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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1913. He whose only loyalty is to his purse has no

principles. A Firm Note, But No Threat of War

THE Cabinet decided unanimously yesterday that the people of the United States do not want war with Germany on account of the Lusitania incident.

A firm note will be sent to Berlin, but it will carry no threat of war. It will assume a willingness on Germany's part to recognize our just claims. It will leave the way wide open for peace, for righteous peace, under terms honorable alike to both nations.

Let citizens everywhere be calm. If we finally must have war, let us enter the shambles with a clear conscience, knowing that we have exhausted every honorable effort for peace and have only yielded our desires when driven to it by deliberate oppression.

Completing the Humane Program

DENNSYLVANIA will soon free itself of the reproach of being a laggard community. The General Assembly has already passed an admirable child labor bill, and it is about to enact a law providing for a system of compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in their employment. The workmen's compensation act is likely to be sent to the Governor before the close of the week.

The coal miners have had to fight to persuade the powers that be to include them within the scope of the act. They are engaged in a hazardous occupation, and if any class of workmen deserve the protection of the State they certainly do. The evident determination of the General Assembly to take care of all kinds of workmen does credit to the wisdom and humanity of its leaders.

The Game of Delaying Italy

GERMAN diplomacy has succeeded ence more in delaying the entrance of Italy into the war. What was described as an Italian ultimatum expired at midnight on Monday, but before that fateful hour Austria made some concessions, the exact nature of which has not been disclosed, and Italy took no decisive action.

It is clearly the German intention to drag the negotiations out as long as possible in order to avoid the necessity of resisting attack on the Italian frontier of Austria. The German plans in the beginning were to rush to Paris, dispose of the French, and then turn back at their leisure to repulse the Russian attack, which the slow moving armies of the Czar would not be ready to make until the French were defeated These plans failed as the war dragging on for months has proved.

If there are any diplomatic arts which can prevent an attack on the German-Austrian lines on any other frontier they will be used to their utmost, even to the extent of surrendering to Italy on paper large sections of Austrian territory. If Germany wins, that territory can be retaken, and if Germany does not win Austria would lose the territory anyway. The Italian statesmen must be aware of all this, and must be playing their hand accordingly, with a natural reluctance to be drawn into the maelstrom which all men must feel who see what is going on in the trenches.

Unprepared for War

BELLICOSE gentlemen who are howling for war might at least give us time to get ready for it. We have nothing with which to wage war. Our army is scarcely as large as a scouting party. Our navy is strong, unit for unit, but wofully lacking in numbers. We are without sufficient ammunition. We may as well be sensible.

The Hope of America

You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. Just because you brought dreams with you, America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought You are enriching us if you came expect-ing us to be better than we are. -Fresident Wilson to the new citizens.

THE President is no narrow advocate of the restriction of immigration, or he would not have reminded the four thousand persons of foreign birth who have recently become voting citizens that the nation was being renewed by the same processes by which it was created in the first place. Our ancestors came here for greater freedom and broader opportunity. The same desire burns in the hearts of men in Europe today that fired the spirits of the original settlers. Those who tear themselves away from all their old associations to begin again in a new world really see visions and dream

dreams or they would not come. This is the land where there is an equal chance for every citizen, where preferment to open to the worthy on their own merits, and where the young may grow to maturity in surroundings most favorable to their development. We whose ancestors have been here for many generations are aware of all the advantages which surround us, but we have become so accustomed to them that we do not prize them as we should. The new citteen, however, rejoices in the free atmosphere as our ancestors rejoiced when they first breathed it. It is notorious that the most enthusiastic Americans are the children of the foreign born receiving an edueation in the public schools in the large office. If any man seeks to get a new birth of satriotism he should see the boys and girls in the foreign quarters salute the flag and I generation."

hear them sing the national songs and watch the glow on their faces as they learn the

lesson of love for country. Instead of a grievous peril, which it is sometimes called, this constant accession of newly converted Americans is what is keeping the national ideals safe and sound. The immigrants are, indeed, enriching us by seeking here the realization of their splendid dreams.

Calmness Will Not Prejudice the Justice of Our Cause

EVERY President with a respect for his oath and the rule of the people will, in moments of popular excitement and just indignation pointing to war, act as a brake; will caution against haste; will hunt for some escape from the horrors of war consistent with dignity and patriotism, knowing that if no other alternative exists Congress in its constitutional power, after time for deliberation has disclosed the real popular opinion, will act.

A demand for war that cannot survive the passion of the first days of public indignation and will not endure the test of delay and deliberation by all the people is not one that should be yielded to.

Look back at our history and answer me, if the resistance of Presidents to the demand of extremists for war has not earned for them the gratitude of their country. Is it remembered now to the discredit of Washington that he kept us out of war with England; or of McKinley, that he struggled so hard against just such warlike expressions as we hear now, to keep us out of the war with

The task of the President is a heavy one. He will not surrender our country's rights. It may be necessary that for a hundred lives and the method of their taking we should lose thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives. The national honor and interests may ultimately demand it, but time for serious thought and clearly weighing the consequences will not prejudice the justice of our cause or the opportunity to vindicate it, and this the President may be counted on to secure.-William Howard Taft.

What a Corrupt Boss Is

DEFORE the Syracuse trial ends there is D likely to be a judicial definition of political corruption that ought to be illumi-

The presiding Judge has already intimated that to be corrupt a man does not necessarily have to accept a money bribe or to bribe others with cold cash, and that an improper use of power may also be described as corruption.

This corresponds with the popular understanding of the meaning of the term. When two bosses or, if the softer word be preferred, two leaders, of opposing parties get together and plan to divide the offices between their organizations by such a juggling of the nominations that the bargain can be carried out with the unwitting assistance of the voters, there is corruption, or language has lost its significance. The condition prevailed for years when Platt arranged that Tammany should control New York city provided Tammany would not make a serious effort to prevent Platt from controlling the State Legislature. And there was a bipartisan machine in this Commonwealth until the outraged and independent Democrats determined that the scandal had continued long enough.

There may be some bosses so lost to any sense of shame that they are not aware that they are corrupt, but it is clearly the intention of the presiding Judge in Syracuse to make it so clear what corruption is that even a jury of plain citizens can under-

How Would the Women Vote?

F THE women could vote, would their verdict be for peace or war? There are at least a million husbandless wives and fatherless children in Europe, probably five times that many. The women, we may be sure, do not wish to turn this happy and prosperous nation into a mourners' camp.

A Great Peace Epic

THE EVENING LEDGER will begin tomorrow I the publication of the most remarkable peace story ever written. The policy it advocates is daring to a degree. It is a remarkable anticipation in fiction of a reality today. It was published and given a limited circulation two years ago.

In the story, war between Germany and the United States is imminent. The whole country clamors for it. Our fleet is assembled in the Hudson and a German expedition against this country is about to embark. How the President in that crisis stood a lone figure above the turmoil and fought the great fight for peace is vividly recounted. The program advocated in the story does not represent the views of this newspaper. But it is a brilliant constructive piece of fiction, destined perhaps to have as great an influence in this era as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had in other stirring times. The EVENING LEDGER publishes it as a public duty in this crisis, and every American citizen should read it. The principal characters will be recognized readily by all who are conversant with public affairs. It is a time when men should think peace and talk peace, and "The Impeachment of President Israels" is likely to compel them to do both.

The wireless operator stuck to his post as usual.

Who is behind that bill in Harrisburg permitting street railroad companies to operate fitneys?

There will be women watchers at the polls in November whether the law expressly permits it or not.

The managers of the American line of steamships have decided not to attempt to run the blockade with contraband on board.

They are widening the streets of Wilmington to make room for the growth of the Du Pont Powder Company, so far reaching are the effects of the war.

One gets the impression from the European dispatches that the British and the French think it is the duty of the United States to do their work for them.

Mr. Taft continues to prove that he is possessed of sound judgment and shrewd common sense, even if he cannot be described as "the most consummate politician of his FISHER, CREATOR OF THE BRITISH NAVY

May Succeed Churchill in the Admiralty-The Man Who Initiated the Dreadnought Era Learned Much From Mahan.

By ELLIS RANDALL

Without doubt the unpopularity of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is an embarrassment to the Asquith ministry. Churchill had been subjected to severe criticism by the English during a considerable period before his public statement, after the sinking of the Lusitania, regarding the impossibility of "providing escorts for mail and passenger ships." A large part of the public feels more than ever dissatisfied with his administration of naval affairs. Whatever may be the justice of the matter he does not appear to be a pillar of political strength to the Govern-The report originated several weeks ago that he would be appointed Vicercy of India to succeed Lord Hardings, and if in the next few weeks it is shown to have been founded on knowledge of official plans nobody will be much surprised. Both to Churchill and to Asquith the appointment, very likely, would be advantageous. The emoluments of a Vicercy of India are of princely character, and there is no office of equal magnificence, splendor and prestige in the gift of the British Crown.

There is strong sentiment in England in favor of entrusting naval administration during the war entirely to Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, the present admiral of the fleet. Just a few months ago the nation called the white-haired admiral from his retirement to bear perhaps the most important part in guarding the destinies of the empire. Since the beginning of the war the operations of the fleet have been initiated and planned by "Jackle" Fisher, the man who created the English navy of today. The belief of many Englishmen that Fisher should be given complete control of navat affairs is founded partly no doubt on faith in the work which Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, a professional soldier, is doing in the War Department, but more largely on the record and achievement of Fisher himself.

In a recent article on Von Tirpitz the writer had occasion to speak of the part an American book, Mahan's "The Influence of Sea Power in History," played in the creation of the German navy. When Fisher, back in the nincties, was rousing England to face the fact that her navy was antiquated, he said on one occasion that his favorite quotation was Mahan's picturesque description of the thwarting of Napoleon: "Nelson's far distant, storm-beaten ships. upon which the grand army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world." He said of the navy: "Nothing else is of any use without it, not even the army. We are different from continental nations. No soldier of ours can go anywhere unless a sallor carries him there on his back."

The modernizing of the navy was Fisher's overmastering idea from a very early period in his long career. In 1904 Prime Minister Balfour gave him practically a free hand. Two years later he initiated the dreadnought era of modern warfare, and incidentally scrapped the British navy.

When Fisher entered Whitehall, virtually as commander-in-chief, the disposition of the British fleet was still based on the politics of a hundred years before. England had its strongest forces still in the Mediterranean and adjoining waters. The Admiralty office regarded France as England's greatest foe. Fisher declared, however, that the British empire was to be saved or lost in the North Sea, which was rapidly becoming the German Sea. England's battleships, he asserted, were too widely scattered. Fisher had read his Mahan well, and the central point of Mahan's philosophy was concentration. The safety of the British empire, said Fisher, manded concentration, and concentration in home waters.

Acting upon his convictions he worked a revolution in British naval preparedness. He created one entirely new squadron, called the Atlantic fleet, and also known as "the pivot fleet." It was based on Gibraltar, and with the help of wireless telegraphy it could swing at a moment's notice to join either the Channel fleet or the Mediterranean. The test came a few months ago.

Fisher, who is now 74 years old, was born at Calcutta, the son of a Scottish army officer and his English wife. As a lad of thirteen, his widowed mother being without funds to send him to Eton, he entered as a cadet on board the frigate Victory. When the boy stepped on deck he touched his cap first of all to Sir William Parker, the last survivor among Nelson's captains at Trafalgar.

In the Crimean Was he was a midshipman There never was such a plucky little beggar," says a friend. "Quick as a monkey, keen as a needle, hard as nails. He would do anything and go anywhere. He didn't know what fear was or that there was such a word in the language as 'can't.' And yet with it all he was one of the quietest, most modest fellows I have ever known."

As an officer Fisher always had the seadog attitude toward his men, treating them like a whaling captain, and yet permitting a half-friendly, half-hostile familiarity. The story is told in the World's Work that he nce visited one of his old associates of the forecastle who was then living on half pay. He found the old man comfortably settled in a cottage, attended by another superannuated seaman.

"Why do you have this other man here?" asked the Admiral.

"I keep 'im 'ere," said the pensioner, "to come to my quarters at 5 o'clock in the mornin' an' sing out, 'Hi there, the Hadmiral wants to see you!' At that I merely rolls over in my bed and says, 'Tell old Fisher to go to 'ell."

The navy knows the Admiral as "Old Fisher."

TEN STORIES ENOUGH

From the Chicago Evening Post.
The Springfield Republican profests editor-The Springalett the erection of a skyscraper in its conservative little community. The Third National Bank plans to build a structure 10 stories in height-an unheard-or altitude for Springfield, Maza. This monstrous innovation is viewed with concern. It should be prevented viewed with concern. It should be prevented by legislation, thinks our contemporary, whose vision of what it may lead to in years to come alarms its New England soul. The possibility of 15 or 25 or 25 stories in the remote future, in emulation of New York's Cliff Dwellers, bears emulation of New York's Chir Dweiters, bears down upon the Republican with a sense of dread. It is probable there may be a reaction from the skyscraper era. Signs of a reversion to more moderate altitudes are not wholly lacking, but if Springfield draws the line at 19 stories it will be well within the limit.

SHAMELESS

Necessity, as it has no law, has no shame-

"DO YOU WANT MORE BLOODSHED, SON?"

## READERS' VIEWS ON THE CRISIS

Condemnation for Germany and Praise and Blame for the Editorial Attitude of the Evening Ledger. American Unpreparedness.

A LETTER OF COMMENDATION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I have just read the two editorial columns in today's Evening Lenger on the Lusttania disaster and its implications. I cannot lay down the paper without writing you a line to tell you my appreciation. What you say and the manner of your saying it rank at once, in my opinion, with the best standards of influential journalism. Knowledge, wisdom, self-control and patriotism dominate and direct that summing up of a situation the like of which, perhaps, has never before confronted T. J. M. the United States. Philadelphia, May 10.

UNCLE SAM'S PREPAREDNESS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-Your cartoon of Thursday last shows Uncle Sam viewing the war situation in Europe and in Asia. One coattail is being pulled by the pacifist, who points to the war in Europe as showing that great armaments do not keep the peace; while the Jingo pulls the other coattall and points to "unprepared" China at the mercy of "prepared" Japan. Each conttail puller cries out, "Now if you don't profit by that lesson-

The curious part of it is that Sykes represents Uncle Sam as scratching his head, as if in doubt. Can there be doubt?

Was ever the right (the only right) course more unmistakable? The Jingoes themselves assure us that it takes years to build up an army and a navy. What about our preparedness in the meantime? On the other hand, shall we watchfully wait and see civilization torn to shreds by maniacs? JOHN C. TRAUTWINE, Jr.

Philadelphia, May 10.

THE HORROR OF THE LUSITANIA To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The recent interview with me which has been widely published in the newspapers was given over the long-distance telephone Friday night to a member of the staff of one of your esteemed contemporaries. At that time it was currently reported that the Lusitania had been beached and that no lives had been lost. The interview was generally published under the caption "Germany Right in Lusitania Case," or 'Germany Is Right," which puts an interpretation upon what I really said the very opposite of that which I intended, and I deem it my duty to the newspaper press, as well as to myself, to correct the mistake which has innocently been made.

The question submitted to me over the longdistance telephone and which I undertook to answer was whether the sinking of the Lusitania altered the status of the United States with respect to her non-interference in the present war. I replied that the sinking of the great liner raised no new situation in the law of the seas as far as this country was concerned. The purpose of all that I really said was to allay popular indignation. \* \* \*

I was then asked whether it would make any difference if the vessel had temporarily been flying the American flag while she was attacked, and I replied that as she was an English vessel, owned by an English company, she could not divest herself of her real national character by the mere ruse of putting up the flag of another nation.

Nothing was further from my intention than to say that the fearful loss of life which the sinking of the Lusitania entailed "was right." While it might be conceded that the submarine which attacked the Lusitania and sank her had the right to do so as a vessel belonging to a nation with which Germany was at war, it cannot be conceded for a moment that the submarine had a right, without warning and without notice, to blot out of existence the innocent men, women and children who were lost when the Lusitania was sent to the bottom. Labored articles have been written to the newspapers to prove that the mistaken conclu-

sions drawn from what I said were incorrect, but to most, if not all, of that which these writers have declared I gladly subscribe, and agree with them in believing that no one can justify the fearful loss of life which the sinking of the Lusitania caused. . . I cannot condemn in language too strong the

tearful crime which has been committed against humanity and against civilization, and I believe that sooner or later the world will demand fearful expiation from the criminal \* \* \* If it be proper for me to state my own personal views of the present dreadful conflict ravaging Europe, I have no hositation in declaring that my sympathies are with the Allies rather than with Germany, and this last incident will work that country more harm than it can possibly do her good.

· JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS. Philadelphia, May 11.

OUR OWN WEAPONS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger

Sir-The destruction of so many of our people in this ship disaster is a divine reproof and protest to the American people for permitting material of destruction to be sold to the warring nations. We must not complain when these weapons

are turned against ourselves, intended or not. ALICE RANDOLPH PURDY.

Philadelphia, May 10.

CALM BUT NOT COOL To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Your most fitting editorial of Saturday and preceding days, counseling a calm attitude for us (United States) to take upon the war question of Europe, I agree with, but possibly am more strenuous, as much as the Huguenot and Quaker blood will permit.

It appears to me that now is the psychological moment, and the only dignified position for the United States to take is to step into the arena and compel the enforcement of signatory "scraps of paper," to which this "Union o States" has been a part during the last half century or more. Compel respect for the neutrality of Belgium and restore that country to its rightful position, protect Holland against threats and fully establish the power of The Hague Tribunal. Send sufficient naval and milltary force, backed with our billions, to act na the preliminary to a world's police, or international army and navy, to enforce neutrality and treatles only.

Then let the Allies crush the last vestige of militarism (and likewise abandon it themselves), and if not submitting, take the leaders to St. Helena and give them time to think of the awful wickedness of that spirit that has been engendered for so many years, with a "chip on the shoulder," until they learn the lessons taught by the meek and lowly Prince of Peace. A method of complete ostracism might also be resorted to. I will do my little part where duty calls.

DAVID WHITALL GARRIGUES. Camden, May 10.

DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir- \* \* \* As I view the matter, the eteamship company and the English Government should be indicted individually and collectively, for gross criminal negligence as accessories before the fact, for knowingly permitting an nition to be carried on a passenger boat, which is in itself an absolute contraband of war, and any nation would be justified, leaving out the human freight element, in sinking instantly a ship carrying such ammunition. Does England suppose Germany is not as familiar with a ship's manifest as are the ship's officers?

Then again, where is the English navy? Why was an escort not sent out 50 miles at sen to meet the liner? Are warships more than human lives? Or is the British Admiralty easad with panie? I regret to be compelled to add that our own

Government should come in for a portion of censure for permitting a liner to leave our

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shores carrying ammunition and passengers a war time, and if our laws are not adequate to cover the point they should be.
CHARLES A. WAGNER Philadelphia, May 10.

THE HORRORS OF WAR To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I take exception to an editorial which appeared in the EVENING LEDGER of May 7, entitled "Unsportsmanlike Warfare." The sentment of our newspapers appears to be what in favor of the Allies. Our editors throw in their hands in holy horror at the atrocities of their hands in noisy north as the Germans in the use of asphyxiating gase, but nothing was said when the Allies opens but nothing was said when the Allies opens the dikes and flooded the lowlands in Belgian and the trenches when hundreds of German sediers were drowned. This, I suppose, is far and honorable warfare, from an Englishman Philadelphia, May 8.

UNSPEAKABLE INDIGNATION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-I have read with unspeakable indignation the editorial in your issue of this after

No one denies the right of Germany to sink the Lusitania, but every same, decent max woman and child in the civilized world dense her right to murder innocent noncombatants as the high seas.

When you say there is some merit in the German argument you evince a lack of knowl-German argument you evince a tack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of civilize warfare which is incomprehensible.

Germany alone cannot make or unmake be

ternational law or alter the long-establish practices of civilized nations, among which has is better known than the obligation of a waris better known than the obligation of a warand crew from a merchantman before sinking

We have stood by and without protest per mitted the devastation of Belgium, the destru-tion of Louvain and countless other stroctles; are we again to stuitify ourselves by permitting the Lusitania incident to pass the challenged? WILLIAM J. TURNER. Philadelphia, May 10.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

From the Chicago Tribune. At the present time there is an interest is our military situation greater than usual, which is maying very little. The press is at least is saying very little. The press is at l partially awake. There are some organizat at work on public education. But on the eder hand there is an active and well-endowed propganda against defense, and it is working with the immense advantage of popular inertia, in norance and optimism.

THE NIGHT AND I

The night was creeping on the ground,

She crept along without a sound Until she reached the tree, and then She covered it, and stole again Along the grass up to the wall. I heard the rustle of her shawl

Inside the room where I was hid; But no matter what she did To everything that was with She could not put my candle out:

So I peeped at the night, and she Stared back solemnly at me.

—James Stephens, in Harper's Magazine. AMUSEMENTS

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