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Monday, March 22, 1915.

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| Sun. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. |
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MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon, 1st, 8th; Last Quarter, 8th;
New Moon, 15th; First Quarter, 23d.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Cloudy and unsettled to-night and Tuesday with probably light snow to-night; not much change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Cloudy and unsettled to-night and Tuesday with probably snow in north and west portions; partly cloudy in southeast portion.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG

Highest, 45; lowest, 32; 8 a.m., 35; 8 p.m., 40.

THE PICTURE CENSORSHIP FIGHT

The fight for the repeal of the present Legislature of the law under which the state board of censorship of motion pictures has been in operation since last June has been carried to the point where it is attracting a great deal of attention even from persons in no way interested financially in the motion picture business. The exhibitors and film salesmen have united in the effort to wipe out state censorship and also have made an attack on Mr. Louis Breitinger, the chief censor, going so far as to have asked Governor Brumbaugh to suspend Mr. Breitinger pending a probe into his official conduct. The Governor has instructed Attorney General Brown to investigate both sides of the controversy, and it is reasonable to assume that in this inquiry justice will be done to all concerned.

The Governor has made it clear that whatever may be the outcome of the inquiry into the way Mr. Breitinger has conducted his office, the Governor believes in maintaining picture censorship, or in other words it is certain he will not favor the absolute repeal of the present censorship law.

Despite the Governor's attitude in the matter, however, the picture men are determined to continue their fight for the entire elimination of state censorship. Whether or not this is the wise and practical course for them to pursue there is a good deal that can be said in support of their position which apparently is little understood by the general public. One of their arguments is that the censoring of motion pictures in un-American as it puts a ban on free expression. Another point they make is that under laws in existence before the one that established the censorship board the police of the various cities of the state had and still have all the legal authority needed to stop any improper show in a motion picture theatre or any other theatre, and that therefore state censorship is superfluous and serves merely to impose an additional expense on the film men and exhibitors.

The state censorship board, under the law, charges \$2.50 for each film submitted for its approval, whether the film is passed upon favorably or rejected. This expense, as well as certain other expenses incurred in connection with the examination of the films, falls on the shoulders of the film men and the exhibitors. When it is considered also that the exhibitors all have to pay a state tax, a federal war tax and, in most cases, a city mercantile tax, none of which is light, it can be well understood why many of them fear their business will be ruined if the costs of legalized state censorship continue to be imposed.

It must be remembered, too, that the great majority of motion picture theatre exhibitors are men who have small theatres and that many of them are barely able to make their own living out of the business. Yet these exhibitors provide an immense amount of entertainment and instruction at a very low cost to the by-no-means-wealthy class of people who patronize the picture shows.

Moreover it must be recalled that the exhibitors of this state as of other parts of the country voluntarily maintain the National Board of Censors, which is composed of men of intelligence and experience in their line who have done very effective work in eliminating objectionable films.

Whether or not the Pennsylvania Legislature absolutely repeals the censorship law, it seems evident that, in justice to the film men, upon whose ability to do business at a reasonable profit depends the

entertainment of hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians, there should be at least some changes in the present statute to relieve the unnecessarily heavy financial burden of the exhibitors and exchange men.

DEATH OF ANOTHER NOTABLE ADAMS

The death of Charles Francis Adams in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, would have attracted nation-wide attention even if nothing more could have been said in accounts about him than that he was a great-grandson of President John Adams, a grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and a son of Charles Adams, Minister to Great Britain during the Civil War. Even in democratic America there are tendencies to consider a man great who comes of a prominent family, regardless of any lack in his own accomplishments.

If Charles Francis Adams, however, had not had two ancestors in the presidency nor even a prominent father, but had nevertheless been in possession of the inherited and acquired abilities which distinguished him throughout life, his death would attract attention no less, and would be no less a loss to the nation.

He was not a man content merely to bear the name of a line of men notable in American history. He added to the fame of the family. He was an Adams not merely in his surname but in his qualities. As a Union soldier he won distinction in the Civil War, rising to the rank of brevet brigadier general of volunteers; as a railroad executive he exhibited his cool-headed business abilities and made his fortune, and as a historian he took his place as one of the foremost American men of letters of the day.

As a politician he was not prominent, if the holding of public office is prominence in politics. He is remembered, however, for the active part he took at times, as an independent, in political discussions, especially for his dramatic declaration after the close of the Civil War that the method of reconstruction in the South was a blunder.

It is as a historian that Charles Francis Adams will be best remembered. He was in a peculiarly fitting position to write pieces of history about a country which two of his forefathers had served as President, his father as Minister to the Court of St. James, and he himself as a soldier during the whole extent of the Civil War. Because he was gifted as a writer, he has left behind him works by which he will be remembered when as a soldier and a railroad executive he will be forgotten.

Spring began yesterday, and the next day it snowed.

German bombs cause more disturbance in Paris than absinthe frappe.

The country pastor, on \$600 a year, may be pardoned for the sin of covetousness if he looks with envy on Philadelphia's thank offering of \$51,136.85 to the Rev. William A. Sunday.

Mrs. Roessing has called on the men to vote for women's suffrage to show they are good sports. That is putting it in a rather fetching way, but really a suffragist's husband who refuses to vote for suffrage is taking more of a sporting chance.

The magazine section of a Philadelphia Sunday paper reproduces a photograph of Richard Harding Davis packing socks for the war sufferers while wearing white—or perhaps they are champagne-colored—kid gloves, which proves that even the proudest of Americans will condescend to perform humble service for charity's sake when the camera man is near.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

PRODUCES SLUMBER

"This show is intended to benefit the tired business man," explained the manager.

"It does the trick," replied Dustin Stax. "It's the first two hours' sleep I've had in a long time."—Washington Star.

UP-TO-DATE

Mrs. Myles—"Is she living in an up-to-date neighborhood?"

Mrs. Styles—"Oh, my, yes. Why, there are twenty lap-dogs but not a baby carriage on the block."—Yonkers Statesman.

HAD THE SOUND, AT LEAST

A teacher in the East street school was discussing the topography of the western states.

"Some places there will be high mountains," she said, "and then there will be a great chasm—do you know what a chasm is, Johnny?" indicating one of the youngsters.

The boy thought a moment, hesitated, and then said:

"I don't know what a chasm is but my brother sometimes has spasms."—New Castle News.

EXPECTED AN OUTING

Little Bessie, the daughter of a Neshannock avenue couple, was playing at dolls. Included in her equipment was a toy telephone. Her mother had heard her play at calling up a friend and paused a moment in her sweeping to hear Bessie say:

"Hello, is that you, Sara? Well, this is Bessie. Come on over to my house to-morrow. Tell all your friends to come too. One of my dolls died and we're going to have the picnic to-morrow."—New Castle News.

SWIFT HORSES

"Horses!" said the Yankee. "Guess you can't talk to me about the horses. I had an old mare, Maizyop, who once licked our best express by a couple of miles on a thirty-mile run to Chicago."

"That's nothing," said the Canadian. "I was out on my farm one day, about fifty miles from the house, when a frightful storm came up. I turned the pony's head for home, and do you know, he raced the storm so close for the last ten miles that I didn't feel a drop, while my old dog, only ten yards behind, had to swim the whole distance."—Exchange.

THE CZAR IN PROVERBS

Near the Czar, near honor.

The Czar is mighty, but not almighty.

When the Czar takes snuff, the people must sneeze.

The crown of the Czar does not keep off a headache.

The Czar can easily get rid of complaints, but not of cares.

When the Czar dies, even the moujik would not change places with him.

If the Czar makes you a present of an egg, he will ask a hen in return.—Boston Transcript.

Tongue-End Topics

Park's Squirrel Population Grows

Fewer squirrels are seen in Capitol Park just now than during the summer, and those in evidence are the old male animals who are scurrying about for something to eat. The reason for this is that the female squirrels are mothering their new families in the nests in the trees. These little ones were born during the last two weeks and are being very tenderly cared for by their mothers who very seldom leave their nests and then only because of hunger. They crawl out very cautiously, get a nut and then hasten back to see if everything is all right in their little ones. During the last week in March and the first week in April the very small baby squirrels, timid and wary, will come out of the box nests and crawl down the tree trunks to have a look at the outer world and the strange creatures in it, but they will soon get accustomed to out-of-door life, and the children who play in the park will soon make pets of them.

Grand Duchesses As Nurses

An interesting episode which occurred in a street car on the Nevsky Prospekt in Petrograd a few days ago serves to illustrate the charitable and industrious character of the Russian grand duchesses, who, as is well known have devoted themselves to the work of nursing in the military hospitals of the capital. A wounded soldier in charge of a sister of charity boarded a crowded car. It was apparent that he was a convalescent who had been permitted to go about for recreation and exercise in charge of a nurse. As soon as a seat was vacated, the sister insisted upon her charge occupying it. A Russian officer occupying a seat nearby protested against a common soldier sitting in his presence.

"Please let him remain," interposed the sister, "I commanded him to take the seat."

"And who, pray, might you be?" retorted the officer, "that you presume to give orders?"

"That I cannot tell you," came the reply.

A civilian leaned over and whispered something in the ear of the officer. He arose, saluted and left the car at the next stop. A short distance further on the sister and her charge alighted.

A Russian woman seated beside an American woman long a resident of Petrograd, turned to her neighbor and whispered:

"The sister is the Grand Duchess Olga. I know her face well. Both she and her sister, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, often go about to various hospitals incognito, doing whatever service fails to their lot, although they pass most of their time in the hospital at Tsarskoye-Selo."

Thorough German Camp Methods

A glimpse of the thoroughness with which the Germans have established their encampment in the Vosges mountains is furnished by a correspondent of the "Volkszeitung," who has just visited that snow-covered region. Adjacent to the mountain headquarters he found a number of flourishing industries for turning out necessities of war, such as grenades, bombs, snow shoes and Alpine stocks. The huge store house where were kept the gifts that had been sent to the soldiers was so large and orderly, with such a variety of things, that it reminded him of a department store. The government's careful system of "bookkeeping" concerning the movement of its troops makes it possible for gifts of all sorts to be delivered with accuracy and promptness.

Supplies Carried By Mules

Such articles, along with the huge supplies that are needed, are transported to the mountains by rail, and then, because of the icy roads, are transferred to mule teams. Horses, it has been found, are almost entirely unable to make the ascent over the ice and snow covered paths, while the small-footed donkeys do it without too great trouble. The food supplies are stored in block houses, which are constantly replenished, and other mule teams daily haul to the front trenches provisions for each day. To prevent the mules from making any noise en route, the Germans have adopted unique measures. Experience has taught them

**BREAKS A COLD
IN A FEW HOURS
WITHOUT QUININE**

First Dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" Relieves All Grippe Misery

Don't stay stuffed-up!

Quit blowing and sniffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief remedy and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute.—Adv.

THE GLOBE



The "Rochester-Special" Is In--Arrived On Schedule Time

The "Rochester-Special" is not a "Pennsy Flyer" as may be implied, but—
The greatest line of Young Men's Clothes that have ever been offered at

\$15.00

CLOTHES that fairly "speak out" in their distinctiveness—clothes that may well be considered worth \$20 and "look the part"—CLOTHES that will appeal to every Young Man who wants the "something different."

Every correct style—every popular fabric—every smart model—see them in our windows.

"THE OXFORD"

One-link-button coat with graceful long lapels. English trousers.

"THE YORK"

Two-button coat soft roll with wide lapels. English trousers.

"THE BRYAN"

English model coat with one or two buttons, soft roll and double breast vest.

"THE WAVERLY"

Conservative style with soft lapel—either two or three buttons.

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