Evening 2002 Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

Charles H. Ludington, Vice-President; John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Colons, John B. Williams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: E. H. WHALET Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS carrier, Dairy Ostr, six certe. By mail, aid outside of Philadelphia, except where it postage is required, Dairy Ostr, one to twenty the center, Dairy Ostr, deeper deliars. All mail subscriptions payable rance.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000 Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915.

Years bring wisdom only to the wise.

Let's Keep Our Heads a While Longer THESE are months when the United States should be hunting for reasons for keeping out of war instead of for pretexts for mixing in with it.

The sinking of the Gulflight, presumably by a German torpedo, would afford an excellent protext, if we were searching for such things. The ship is an American vessel, built on the Delaware, bound from an American port with an American cargo, manned by an American crew, commanded by an American captain. And it was attacked while on a peaceful voyage, The captain and two of the crew are

The part of wisdom is to learn all from whatever nation caused the damage. After reparation is refused there will be time for considering the next step.

Who Is the Wise Man of Camden? THERE is a wiser man somewhere

in Camden than lives anywhere in this city. If this were not so, Camden's fire department would not be equipped with a larger number of modern engines than are owned here, and would not be arranging to discard all of its old-fashioned apparatus in favor of motor-driven engines and trucks.

Philadelphia has been most fortunate in escaping great and disastrous fires. but this has been due to the efficiency of the fire fighting force rather than to the fitness of the apparatus for the uses to which it has to be put. It is impossible even to get new hose to replace that which is rotten, to say nothing of automobile engines. But, if Camden can do this, why cannot Philadelphia?

Who is the wise man across the river who has persuaded the city to use the best obtainable fire apparatus, and who is the foolish man on this side of the river who has succeeded in blocking every effort of the men in charge of the fire department to get the necessary supplies?

Trifling With a Buzz-saw

FITHE public was given to underwas concerned," the court battle with Mr. Roosevelt would be a fight to a and so far as Mr. Barnes to concerned, that is just what it promfres to be.

Possibly Mr. Barnes falled to attach due importance to the very obvious fact that Mr. Roosevelt has brains. It is usual, of course, for a brilliant lawyer to make even the most competent witnesses appear foolish. The attorney is clothed with an enormous advantage, and perhaps one of the greatest abuses in legal procedure is the manner in which witnesses are manhandied. Occasionally, however, a gentleman gets to the stand who is more than a match for the tormentors. The brilliancy of Mr. Roosevelt in a courtroom obviously was underestimated.

Without prejudging the case at all, on its merits, it is apparent that the ex-President has been making a monkey of somebody, even of two or three somebodies. We were lamenting recently that no Pennsylvania Mr. Barnes was so sensitive as to apply to the courts for relief from just criticism. The progress of the case at Syracuse indicates that our species of boss through their hesitancy gave evidence of possessing most excellent good judgment.

Great Guns!

FPHE Germans at Liege proved that Ino existing fortifications could withstand attack by the 42-centimetre guns which were used in the siege. The shells destroyed the fortifications as though they had been wrecked by earthquake. Then the troops ad-

vanced and took the city. The great guns are apparently again at work. The shells that have been dropped into Dunkirk, tearing holes 45 feet in diameter and wrecking buildings, have been fired from guns with a range of something like 20 miles. The use of such weapons is unprecedented, not because there is any international agreement against it. but because they have not hitherto been made for land operations. The warships, however, are equipped with guns with a range running up to 15 miles or more, and the battles fought on the sea during this war have be-Run when the ships were 10 miles apart, and most of them have been finished

althout the combatants getting nearer than five or six miles to one another. War has evidently entered upon a new stage, not only in the size of the armies employed, but in the power of the weapons used. And death and destruction come without warning from the sky, launched on their terrible misgion from so great distance that it is possible to hear the explosion of

at f.lege, when there was a compara- requires a raid on the breweries, betively small force of men to resist the fore and after the celebration.

army that followed. It remains to b seen whether they can be equally successful at Dunkirk, within reach of which are hundreds of thousands of veteran soldiers prepared to beat back an infantry rush.

Sweeping Under the Bed

DACK of the clean-up movement is B the determination to make this a spotless town, and consequently a town in which the health and comfort of the people are greater than in any other community.

This is the third time that a week has been set apart for gathering and carting away the accumulated relica of housekeeping for disposing of which there is no regular method. Many families get rid of their broken furniture at their own expense, instead of storing it in an unused room or letting it clutter up the corner of a used room. And other families dispose of old newspapers and magazines every week instead of accumulating them to gather dust. But the city arranges to cart away without charge this week everything for which the householders have no further use, no matter how large or small it is.

The clean-up movement is part of the general good housekeeping which leads women to go through their belongings once a year and throw away what is no longer of use. The man does the same thing when he rakes the leaves from his grass plot and flower beds and burns them in a corner or buries them for compost. In the course of time it is likely that the demand for municipal cleanliness will grow so strong through the impetus which it is now receiving that the people will stop littering the streets the facts, first, and then to demand during the rest of the year, and it will public decency to throw a newspaper on the sidewalk or to allow a broken ash barrel to stand in the alley to leak ashes in the street when the ashman lifts it to his wagon.

> Clean-up week is a wholesome institution, whatever way you may look

> > Most Delicate Mechanism

YOUNG girl in her growing years A is the most delicately poised piece of mechanism with which any one has to do.

The slightest shock will sometimes there is disaster. Sometimes it is tragedy from which there is no recovery; and sometimes it is mere distortion of view, which, with rest and care, disappears.

There is no more difficult problem for parents than the discovery of the proper treatment of the girl in this period. And when they think they have discovered it, and everything is going smoothly, there is a sudden break in the machinery. This is what happened Saturday in the case of the west had passed. Weather, reinforce-15-year-old girl who, overwrought by parents, with this disaster in mind, vill consider carefully the state of affairs in their own households and get stand that, "so far as Mr. Barnes expert advice as to the proper adjustment of the delicate mechanism that is in operation beside them.

Ape the Three Monkeys

statue of three monkeys. The hands | time to "deal with Russia," to "put the of one are over his eyes, those of another are over his ears and those of the third are over his mouth. See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil, is had terminated, however, the situation the interpretation of them.

but there are few great men who talk much. When they do talk, they do der upon Cracow and on the Carnot utter idle words, hence little evil creeps into their speech. There are loved men in the world, generous and pitying, but they have no time to listen to gossip and evil communications. There are other men who see evil, not through morbid curiosity, but called from Belgrade, newly occupied with an eye to its correction; nor do they impute evil and view with suspicion all human actions except their

Evil communications, seeing evil, hearing evil, speaking evil, corrupt humanity. There are many who can afford to ape the three monkeys.

Secretary Daniels' idea of a navy seems to be a water wagon.

Men talk of peace, but there is no peace. They have to fight to get it.

The finding of the Syracuse jury might fairly be a verdict of 30 scents

Even Teddy must have felt friendly toward "grandpa" in Williamstown yesterday.

There is something the matter with the Athletics, and the fans believe it is in Trappe.

One week from today the President will attend the christening of 4000 new citizens in this city.

The weather man was just as kindly disposed to the suffragists as he has been to the ball players.

Villa says that he has no thought for glory. So far his attention seems to have been given entirely to plunder.

Just a word of praise for the police. The crowds which turned out to see the great parade Saturday were perfectly handled.

Our esteemed humorous contempo rary, of London, is hoping that while the British are swearing off stimulants for the war they may make an exception in favor of punch.

When before have 10,000 marched through the streets on a hot afternoon. the charge which sends them on their with no other incentive than "the cause"? For the politicians to get out The great guns justified their use a crowd of such magnitude usually

GERMANS SAVE ALLY IN EAST

Close of Winter Campaign Shows Teutonic Cause in Desperate Straits Against Russian Foe, Expert Declares.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

THE opening move of Germany in I the east was the first drive to Warsaw, which developed at the precise moment the lines of battle were developing in Flanders. Originally obscured by the Antwerp and Ypres operations, it suddenly filled the press of the world with reports of the imminent fall of the Polish capital, Petrograd was silent while Berlin was in full tide of victorious statement. Yet, looking backward after many months, It seems plain that the first German offensive in Poland was less considerable than was at first supposed and a direct effort to assist Austria rather

than to conquer Poland. In early October Austrian fortunes and sunk to the very lowest level. Conquering armies were sweeping the ruins of one Austrian host in upon Cracow, of another up the slopes of the Carpathians. The mission of Austria had been to keep Russia in play until Germany had disposed of France, and now, at the critical moment in the Flanders campaign, Germany must either abandon the battle along the Yser and about Ypres or by some strategic combination use small reserves to postpone Austrian destruc-

Germany chose the latter expedient, and gathering up an army she flung t straight upon Warsaw, through Central Poland. It was a venture such as Lee made when he sent Early to Washington in 1864 in the hope of drawing Grant away from Richmond. German command was seeking to save Austria, not her own territories, Like Early's raid, that of the Germans almost succeeded. Late in October the guns of the Kaiser were sending shells into the suburbs of Warsaw. But as Grant was able to put a corps of veterans into Washington while Early was still before Fort Stevens, the Grand Duke Nicholas in his turn pushed Siberian troops through Warsaw at the critical moment, struck at the German flank and turned it. Immediately the German invasion was turned back a retreat to the frontier was inevitable. Warsaw, like Washington, just a half century before, was

Russian Advance Stopped

But Germany had attained her purpose. As a consequence of the invasion of Poland, Russian advance in Galicia stopped. Russian armies make it lose its balance, and then flowed back to the San. Przemysi vas relieved, Jaroslav reoccupied, an advance to Lemberg in sight. For the moment Austria was saved; there remained to Germany time to finish her fight in Flanders, to win, if she could, in the west, before a new crisis in the east should demand a new diversion of her forces.

Instead of victory, however, there came defeat. Germany failed at the Yser, and about Ypres the golden moment for obtaining a decision in the ments of the Allies, the growing too much study, took her life. Wise strength of their fortifications, the enormous and sterile German sacrifices, all combined to convince the Britain insured that they would be bester back to unable to take the offensive effectively N JAPAN almost every house has a for months to come. There was left Slav out," as the genial Bernhardi would phrase it.

By the time the battles of Flanders had again changed in the east. New There are great men in the world, Austrian disasters had sent the armies of Hapsburg rushing back in disorpathians. Russian advance guards were in sight of the suburbs of Cracow, Cossack parties were beginning to flow down the Hungarian side of the Dukla Pass into the Hungarian plain. Austrian corps were being re-Valtevo was in sight.

for the first time touched German soil | changing with the season,

in the Province of Posen west of the Wartha, another Russian army was moving southwest upon Cracow, become the gate to Germany, not the outwork of Austria. Finally, a strong Russian army was again in East Prussia, flowing west toward the Mazurian Lakes, spreading ruin and terror in its pathway. Not alone Hapsburg but Hohenzollern Interests now demanded an offensive in the east.

Victory Sought on Vistula

By December 1 Germany was committed to her eastern campaign. She had definitively falled to get a decision in the west; she was seeking along the Vistula what she had missed at the Marne and the Yser. Eastward from France and Flanders corps after corps of her veteran troops were coming, giving way to reserves; the campaign of the west had ended.

In the military history of the future it is far from unlikely that Von Hindenburg's campaign in Poland will be estimated the finest, from the purely professional side, in the great war Confused as is the record still, the world does know that at the battle of Lodz the Russian army was almost destroyed; that by using his strategic rallways, by making full use of his troops, superior in morale, in training, in equipment, the great German commander almost succeeded in enveloping the Russian Polish army. Two factors served to block the second great German bld for a decision, the weather and the great numerical superfority of Russian reserves. By all the seasonal calculations Polish roads should have been frozen solid; they were a river of mud. Winter, which in Napoleon's invasion had begun prematurely, now held off with equal perversity. From the closing sides of the German net the Russians slipped safely. At Lodz their losses were enormous; but when the battle was over, when they had withdrawn, they stood behind the Bzura as solidly as the Belgians behind the Yser.

In the eastern campaign the battle of Lodz was wholly comparable with that of the Marne in the west. At the Marne the Germans lost and retreated, at Lodz they won a local sucess and advanced a few more miles, but these two conflicts were the decisive engagements of the war to May 1; in both Germany failed in the battle which was to dispose of a nation. By January 1 she was at a standstill in Poland as in Northern France, the great prize had escaped her, only the incidental advantage had been brought home. She had set out to destroy an army first in the west, then in the east, she had won some kilometres or versts of territory, captured some hundreds of thousands of French and Russlans, demonstrated the superiority of her organization in both fields, but the war was beginning, not ending.

Greater Prize Lost

The close of the winter campaign in the east shows Germany the gainer in a number of great battles, holding many square miles of Russian territory, so far inexpugnable, on her new front from the Baltle to the Nida. German high command that if a de- Measured by local advantage the prize cision were to be had against any is fairly hers, but the greater reward enemy that enemy was Russia. Such has slipped through her hands. Rusblows as she had struck France and sia has not been crushed, decisively the Vistula: Warsaw holds out. But, above all, Russian attack is now at the summit of the Carpathlans, German effort concentrated in meeting Russian offensive.

In sum, the end of the winter campaign saw German fortunes in the east not less desperate than they had been in the opening weeks of winter. She had won provinces and lost time, now she must deal with all three of her opponents, for the first time prepared as she had been in August. Hope of a decision against one had vanished. Only her own allies were weaker than in August; France, Russia, even England, were ready now. Not only ready, but in the Carpathians and in France and Belgium pressing more and more by them, and Austrian disaster at heavily against German resistance, German defense. Germany had been On the German frontler the situa- granted her opportunity, her chance tion was even more threatening. A for a decision. Spring saw the Allies huge Russian army was moving upon reaching out to grasp their chance, saw Czenstochowa and Kalisc, patrols had the whole problem of the great war

BOSSED BY THE DEAD Reflections on the Real Measure of a Man's Worth.

It's a wise man who knows when he is dead. And it is surprising how few dead men ever make that useful discovery. Not long ago a will was probated somewhere. It left \$400,000 to Harvard University, colicil attached to the same will promptly bequeathed that same \$100,000 to some other institution. The man who made that will had read in his paper one day that a few freshmen had, in the incontinent joy they experienced at one of those formerly rifrequent Harvard football victories over Yale, decided that nothing could express their emotions so nicely as painting the statue of John Harvard a brilliant crimson. The paint rubbed off all right; but so did that \$490,000. The man who had it decided that any college which welcomed and tolerated such a hard of freshmen. and tolerated such a hand of freshmen was no safe custodian of his coin. In so doing he made himself still more of a freshman. He joined the company of the vociferous dead.

It is really scandalous how much we are bossed and builted by such people. They sit all over us. There might be an-They sit all over us. There might be another Shakespeare but for one small deterring fact. We have already had one. And all succeeding candidates are discouraged. The original has refused to die. Even very little and inoffensive men have made themselves mischievous when dead.

Some years ago there lived in Boston s young vagabond, who devoted all the days of his life and all the energies of days of his life and all the energies of his person to becoming a poet. He never became one so long as he lived. He was swont to go about with frings on his sleeves, with a window-seat in his troussisleeves, with a window-seat in his troussacripts. It was not for want of trying that he wasn't a poet. And yet he finally became one and achieved a little fame. This he accomplished by dying. In a sense he never began to live until he was dead. For the moment he had passed on those who knew how hard he had tried suid, "What a pity!" And they tenderly gathered up his manuscripts and published them in a book, and sold many copies by subscription. Of course, the property of his person to be contributions to party funds have been notoriously large and their influence with the voters is naturally formidable. That the voters is naturally formidable. The was dead. For the moment he had passed on those who knew how hard he had the followi

good poem in the book was an introduction in prose by William Stanley Braithwaite. So this excellent young man, who
might have gone quietly on to comfortable oblivion, or wealth, or both, in a
store or a railroad, was able to attach
himself to the world as a poet. He had
to die to do it, but even he succeeded in
bullying everybody and having his way.
Really, no man ever truly lives till he
has died. The real measure of a man's
worth lies in the length of time that he
can oblize people to remember him when
he is gone.
But do not forget that a corpse has

But do not forget that a corpse has But do not forget that a corpse has certain responsibilities. Do not carelessly leave a million dollars to a town or a college, for a horsecar line or a medical school. Many a man with a head as hard as his heart is soft has made this technical blunder. With the best intentions in the world, he has subscribed to the worst kind of boss rule—the tyranny of the dead. It does very well just to leave your million without well just to leave your million without instructions for use. It may happen that electricity will come in soon after you have carefully satisfied yourself that the horse is the limit in locomotion. (He is.) The college you present with a medical school may much prefer. medical school may much prefor a gym nasium.

We would respectfully call the atten-

tion of the dead to this safe rule of con-duct: No class of people know so well how to live as the living. BURTON KLINE.

ENJOYED THE ICE WATER

BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

Century-"War and Drink."
Survey-"The English Press on
War and Alcohol."
Everybody's-"Keep Posted."
Collier's -- "Bryan -- Democracy's

WAR AND WATER WAGONS BUY Grape Juice Preferred!

It isn't a speculation, it's a sure thing. Lemons and cocoa factories also are desirable investments. Cold, gray dawns of "mornings

after" soon will be a thing of the past. There are to be no more "mornings after." With every one on the water wagon, how can there be? England now is making the most

desperate efforts to follow Russia's example and get aboard the waterwagon, even to inviting "Billy" Sunday to come over and help her. It is a high wagon, and requires some boosting, The hesitancy of the English Govern-

ment to enforce prohibition is in striking contrast to its summary action in taking over all the public utilities, fixing prices of commodities and generally ignoring the usual rights of private property, under the stress of war. It also is significant that the intensity of patriotism, which induces a million Englishmen to offer their lives to their lost a total of 323 working days, and the country, does not stand the test of voluntarily giving up liquor, even when temperance is urged upon them by King, Parliament, church and press as has given everybody a wonderful chance an urgent patriotic duty. an urgent patriotic duty.

situation in the Century (1), by J. D. Whelpley, an American journalist who ing ther has been sent abroad by the United States Government on 12 commissions: | of 40,000.

In its handling of the drink question British territory, the British Government has shown apparent political cowardice namits through its Prime Minister that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the soldiers are rendered inefficient through drink, there must be some vital reason why the country, or at least the military camps and their neighborhoods, are not made prohibition areas; and there is a reason, in fact there are several reasons, not one of which is brought forward in parl'amentary debate or in the prese, for they affect too closely the political and social life of the nation.

The temperance movement in England acks to a marked degree one great vital friving force that exists in other coun-ries. That is the unanimous support of he women, for the English women of the poorer classes, in the cities at least, are generally as heavy drinkers as are the men. One of the "sights" of English cities, which invariably makes a most lasting impression upon an American vis-itor, is the drunién woman in the pub-lic house and on the street.

The right to drink is a privilege so in-grained in the British character that many of the people who are now writing many or the propie who are now writing letters to the papers and otherwise protesting against drunkenness among the soldiers, would be among those who would promptly rebel against a prohibition order which in any way affected themselves. There is no doubt also that if testotalism were known to be compulsory upon all recruits the call for volume. sory upon all recruits, the call for volu sory upon an recruits, the call for volun-teers would be dishearteningly small, es-pecially among the poorer people. Behind all this, sinister in its real meaning, is the influence of the brewers, political and financial. * * Political partiality to the brewers is easily explained. To many of the well-known names in the brewing world are now tacked titles of various From Harper's Magazine.

English men-of-war have no ice-making machines on board, as do our ships, and everybody knows how the English and public-spirited Englishmen, but their

The Survey (2) sums up English press comments on the situation: The London Speciator has come out

with a long editorial, in which it advo-cates letting Scotland try national prohi-bition—"of everything—beer and wines as well as whisky," and then if it works well, the measure should be transferred to England. Truth declares that if men like to drink their money away, that is their own affair, but drinking away their country's energy in time of war is an-other matter. The Manchester Guardian declares that the liquor traffic must be restricted, and all the papers write edi-torials around the sprightly speech of Mr. Lloyd-George. "I was talking with the Russian Minister of Finance, a singularly while man," said Lloyd-George. "I asked What has been the result of prohibition He replied, 'The productivity has been increased from 30 to 50 per cent.' I said, 'How do they stand it?' 'Stand it?' he replied, 'I have lost revenue up to £65, 000,000, but if I proposed to put it back there would certainly be a revolution

Wine, Woman and Song Everybody's (3) gives concrete facts and figures to demonstrate the results of prohibition in this country:

Wine, woman and song has gone up eader of the drys is manager of the Reo Motorcar Company. In the year 1919, in the factory of the Reo Company, in a period of 10 successive weeks, the employes spent in saloons.

Lansing's changing from wet to dry of running the government: The cost of There is an interesting analysis of the English attitude toward the drink during the two years while Lansing was dry had been \$5600, while during the two ensuing years of wetness the cost of feed ng them (at the same rate per person) was \$11.300. Quite a difference for a town Secretary Bryan is the most con-

mong the two million citizens gathered spicuous exponent of sobriety and temas soliders and sailors for the defense of perance in this country, not only because of his position, but because of his gift for getting himself talked that is in sharp contrast to the courage about. In an article in Collier's (4), of these who rule the destinies of Russia | George Fitch gives some of the reaand France. When the party in power sons why Bryan is so unpopular in Washington:

President McKinley served water and other flat things happily and safely through his Administration. It remained for Mr. Bryan to canonize absinths frappe, blitzen cocktails and extract of tarantula in Washington by serving grape juice. People who had never tasted the atust rushed out and drank it, in order to loathe it with more vigor. If we were to take too seriously the groans of Bryan's dinner victims, we would think that in times past people went to state dinners for the purpose of being hauled out by

AMUSEMENTS

CHESTNUT STREET HOUSE 4 TIMES DAILY Afts., 1 & S-Evss., 7 & B-10c. 15c. 25c

GRAUSTARK" GARRICK—Today 10c, 15c, 25c

WILLIAM FARNUM THE NEW GOVERNOR

Forrest Tonight at Maitness Wed. & Sat THE TUNEFUL DIVERTING OPERETTA THE LADY IN RED ALLI VALLI GLENN HALL
ED. MARTINDEL GERTRUDE VANDERBILT
VILL PHILLIPS JOSIE INTROPIDI
Popular Price Wed. Mat. Best Sents \$1.50.

A R C A D I A Photoplays—Continuous 19 A M. to 11:80 P. M. ROHERT EDESON in "THE ABSENTEE"

EUNO MEY BR
Celebrated German Celtia Scholer, Lectures en
'THE TWO IRELIANDO'
Auspices of Philo-Oditic Society
HORTICULTURAL HALL
THURSDAY, MAY 6
Adm. 500 & \$1. Tickets Happe's, 1117 Chestrut. CROSS KEYS THEATRE

"THE ETERNAL CITY" Trocadero Folias of Florientia CASINO Walaut a ain Stal Twice Dally

the legs in a condition of alcoholic coma —whereas American state functions have always been comparatively arid affairs. It simply became borne in on the amalga-mated deplorers that there must be something blighting about sobriety because Mr. Bryan indulged in it.

AMUSEMENTS

Broad St. Theatre LAST WEEK OF WAYBURN'S CLEAN-UP COMEDY

SHE'S IN AGAIN

NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MAT. 50c to \$1.50

Price WED. MAT. Boats \$1.00 DF OWING TO THE GREAT SUCCESS THIS ATTRACTION WILL OPEN AT THE

Gaiety Theatre, New York MONDAY, MAY 17TH

Every Woman Should See

SPRING FASHION SHOW

B. F. Keith's Theatre CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STS.
MATS., 2 P. M. NIGHTS AT S P. M. ONE WEEK ONLY!

TONIGHT AT 8:15 First "Pop" Concert BY THE

ACADEMY-Seats at Heppe's, 1119 Chestaut-

Philadelphia Orchestra Conductor—LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI SOLOISTS: MILDRED FAAS, Soprano. WASSILY BESEKIRSKY, Violinist.

POPULAR PROGRAMS
POPULAR PRICES
REFRESHMENTS SERVED

SMOKING PERMITTED ON FLOOR rices, 15, 25, 50c. Table & Box Seats, 75c Pop. Concerts Every Evening for 2 Weeks. LYRIC TONIGHT AT 8:15 MATS. WED. 4 SAT., 2:15 BE ON HAND!

"TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT" ALL-STAR ENGLISH CAST

LAURI DE FRECE FAY COMPTON MAURICE FARKOA From the Famous Galety Theatre, London. GLOBE MARKET & JUNIPER PHOTOPLAYS IN TO 11 P. N

THEDABARA THE CLEMENCEAU CASE

ADELPHI LAST 8 TIMES
Last Pop. \$1 Mat. Thurs.
Oliver Moroaco Presents J. Harriey Manness PEG O' MY HEART

Stanley 11:00 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. David Belasco's S. Coming Thursday. Fritst Schaff in 'PRETTY MRS. SMITH' ORAND Today 3:15.749 Ruth & Milly Henry.

DUMONT'S DUMONT'S MINSTREE STE MATINES TODAY, 100 6 200.