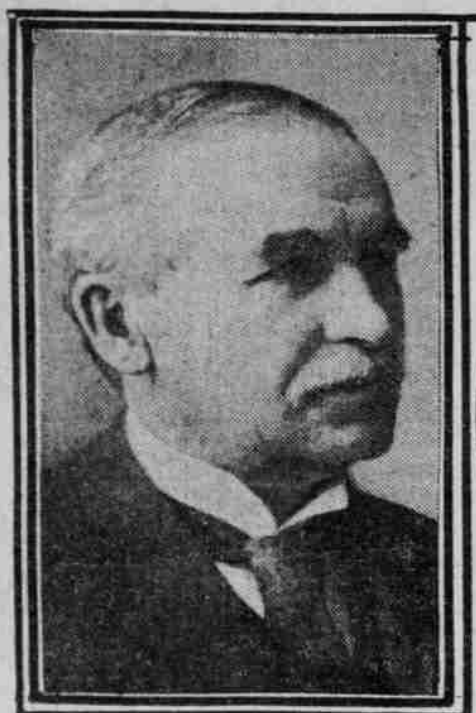
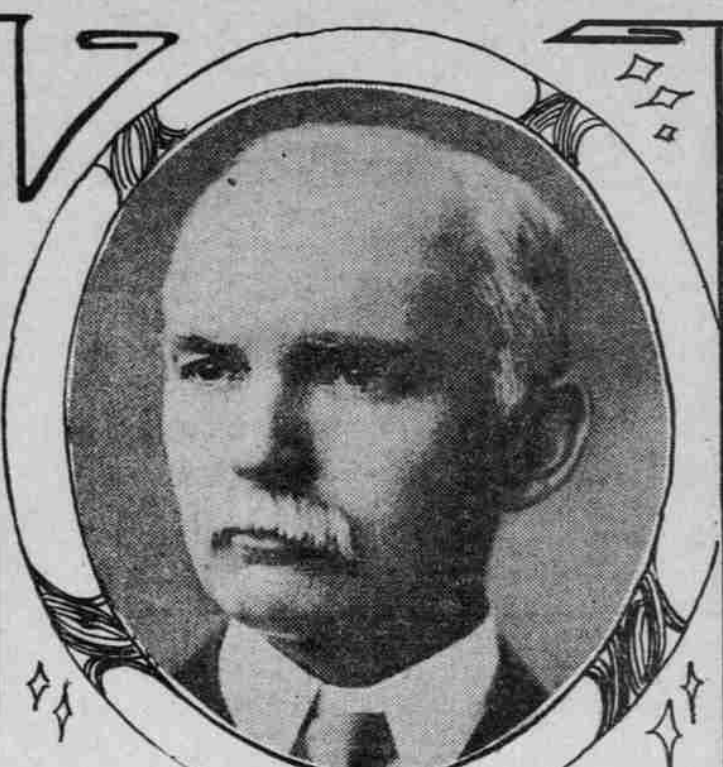


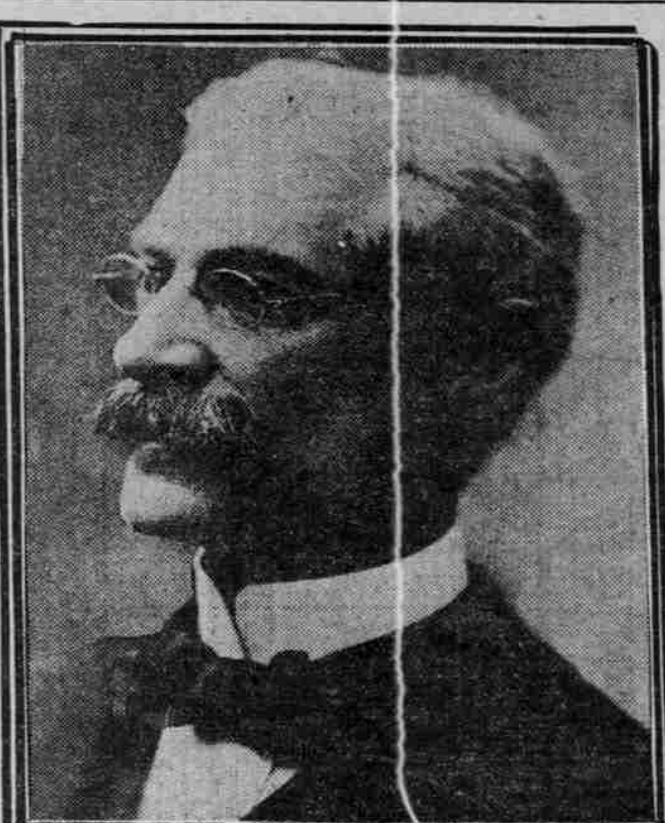
Men Attracting a Glance or Wink From the Public Eye



W. J. VAN PATTEN
VICE PRESIDENT
SONS OF AMERICAN
REVOLUTION



HENRY STOCKBRIDGE
PRESIDENT
SONS OF AMERICAN
REVOLUTION



JOHN R. WEBSTER
VICE PRESIDENT
SONS OF AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

NEW YORK, April 24.—(Special).—W. A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia, is on the trail of the powder trust. He was appointed recently special counsel in the prosecution of that case, and he is busy getting together evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Glasgow is an attorney of the highest standing at the Philadelphia bar.

P. J. McCumber, the Senator from North Dakota, is one of the younger members of the finance committee, which has the tariff bill in charge in the Senate. To be chosen a member of the finance committee is one of the greatest honors a Senator can achieve. Mr. McCumber had had no legislative experience except as a member of the Territorial Legislature before North Dakota was admitted to statehood; but he made good as a Senator so soon after his election in 1899 that he is now a member of some of the most important of the Senate committees.

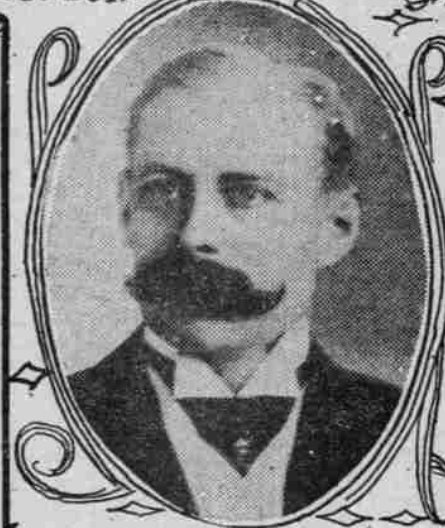
E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, is one of the new members of Congress. He is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the Leavenworth, Kan., High School. He studied law at the University of Michigan. He served many years as District Attorney and member of the State Legislature before he was elected to Congress.

Thomas R. Hamer is one of the new members of the House of Representatives. He is the member-at-large from Idaho. Mr. Hamer is a native of Vermont, Ill., and was educated at Heding College and Bloomington Law School. He got into public life through the opportunities offered by the Spanish-American War. He enlisted as a private in the First Idaho Volunteers for that war, was promoted to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and eventually became Governor of the Island of Cebu, in the Philippines. He was mustered out of the Army in 1901.

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will hold its annual congress in Baltimore, April 26. In the last three years it has met at Buffalo, Denver and Boston. The present officers of the society are: Henry Stockbridge, president-general; John R. Webster, W. J. Van Patten, G. W. Bates, G. R. Howe and Dr. C. N. Guyer, vice-presidents-general; A. Howard Clark, secretary. The society was organized at a meeting in Fraunces Tavern, New York, April 30, 1898. It is now made up of more than 100,000 members, and is the largest organization of its kind in the world. Its chief activity now is to attempt to uproot anarchy by teaching aliens what the United States should mean to them and bringing them to see the importance of naturalization. With this object, leaflets in many languages are distributed showing how to

become a citizen of the United States. The society will be in session at Baltimore two days. The local organization is preparing a programme of entertainment for the delegates.

A St. Louis genius named Eli C. Bennett has invented the "knocked-down hat." Any mere man who has been knocked down by a Merry Widow or has had one eye put out by the trimmings on a peach basket can achieve poetic justice by getting a hat knocked down by Mr. Bennett. But it is not mere man who is expected to appreciate this new thing in hats. The "knocked-down" hat is intended to make it possible to buy millinery by mail. You drop blank dollars into the mail and the rural free delivery man hands you in a few days the latest creation in millinery. However, it does not come in the shape in which a Fifth-avenue milliner would deliver it. There is a limit to the size of packages which can be sent through the mail. In Switzerland they call them "pigs in pigs" in America, and hats cannot be shipped as refrigerators or hair mattresses. The American postoffice imposes a restriction of four feet in diameter for the package. So Bennett "knocks down" his hats; that is, he resolves them into their simplest components and sends



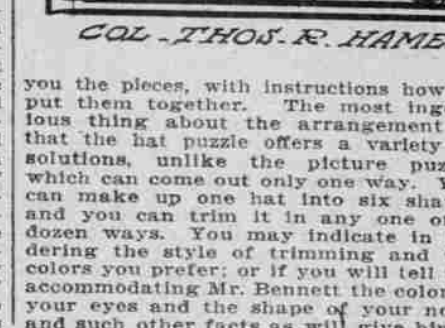
L. T. TAYLOR



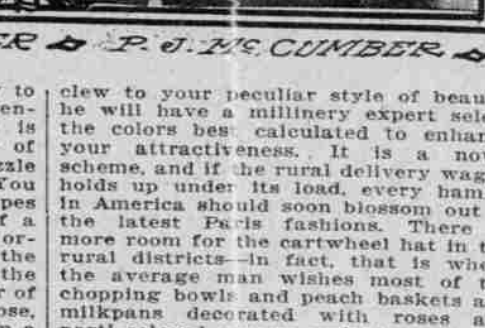
ELI C. BENNETT



W. A. GLASGOW



C. J. HAMER



P. J. MCCUMBER

MOVING PICTURES NOW UNDER CENSORSHIP

New York Demanded Reform and Got It, in the Way of a Board of Censors.

THERE are kinds and kinds of dramatic censorship. If Mr. Frohman and Mr. Belasco and Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger got together and agreed on a minimum standard of dramatic purity and proceeded to enforce their standard on the playwrights who wrote their plays, this would not be called a censorship, but a mutual protective society. Actually they don't need to do this, because Messrs. Frohman and Belasco and the other theatrical syndicates have their plays written to order in large measure, and so are quite responsible for what is seen in their theaters.

New York has a censorship. It governs the 400 moving picture theaters of the metropolis with a strong hand, yet it has no authority in law. It came about like the fanciful case of Frohman and Belasco, and this is the story:

Moving pictures are running riot through New York, as through the rest of America. In 10 years they have grown from nothing to thousands. New York's moving picture theaters are crowded with 250,000 people on week days and half a million on Sundays, and a third of these are children. No form of cheap theatrical amusement has proved able to compete with moving pictures in the crowded districts, and the nickelodeon has become a neighborhood institution and is more good than bad already, at that. Social workers who have studied the conditions believe that the mechanical theater has an immense future and a great potentiality for good.

But the lightning-express growth of moving pictures has brought varied evils in its train. They thronged into tenement-houses and into any vacant store, and as they employ a highly inflammable material in the celluloid film through which the picture is projected, there was obvious danger from fire. Sanitary requirements were disregarded, police protection was ignored, and the program themselves were pretty much a business of catch-as-catch-can.

Then suddenly public opinion awoke, and this was not only true of New York, but of all the country. Non-regulation became regulation rendered excessive through excessive zeal. The cheap theaters of the old type—the vaudeville and melodrama houses, and the syndicates that supply the one-night stands—became aware that the moving picture, through competition, was threatening their very existence, and they roused themselves to a lively opposition to the moving picture, in press and Legislature. And almost

overnight, in New York, the moving picture business, for years a Klondike of commercial profit, found itself threatened with extinction. This is a matter of six months past, and in that time more than a hundred shows have been closed by the action of local authorities.

So the nickelodeons learned what many bigger businesses have learned in late years, that public opinion is a dangerous thing when aroused. And they hurried to placate public opinion. Out of this came the censorship; but to explain the censorship other facts must be given.

In the mushroom-growth of the moving picture, not only in America, but throughout the world, the emphasis has been laid rather on quantity than on quality of programme. Great factories make the pictures, and they are scattered all the way from Chicago to Copenhagen, but all produce for the humblest nickelodeon in the humblest quarters of the Ghetto. Far-separated from the public demand, the factories have had merely to infer the demand, and they have fallen victims to a common if mistaken idea. That idea is, that the public craves low forms of entertainment; vulgarity and sensationalism. All along the factories have produced a proportion of good pictures surprising in view of the general condition of the theater, moral and artistic; but all along there has been a sprinkling of pictures vulgar, bloody and offensive in various ways; and this sprinkling has given a bad odor to the business.

As for the moving picture shows themselves, they have been unorganized and have had to take what they could get; and to cap the climax, the manufacturers have formed a combine which has resulted in forcing the theaters to take virtually all that one of the other faction of manufacturers has seen fit to produce. These factions are the "Motion Picture Patents Company" and the "Independent Manufacturers," and they have split the trade into sections and each theater must choose between one and the other. This circumstance has enlivened the public taste. It is the reverse of Frohman and Belasco's situation. The playwrights dominate the theatrical managers completely.

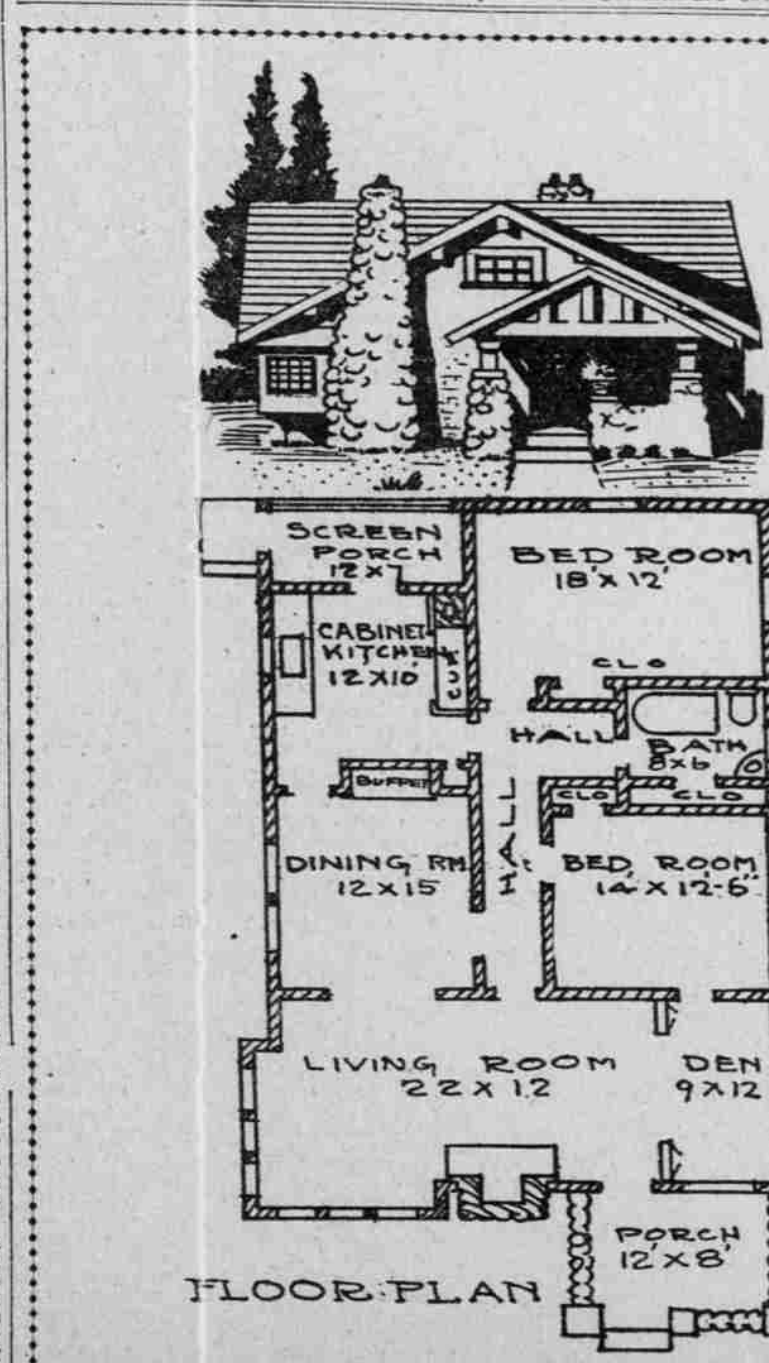
petitioned the public bodies of the city to establish the censorship. A dozen prominent civic organizations responded and a board of censorship was formed. The exhibitors' association pledged its members, under penalty of expulsion, to abide by the letter and spirit of the censorship, and the manufacturers themselves professed that the censorship was a welcome arrival. For the expense of the censorship, amounting to several hundred dollars a month, the theaters themselves pay. All members of the censorship board serve without pay, but the expenses of office rent and clerical help are considerable.

The board of censorship has the Rev. George William Knox, of the Union Theological Seminary, for its chairman, and among its members are representatives of the public schools, of educational and vigilance societies, and even managers of moving-picture theaters. It censors every moving-picture put on the New York market. The inspection is done, not at the theaters, but at the offices of the manufacturers, and pictures are seen several weeks in advance of the time for making them public, and are saved the expense of putting it on the market and having it refused by the theaters and possibly prosecuted in the criminal courts. The manufacturers have even gone farther, and have established a National board of censorship, which works in consultation with the New York board, and the enforcement of the moving-picture programmes of the entire country.

But moving-pictures are only a part of the programme of most nickelodeons. Five-cent theaters give illustrated songs and vaudeville interludes, and the physical condition of the theaters is hardly less important than the moral character of their programmes. The board of censorship has undertaken to regulate all these features of the shows, and has the co-operation of the organized nickelodeons and of the city authorities.

The board of censorship is only a month old and it has "killed" less than 10 per cent of the pictures which have been submitted to its inspection. But, as the results will be liberal, so it is argued they will be natural, voluntary and to some extent permanent. "Of course," said a member of the board,

"we are idealists, but we shall try to be practicable idealists. Rome was not built in a day."



AN ARTISTIC BUNGALOW IN COBBLES AND SHINGLES

By The Bungalowcraft Co., 403 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

IN response to many inquiries we illustrate this week the clever little bungalow which appears on the cover of "Bungalowcraft." It is not so very little, either having a front of 32 feet and a depth of 20 feet, exclusive of the front porch. The exterior design is most attractive, and one can readily imagine how charming it will be with the addition of a few vines, shrubs and rose bushes.

The large exposed chimney and the porch work are of medium-sized cobblestones, the walls are covered with cedar shingles and the roof with redwood shingles, while the outside trim is of rough (wire-brushed) pine, stained.

The windows are well arranged to give plenty of light and air and still be in keeping with the quaint rustic exterior. A wide front door of oak, with plate-glass panels, opens into a large living-room with broad fireplace and mantel. A feature of the living-room is the large oriel window, taking in nearly the entire left end, with French windows along two sides.

A cozy little den or library opens through a buttressed opening from the right end of the living-room. Bookcases are built in the library on either side of the opening. The dining-room, with its high paneled wainscot, plate rail and handsome buffet, is a most attractive room and is entered from the living-room through a handsome casement opening. For convenience it also connects with the short hall which in fact connects every room in the house, including the bathroom. The house has a well-arranged full cabinet kitchen, including a large linen and storage closet in the bathroom and good-sized rooms throughout.

The interior walls are plastered and tinted or papered, except that the kitchen and bathroom have smooth enameled "washable" wallcovering. The inside trim is stained and finished in a dull eggshell gloss. The outside is stained with a frost-proof roof. As described above, the house will cost \$2000 complete, with oak floors in living-room and dining-room and den. With plainer finish, it could be built for \$200 less, especially if located where cobblestones were convenient and cheap. To suit any locality this house may be built as shown here, or entirely reversed.

Any inquiries or correspondence relating to bungalows or bungalow building addressed to the Bungalowcraft Company, 403 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., will receive prompt and detailed replies, without charge.

French Minister Groups His Speeches on Church and State Together.

BRAND PUBLISHES BOOK

French Minister Groups His Speeches on Church and State Together.

PARIS, April 24.—(Special).—M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet, has published in book form the speeches which he delivered upon the question of the separation of church and state in his capacity as member of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies for the bill of 1905, and as Minister of Public Worship and Instruction in both houses of the Legislature from 1906 to 1908.

These speeches, which in themselves constitute a comprehensive survey of the question of the separation in its various phases, are linked together by a series of explanatory notes. Quite apart from the historical value of this authoritative compilation, the book furnishes interesting evidence of the tenacity with which the government of the day, and the author of the speeches in particular, pursued the end in view.

Bilious?

Doctors all agree that an active liver is positively essential to health. Ask your own doctor about Ayer's Pills.

Ayer's Pills

"How are your bowels?" the doctor always asks. He knows how important is the question of constipation. He knows that inactivity of the liver will often produce most disastrous results. We believe Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can possibly take. Sold for over 60 years.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

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Ready-made clothes for young men and men who stay young. May be seen either at the main salesrooms in Chicago, 317 Franklin Street, or through our traveling men in their respective territories.

Society Brand Clothes rank today as the best known, the best tailored and the most fashionable line of young men's clothes. Our immense advertising campaign planned for this coming fall will bring forth thousands of additional calls from the public, and every up-to-date merchant should be prepared to meet the demand.

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Chicago, April 24, 1909