CITY TAX RATE TO BE SAME IN ORDER TO PAY OLD DEBTS

[Continued from First Page]

Year.	Owner.	Street.	
1904	Y. W. C. A.	Herr, Front to 6th	$275.26
1904	City Gray's Armory	Forster, Front to 6th	727.68
1904	City Gray's Armory	2nd, Vine to Hamilton	497.85
1904	J. F. Hoak	13th, Cem, to Berryhill	259.72
	(This is an assessment against small triangle worth less than amount of assessment. It was deeded to city by Hoak and afterward sold free of this lien.)		
1904	P. & R. Ry.	Market, Cam. to City Line	404.37
1906	St. Genev. Academy	Maclay, 3rd to 7th	315.56
1907	School District	Vernon, 13th to 17th	245.66
1907	School District	Vernon, 13th to 17th	152.05
1907	School District	Vernon, 13th to 17th	228.05
1907	School District	Cumberland, Cowden to 7th	404.02
1907	School District	Myrtle, North to Sass.	288.96
1907	U. B. Church	Myrtle, North to Sass.	95.36
1907	Mitchell now City	14th, Chestnut to Berryhill	353.71
	(This is an assessment against a strip of land .87 of a foot wide, remaining after city opened 14th street. Mitchell conveyed to city in order to avoid sheriff's sale.)		
1907	Memorial Evan. Church	15th, Walnut to Chestnut	273.76
1907	School District	Plum, Briggs to Herr	135.51
1907	Westminster Pres. Church	Reily, 2nd to 6th	266.76
1907	School District	Reily, 2nd to 6th	265.65
1907	Otterbein U. B Church	Reily, 2nd to 6th	245.75
1907	School District	Susq. Sass, to Reily	404.75
1907	School District	6th, Maclay to Div.	473.54
1907	Curtin Height M. E. Church	6th, Maclay to Div.	302.37
1907	6th St. U. B. Church	6th, Maclay to Div.	437.73
1907	Park St. United Evan. Church	16th, Walnut to Chestnut	146.31
1907	Park St. United Evan. Church	16th, Walnut to Chestnut	216.60
1907	4th Reformed Church	16th, Walnut to Chestnut	282.34
1907	School District	Marion, Verb. to Reily	293.18
1907	Zion Baptist	Marion, Verb. to Reily	73.49
1907	Harris A. M. E. Church	Marion, Verb. to Reily	72.39
1907	Tabernacle Baptist Church	Pear, Capital to 6th	119.43
1907	St. Paul's Epis. Church	Pear, Capital to 6th	174.56
1907	St. John's Reformed Church	4th, Maclay to Woodbine	500.79
1908	Church of God	Calder, Front to Fulton	166.40
1908	School District	Calder, Front to Fulton	224.06
1908	German Baptist	Hummel, Mulby. to Berry'l	320.77
1908	P. & R. Ry.	Berryh'l, 13th to City Line	125.11
1908	P. & R. Ry.	Berryh'l, 13th to City Line	108.09
1908	Messiah Lutheran Church	Sarah, Forster to Herr	222.88
1908	Bethel Lutheran Church	Charles, Front to Susq.	190.87
1908	School District	Charles, Front to Susq.	237.56
1908	School District	Primrose, East to 7th	154.67
1908	Otterbein U. B. Church	4th, Verbeke to Reily	170.35
1908	Sacred Heart Cath. Church	Cameron, State to City Line	593.86
1908	Calvary Pres. Church	Cameron, State to City Line	400.49
1908	Susquehanna Engine House	Cameron, State to Lity Line	150.30
1908	City of Hbg. (parkway)	Cameron, State to City Line	125.13
1908	City of Hbg. (parkway)	Cameron, State to City Line	198.98
1908	Second Baptist Church	Cameron, State to City Line	127.04
1908	School District	Cameron, State to City Line	386.29
1909	City of Hbg.	State, 10th to 13th	306.94
1909	W. M. Hoerner or City	State, 10th to 13th	1,107.33
1909	Cemetery or Forster's	State, 10th to 13th	2,536.91
1909	Hbg. Cemetery Assn.	State, 10th to 13th	1,361.41
1909	School District	Reese, Cres. to 15th	300.19
1909	Calvary Evan. Church	Reese, Cres. to 15th	194.88
1909	Westminster Pres. Church	Green, Reily to Maclay	650.38
1909	School District	Green, Reily to Maclay	1,022.00
1909	School District	17th, Walnut to State	448.09
1909	Cath. Church	Zarker, 14th to 15th	282.89
1909	Cath. School	Zarker, 14th to 15th	117.80
1909	St. Andrew's Prot. Church	Market, old city Line to 19th,	600.40
1910	5th St. M. E. Church	Granite, 5th to 6th	324.38
1911	Cemetery or Forster	Cameron, State to Herr	221.73
1912	Front street, Kelker to Maclay		5,148.50
1913	Front street, Maclay to Division		23,298.79
			$50,803.94

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of assessments against irregular pieces of land, which will not bring sufficient to pay the amount of the assessments, and the city will of course have to provide the deficiency. There are also a few assessments against properties which are in part entitled to exemption, such as combination parsonage-church structures. These are in connection with work recently done, and the exact amount due by the city cannot now be ascertained.

City Solicitor Seitz thinks the difference between the amount shown above and the amount which will be included in the budget ($55,000) will take care of all of the assessments.

GOOD AND BAD IN THE "MOVIE" SHOWS

[Continued from First Page]

risburg, a careful study resulted in the following statistics*:

"Not objectionable melodrama, 16; objectionable melodrama, 26; moral, 16; near-moral, 10; humorous, 30; near-humorous, 26; salacious, 18; depicting criminality, 32; travel, 8; educational, 8; indifferent, 17; bad, 14.

"The unobjectionable melodrama consisted of pathos and unoffending tense situations. Objectionable melodrama, however, was different. In this type the most diabolical and ingenious methods were employed to sustain interest. Briefly, it was the 'Relentless Rudolph' of comic fame portrayed in dead earnest viciousness. The effect upon the mature mind was one of decided agitation; and as these pictures were being run one frequently heard exclamations that were by no means limited to the juvenile patrons.

"Parents have no hesitation in permitting their children thus to view an intensified 'Diamond Dick' story, which is indelibly impressed upon their memories; yet if these same children should be caught reading a yellow-backed novelette they would likely be severely reprimanded.

"The moral type of picture was, of course, elevating, and usually began with a display of wickedness, showing the consequence and subsequent reformation. Wholesome stories, also, were placed under this head.

"Near-Moral" Films

"Those styled near-moral were insidious, in that they attempted, under the guise of morality, to show pictures that better would have been left undisplayed. For example, a young man is shown passing through the entire category of crime. In three reels of fifteen minutes each one is introduced to an overdrawn and suggestive pictorial tale of vice, when suddenly he is confronted with a 'lead' which reads: 'And it was all on account of this,' which is followed by a picture of a whisky flask. The flask was the 'joker'—getting it past the censors; whereas, in reality, this feature created little or no impression.

"Humorous: Entirely unobjectionable.

"Near-humorous: Objectionable; not owing to their lack of laugh-producing qualities, but because the subject generating the laugh was either bad or suggestive. Thus, a humorous picture based upon the effects of alcohol or a poker game presents crime from an amusing standpoint and thereby lessens the general respect for law, particularly in the growing mind.

"Salacious: These pictures showed suggestive evidences of passion and were bad only in spots; but the spots generally were high lights.

"Depicting criminality: Showed everything from petty larceny to murder. In eleven films there were actual murders, as distinguished from their suggestion. This type of picture offers ideas which youthful enthusiasm attempts to imitate. Many cases of juvenile delinquency are thus accounted for.

"Travel, including pure travel and stories set in foreign countries, were thoroughly entertaining.

"Educational, showing industries and dealing with history, were interesting and instructive.

"Indifferent, time-killers, nonclassifiable—just pictures.

"Bad: Objectionable, inasmuch as the subject matter was bad. For example, the life of an opium-eater or the white slave traffic. They were frequently highly colored and overdrawn.

Two-thirds Objectionable

"Thus it is to be observed that of the entire 221 pictures, nearly two-thirds were either objectionable or of no real value. As the 'services' are general, it is not unfair to say that the pictures above referred to represent the usual type displayed throughout the country. The conclusion is that from a moral and elevating standpoint the moving picture show to-day is scarcely a success.**

"Speaking generally, many films are shown whose plots remind one of the musical-comedy story: they are fairy-tales for grown-ups and offend intelligence. Everything, in all pictures, is sacrificed to the one absolutely essential factor of successful pantomime; to wit, attention.

"This fact was most forcibly illustrated by a picture showing the events leading up to the birth of Christ. A purer and more elevating theme could scarcely be employed. But the producers realized that the audience would likely become restive, and to save the picture inserted a bacchanalian feast which disgusted a young man at the festivities—and quite logically—so that he turned away, walked into the deserted street, where he was beset by robbers and left to die. Suggestive and thrilling, certainly; but one carries away with him those scenes of revelry and near-murder almost to the exclusion of the other features. It is no concern of the manufacturers that Oriental debauchery, highway robbery and personal violence are out of place in a holy theme. The people must be kept awake, attention must be held at any cost.

Other Condemning Features

"In addition to the pictures there are other features of the picture show that somewhat condemn it. Here it is that women and girls form objectionable acquaintances that frequently lead to bad results. Vice investigators generally have arrived at the conclusion that the picture show often is an aid to the amateur and professional profligate.

"Again, the very character of the amusement precludes sunshine; as an hygienic force it is lost in these places, and in lieu thereof disinfectants are used; at best a poor substitute. This complaint may be laid against the legitimate house, but the necessity for sun-cured air is there not so great; they are large auditoriums, and, excepting the top gallery, accommodate a good class of patrons. On the other hand, the 'movie' theater is small, patronized by all conditions of humanity, and frequently used for twelve hours at a stretch. Crowded and overcrowded, the atmosphere is never the best, and frequently the worst.

"The moving picture proposition, bad as it may be, is far from hopeless, on the contrary, it appears bright. This diversion is in a state of evolution. Time was when the audience was satisfied with pictorial necromancy, but they soon tired of that; they demanded at least a semblance of congruity with a limited, but no less certain, appeal to reason, which is its present status.

"Reformers cry for rigid censorship, home influence and social centers; and if adopted these will undoubtedly accomplish a great amount of good; but in the last analysis what we really need is not these things, but patience.

"The moving picture problem will largely solve itself. Already audiences are tiring of the Wild West and crime-laden films; productions of this character, after all, can only follow general lines, and people will not much longer tolerate repetition. Complaints even now are frequent, and no one appreciates this better or more significantly than the producers themselves. Consequently, legitimate drama is being promoted for the 'movies'; actors and actresses 'of standing' are deserting the conventional stage for the screen, and able authors are being employed to write plays for depiction by the camera. Briefly, the 'feature' film is rapidly arriving. Good plays and superior acting, then, will not be limited to those who can afford $2 for a two-hour performance, but the same thing will be exhibited to all, rich and poor alike at a poor man's price. And when this is realized the worst phases of the proposition will vanish. Instead of the now isolated exhibitions that uplift and teach, the 'movie' show's influence as an educational factor will then be generally felt.

"Moreover, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the scientific mind will in the near future solve the talking-picture problem—the last step in the evolution of this business. Decided improvement in this field has already been attained, and when its perfected state becomes an accomplished fact the possibilities of the 'movies' from the standpoint of amusement and education will be fully realized. Meanwhile, we must wait, and not condemn too harshly."

*The complete list of pictures, including plots, criticism, names of the theaters and date of exhibition, is in the possession of Mr. Funk and open for inspection.

**In attacking the moving picture it is by no means the intent to state that in the exploitation of crime and suggestive situations it stands alone; the so-called "high class" vaudeville frequently presents criminal and prurient features equally as offending as the "movie" show.

You Can Be the Envy and Admiration Of Your Friends By the Use of

Newbro's Herpicide

The Sanitary Hair-Dressing

It is perhaps true that the ladies of Harrisburg devote more attention to the matter of their personal appearance than do the ladies of any other city. Yet even in Harrisburg the girl with a nice head of hair is always an object of admiration and frequently the envy and despair of her less fortunate sisters.

It is the intelligent use of a sanitary hair-dressing that makes all the difference. Without this, dandruff forms on the scalp; the hair lacks luster, gloss and beauty; becomes uneven, dead and finally drops out.

Hair that presents that clean, fluffy, well cared for appearance is almost always associated with Newbro's Herpicide. Fifteen years ago Herpicide was the only germ remedy for dandruff sold in America. The astonishing success of this clean, pure scalp prophytactic, with its dainty, exquisite odor, prompted the makers of other hair preparations to adopt the same claims as made for Herpicide.

The point is, don't experiment with something which may or may not be just as good as Herpicide. It isn't necessary and will perhaps result in keen disappointment.

For the eradication of dandruff, to prevent the hair from falling out and for beautifying the hair generally, any drug or department store in Harrisburg will sell and recommend Newbro's Herpicide the Original Germ—Remedy for the scalp.

Applications obtained at the better barber shops. Two sizes 50c and $1.00. Sold and guaranteed at all drug stores. Send for trial bottle and booklet—SEE COUPON.

See window display at

KENNEDY'S

Medicine Store

Special Agents.

321 Market St.

Don't Wait—Send 10c For Sample and Booklet To-day
THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 101-R Detroit, Mich. Please find enclosed 10 cents for which send me sample bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, also a booklet on the care of the hair.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

Hitting the Sawdust Trail

That's the title of a rattling story on Billy Sunday, the "slang saver of souls," in the Sunday Public Ledger. He is hammering away in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. To millions of people Billy Sunday is known as the greatest of all evangelists. He has converted 568,000 persons already. His picturesque personality, his language, his force and sensationalism have worked a magic spell over vast audiences everywhere.

How does he do it? Why did he forsake a professional baseball career to become an evangelist?

A writer who has studied Billy Sunday in all of his moods gives in tomorrow's Public Ledger the real facts—from the day Sunday was born to his latest conquest.

This article sparkles with typical "Sundayisms." It is profusely illustrated. Do not miss it.

But the Public Ledger does not stop there. The Pictorial Supplement, exquisitely printed, is full of new views from all over the world—glimpses of beautiful Catholic churches, European celebrities, stage beauties, and the baseball teams, in their Southern training camps, getting ready for action.

Other features? Dozens of them. These are merely suggestions of what five cents—the price of the Sunday Ledger—will bring to you *first thing in the morning.*

SUNDAY'S

PUBLIC LEDGER

HARRISBURG NEWS COMPANY

HARRISBURG, PA.

PERSONAL

[Other Personals on Page 3]

Enjoy Cards and Music With Mrs. Frank Sawyer

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer at their residence, 1153 Derry street, spent a pleasant evening with cards and music. A supper was served with the following guests in attendance: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson, Miss Frances Sawyer, Miss Ethel Lackey, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Lackey, Frank Blair, Harry Lackey, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer.

SAW THE SPRING MODELS

Mrs. R. F. Dean, of 301 North Front street, has returned from New York city where she attended the Spring openings. She also was present at the private display of styles given by the Panquin models at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Miss Katharine Hart, a student at Miss Baird's school, Orange, N. J., is visiting her aunt, Miss Ella L. Hart, during the Spring vacation.

Miss Louise Sponsler is at her home in Chestnut street, after a pleasant visit with Baltimore friends.

Mrs. J. Herbert Kellberg is spending ten days among friends at Olean, N. Y.

Rachel Virginia Fox, small daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John E. Fox, had a little party yesterday in celebration of her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Maguire and Mrs. Philip T. Meredith, who have been traveling abroad, have sailed for home.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Kautz, of 515 Race street, are home after a trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aston Uttley are spending several days in New York city.

HOME TO CLEVELAND

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haviland have returned home to Cleveland, Ohio, after a two weeks' visit with relatives in the city and spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. George H. Muckler, at 274 Muench street.

Edward Pelham Kerper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Kerper, 228 North street, a student at Gettysburg College, is in town for the mid-year recess.

Mrs. Andrew K. Black is home from Pittsburgh, where she has been visiting Mr. Black, who is now stationed there.

Mrs. Edward Kelley, of 563 Camp street, was hostess Thursday for the Chelsea Embroidery Club, of which she is a member.

Mrs. S. A. Milligan is confined to her home, 108 Conoy street, by an attack of the grip.

Dr. Irmine Gunsaul, of Market street, was called to Chambersburg professionally this morning, on an urgent case.

Mrs. Russell J. Stackhouse has returned to her Third street home after a trip to Philadelphia.

Mrs. James Brady and Mrs. Neil E. Salsich are visiting in New York and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Jay C. Saltzgiver, Jr., of Green street, is enjoying a stay at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Elmer Watson and daughter, Mary Watson, of Newport, were recent guests of Mrs. H. Cheston Frank, 1003 Green street.

Mrs. John N. McCulloch, of South Third street, is visiting Mrs. Enfield Walker at Gap, Lancaster county.

Miss Esther Brenneman, of West Chester Normal School, is home for the Spring recess.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kuhn, of 1348 Vernon street, are visiting in Chambersburg.

Miss Mary MacDowell is attending to her work in the Division of Public Records, after a long illness.

Miss Mary Blaike, of 2140 North Second street, has taken an apartment at 117 Pine street.

Miss Mildred Thomas, of Walnut street, a student at West Chester Normal School, is spending a ten days' vacation at her home.

Miss Mildred Cranston, a Gaucher College student, is home from Baltimore for the mid-year recess.

Miss Jessie Kishpaugh is home after a trip to Philadelphia and Atlantic

WEAK LUNGS

Seventy-five years' experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives us great confidence in it. Ask your doctor what he thinks of it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs. He knows. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

When you spend 10c for a cigar you demand a quality smoke. All the more reason you should ask for

MOJA

10c Cigars

All Havana so perfectly blended that it satisfies any taste. The Moja aroma is distinctively pleasing.

Made by JOHN C. HERMAN & CO.