convinced that there is one certain and safe alternative for war. That alternative is reason.

TRAGEDIES RE-ENACTED

THE annals of ancient times are replete with accounts of transferred populations and of racial and national excluses constituting something of a tax upon modern credulity.

Despite the abundant records of the comdestruction of Carthage after the plete Third Punte War and of the reconstruction and settlement on the site of a complete new Roman city, the poignant magnitude of the event is scarcely appreciated. To modern sensibilities it appears preposterous, unbelievable.

The Greek City of Colophon, in Asia Minor, which Dr. L. B. Holland, of this city, and other American archeologists have Intely been uncovering, is proved to have been deserted in response to an official fin serving the materialistic purpose of some Near Eastern dynast. And yet, somehow the tale has lacked the element of convietion. Its salient features have appeared not merely cruel, but fantastically so.

What is happening in Thrace today may, however, enrich the average comprehension of improbabilities. This hapless land is netually being deserted by thousands of persons who have known no other home. The ('rock exodus has commenced, and on a cigantic scale.

According to reports of a Near East re-

involved. We can, if we will, demonstrate that a labor dispute is not allowed to interfere with the loading and unloading of cargoes and that we can facilitate the movement of ships without loss to their owners or to the shippers.

All that is required is for the police to he on the job for twenty-four hours a day. Neglect or indifference at the beginning has always been followed by serious trouble in the end. Sometimes the State constabulary has been called out to restore order where there would have been no disorder if the parties to it had not been allowed by the police to have their own way for a few dera.

It is much simpler to prevent a conflagration by keeping watch of those who would apply a lighted match to inflammable material than it is to put it out after it has got under way.

We assume that the Mayor has given his orders and that they are so comprehensive and imperative that it will be demonstrated within a few days that there was no justifeation whatever for the circular sent out

by the New York stenmship men.

FLUID GOLD?

THE fabulous prosperity of the Standard 1 Oil Company of New Jersey, reflected in the prodigious stock dividends recently announced to a multitude of ecstatic investors, suggests again that before we know it the basic measurements of national wealth may be made with oil rather than with gold.

Mr. Rockefeller and his disciples seem to have had the gift of prophetic foresight when they began originally to seek out and control the sources of the petroleum supply. The subsequent trend of industrial technique was proof of their almost uncanny wisdom. Oil-burning locomotives followed almost immediately after oil-burning ships. The enormous expansion of machine processes, which depend ultimately on oil of one sort or another, added volume to the golden flood that since has poured in upon Mr. Rockefeller and his associated magnates. Most important of all these factors, however, was the automobile, which cannot run a mile without a supply of the two commodities that the Standard and similar corporations furnish-refined mineral oil and gasoline. Gasoline was until recently an almost worthless by-product of the refineries. Now

it is the chief source of the good fortune that has fallen to people who were fortunately situated on the ground floor of the oil industry when devil-wagons came into being. It is interesting to remember that Mr. Ford, who is now crowding Mr. Rockefeller for first place among rich Americans. did more than any one else to contribute

to the fortune of his rival.

line

"VELVET TO THE SEA"

SENTLEMEN with high hats, politicians, I Mayors, official delegations of all sorts. more-than-merry, villagers from regions adjacent to Camden and clouds of pretty ladies will gather next month for the ceremonial opening of the last link of the new White Horse pike, which has just been concreted and widened between Berlin and the Camden

When speeches have been made and the ribbons broken by the motorcars of the presiding dignitaries. Philadelphia and all the region that runs westward to the Pacific

penceably, and apparently in all innocence, enter an American port. This detail of the general case is to be brought to the attention of the proper authorities in London, and in the course of time something may be done

about it. Of the stupendous cargoes of hard liquor that find a way to the British West Indies. of the ships that go rolling down from Scotland and England and Ireland with enough whisky to float the Bahamas out of the ocean, the British Government said nothing. Officially, it knows nothing of such shipments. It is still a Government disposed to feel that the business or private affairs of its citizens are none of its business.

RAILWAY MERGERS

THE country has progressed a long way since the passage of the first anti-trust act under which the consolidation of railroads was prevented.

The Esch-Cummins Railroad Act erpressly directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare a plan for the consolidation of the railroads into a limited number of systems, and authorized the railroads to consolidate themselves in accordance with the plan. And it relieved the railroads from the operation of the antitrust law. But the ratironds were not com-

pelled to unite. Senator Cummins is now at work on an amendment to the law which will make consolidation imperative. He proposes to reate nineteen railroad systems intended to serve the three sections into which the country is to be divided. These sections are the Southeastern, including that part of the country south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi ; the Eastern, including the remaining part of the country east of the Mississippi, and the Western, that part of the country west of this great river.

The Senator insists that as the railroad rates are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, there can be no competition among them save in the matter of service Therefore their consolidation into a small number of groups in the interest of economy and efficiency cannot affect rates at all and that the idea of preserving competing lines for the benefit of the public must be aban-

doned. It has taken a long time to reach this conclusion, but it was inevitable from the moment when the power to fix rates was conferred on a Government board and taken from the freight and passenger agents.

The railroads are not expected to favor the compulsory plan which Senator Cummins has in mind. Presumably they would prefer to arrange their own consolidations as business conditions shall warrant. It is not surprising that nothing has been done since February, 1920, when the new railroad law went into effect. The railroads have been too busily engaged in rehabilitat-

ing themselves after their experience with Government control. The law as it stands permits consolidation in every form which the Interstate Commerce Commission may approve, and it permits pooling of freight and passenger receipts under similar conditions, thus removing all legal restrictions upon such combinations as used to exist. Many ob-

servers will be inclined to the opinion that it would be more expedient to permit the railroads to work out their own problem after business conditions have become more nearly normal than to force upon them any form of consolidation against their will,

thing of the past. He told me that the great crop of many such places in Canada today is not farm

but what the Irish call peat. stuff. And then he went on to remark that the process of turning the bogs of other decade into fuel in the shape of portable briquettes was solving not only Canada's coal problem, but some of her oil problems as well.

He said that the Government had been forehanded enough to realize that with neither of these commodities-oil or coal-in any great abundance Canada was too dangerously dependent on other countries to face the future with much hope of competing suc-cessfully. He said that one of Canada's scientists had been employed to experiment with the fuel qualities of the waste bog lands of the country, with the result that a very practical article had been produced, so that for a small price and as the result of easy labor above ground a substitute for coal had resulted that was both portable and abundant. In fact, from the earth of her fields Canada has evolved her fuel for years to come.

Now that the conversation should have taken this turn from one learned in the arts was sufficiently plouant, but that my other neighbor, Captain John O'Brien, of the new towns in the Florida Everglades, should take up the same tale when he sauntered over to have a chat later in the evening, was even more of an adventure into the unex

He began by saying casually that tomorhad an appointment to see a man named Moore, I think he said, and then he added meditatively, as though it was a matter in which I was unlikely to have an interest

was employed by the Canadian Government to experiment in turning muck inte briquettes that could be used as fuel in-stead of coal or oil," and then seeing that I looked intelligent and even interested, I suppose, he added: "We can sol

"We can solve the fuel problems for "We can solve the fuel problems for Florida by doing the same thing with the muck that is the top layer of land down with us in the Everglade country."

He calculated a moment and then sug-gested that something like 2.000,000,000 tons could be got off the waste lands available near the new town he is starting-Clewiston -near the head of Lake Okcechobce, Only I gathered that they have plenty of oil down in Florida; in fact, it seemed to be his idea that they would use oil with the muck in manufacture of the briquettes,

The briquettes as fuel would save the oil on a large scale for other purposes and hugely facilitate Florida's manufacturing value, practically revolutionize her output and add immensely to the State's productiveness and capability of supporting a very large population. with oil and with what is equivalent

to coal, and with the swamps drained off or being drained off and tremendously rich farm lands left in the place of stagnant waters; with her climate and her tourist accommodations, not to speak of her oranges and other fruits, the State has a very great commo future, as well as an important present, one would think. Of course, O'Brien thinks 80, or he would not be there.

T WAS amused to have the talk of the eve-I was an as a base the tails of the eve-ning end with oll, as the day began. This time it was on the wonders of the Spanish house, which Mistaer, the Palm Bench architect, is producing for some Philadelphian, presumably out of Standard Oil dividend money. Part of its wonderfuloil dividend money. Fart of its wonderful-ness is a garden planted overnight and com-plete even to flowering vines and huge banyan and paim trees in its flowery patio. Certainly whatever turn the conversation took, last night on oil it was not a stupic one! In its way it was as good as a wellone! In its way it was as good as a well-devised play and touched my imagination more than a movie and had as much the element of chance as bridge, while from first to hast it had more to de with fife than any of those more youthful ways of passing the time between dinner and sleep.

Mr. Richardson 'than there is for a ce sorship of either books or plays, because the pictures are so objective and so universal. In the case of books and literature in general people have to find what is objectionable, but in the case of the pictures it is which might be shown on the screen. brought to them, and this is an important

difference. Taste and Judgment Demanded

"In addition to safeguarding youth, it is the duty of the censors, as we see it, to take out whatever good taste and judgment and good public policy indicate as undesirable

this glorification of the criminal. This ap-"All over the country, where censorship exists, it has been the custom to attack plies also to the super-criminal who has reformed. The producers and the exchange men know this now, and we don't get many the Pennsylvania censors and declare that our censorship is radical and unduly severe. of them; in fact, not more than one or two a year. "Now, when it is necessary to show a Many of these attacks have been made out of the whole cloth, as was the case in widely advertised subtitle, which, it was alcriminal, he is frankly a criminal, and takes leged, we took out of the picture, 'The the position in society which a criminal normally occupies and not that of one who Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. statement was entirely untrue. It It is thuc. has reformed and is now a prosperous and that we do insist upon the elimination of whatever we believe will have a deleterious successful man. effect upon the public, but that change al-"We work along very definite lines in the whole matter, and do it so that the property value of the picture will not be

leged to have been ordered made in this picture positively was not made by us.

"This protection of the public is the real object of the Pennylvania Board of Censors, and beyond this we do not go. What we do insist shall be taken out in every case where it appears is anything in the ac-tion or in the titles which shall glorify crime or make heroes of criminals. This we firmly believe to be dangerous to public welfare, and must be eliminated before the picture can be shown in our jurisdiction.

What Is Usually Taken Out

there are important parts of it which we consider must be changed before the picture "This general definition includes the use may safely be exhibited. This can be in the pictures of weapons of all kinds, such as revolvers, knives, hold-up scenes, acts and the picture given an entirely different aspect without injuring its interest in any of violence, gagging and binding, tying up, way. subjecting to torture and those scenes generally where force is used. It includes also picture is condemned. The producers know about what will be allowed and what will attacks on women and girls, and prolonged struggles which are used with no other aim not be, and they will not waste the time and money required in making an cluborate than to create and prolong a sensation until the 'hero' arrives on the scene, as he always film unless they are reasonably certain that does.

it will be approved. We are usually able to find some way in which the pleture may be exhibited by removing or changing the "These are handled by taking out the details of such struggles and the close-ups which always are given for the same purpose objectionable parts." of producing a sensation which more often than not has not the slightest bearing upon the general action of the picture.

"It goes without saying, of course, that anything indecent or immoral must come

Mebbe So, Jes' Mebbe same is true of the ample growing counties out in toto. But there is not much of this ort of thing. The producers have learned of New York State. The fact may present that it will not go either in Pennsylvania or another problem for prohibition enforcement in any other State where civic pride and a sense of decency exist among the people officers. Rumor has it that certain orchard ists have discovered a new brand of apple-There is such a very small peras a whole. inck. They turn the apples into elder, centage of this in the pictures that it is nalt it to grow hard, put it into a freezer and await developments. What doesn't freeze is a liquid with the kick of a Gov.

"It is acts of violence which principally come under the ban today. The variations of this are practically illimitable, and we are always on the watch for any glorification of crime and the successful use of force for

producers and exhibitors, has been friendly, to us for a long time. Recently, the movie producers' association in Western Pennsylvania passed a resolution of commendation vania passed a resolution saying that we had taken out only such things as they them-selves would not want exhibited anywhere. The owners, we have found, ask only Intel-ligent, fair and unbiased censorship, and we have had no trouble with the producers, exhave had no trouble with the producers, ex-change people or the exhibitors, all of whom are heartly co-operating with our heard. "Seals of approval from the board are

necessary before a picture can be shown in Pennsylvania, and these act as a license Arthur Brisbane grieves for him her to exhibit the picture. A blank is filled out and scat us, felling all about the picture. of reels and a full description the number of it. This is done by the exchange propte a tome?

Giving Dangerous Information "We also guard against suggestion and

One of Lloyd George's present difficulties is that what appeals to his countrymen has no great drag with Kemal. information as to methods of doing things which are illegal or undesirable or the incul-

Army aviator flies 248.5 miles an hour. cation of such thoughts through anything To an outsider it appears as though he were This. hurrying to keep a date with Death. oo, generally applies to gunplay or thug-

> In just a little while we may expect the New Brunswick slayer will have his goose cooked and served with McCran berries.

He is a great old scout, is Clemenceau, when, old as he is, he can arouse the hates directed at him from so many different quarters.

British newspapers brand Lloyd

George's Manchester speech as evasive. But, bless 'em, they can't deny it was entertaining.

The heavy over-subscription of the new Trensury bond issue is evidence that the publie takes lightly the adjuration that one may have too much of a good thing.

The slayers in the Hall-Mills case surely contemplated nothing more than a mere murder. The hard and unkind feelings engendered during the investigation nust be a great grief to them.

As notable a revolution as the turning of the worm is the action of motion-pic-ture performers who have complained to the Actors' Equity Association of the haughtiness of directors and directors' underlings.

"The damned cowards run and run." says Dawes of Congressmen faced by organ-ized minorities. Well, you see, General (if we may be permitted to call you so). some of 'em were training for the day they run for re-election.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ

Why is a Telford road so called?
 What kind of a ship is a paramar?
 When did the Bolshevists attain control of the Government in Russia?
 What is a faneur?
 What is a the s could largest city in the Hawaiian Islands?
 What is the monitor of the model facility?

The Maryland - Del-6. What is the meaning of the word fissile?

5. What is ultramontanism?
5. What is night by "seried ranks"?
10. Who was the founder of osteopathy?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
Philip Masslager, a noted English dramatilist of the latter part of the sixteenth and the first part of the seventeenth century, created the character of Sir Glies Overneach in his coniedy, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."
Stridia, Greece, Builgath and Montenegro fought against Turkey in the first Balkan Way in 1913.
Venke conset to be an independent republic in 1797.
The Wart of the Roses in English bernan about the middle of the fifternth contract of the Roses in English and bernan about the middle of the fifternth contract of the Roses in Field in 1483.

- Hichard 111 at Bosworth Field in 1483,
- The endline or Lancasser was a 1 tore and that of York a white rose fund dar rallway is so called becau-the cars used on it are attached to "funis." The Latin word for cord is
- c. The Latin word for cord is "trunks"
 6. "Dollar d'plomacy" is the name given to the policy of utilizing the financial interests or power of a country as a means of strong hering its foreign freches the policy of subordinating all other considerations. The term also describes the policy of subordinating all other considerations to the foreign trade and financial interests of a country.
 7. Cardinal de Richeleu I ved in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
 8. Senator Calder is from New York State.
 5. Alexander Hamilton was a native of the Island of Nevis in the West Indies.
 10. The enceinte of a city is the principal line of fortifications inclosing it.
- Depending on the Book Maine man considers himself lucky because this year he has found 161 four-leaved clovers, deves for him because he might have coal one good book while he was finding the 161. Conceding the futility
- of luck tokens, why isn't there as much profit in tranging a meadow as poring over

a one process

negligible. Violence the Chief Thing

any illegal purpose. The attitude of the movie people, both