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FOR APRIL WAS 82,104. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

The gods are impartial: there is always summer enough for friend and foe.

#### A Glorious Dream

THE international court to settle all world disputes and to back its decrees by the united force of the nations still continues to be a dream. But the discussion of the plan at the World Court Congress in Cleveland by a large body of distinguished citizens indicates that men are still dreaming it.

The vision must be realized some time because all great hopes of the world, based on justice, must come to fruition. Tennyson was not the only seer who dipped into the future far as human eye could see and discovered there the world wrapped in univeral law for the preservation of the brotherhood of man. The workman at his bench is eeing it now, dimly, it is true, but the glimmers of a new dawn are manifest in the world discontent with the black night which now lies like a pall upon us.

#### Don't Nag the President

THE Navy League ought to be uttering I thanks that Congress is not in session instead of adopting resolutions calling on President Wilson to summon Congress to Washington to appropriate half a billion dollars for enlarging the navy and buying ammunition.

It is fortunate that the President is in a position to deal, with the great crisis alone, unhindered and unannoyed by the jingoism of hot heads in the Capitol. He is capable of protecting the honor of the nation and he is able to interpret the popular sentiment. That sentiment at the present time is overwhelmingly for peace. And the President is

The President knows what he is about, and he does not need to be nagged. Let him

### Abortive Effort to Delay Transit

THE attempt to make it appear that the P. R. T. is endowed with a 90-day right either to accept or reject the plans for the Broad street subway and the Frankford elevated has been smashed by the decision of City Solicitor Ryan.

As a matter of fact, the P. R. T. specifically surrendered any options which it may have had in either of the two cases. It is without any rights whatever in the prem-This is obvious to anybody who will take the trouble to read the 1907 agreement. It may be good tactics to rake up imaginary privileges for the existing company, in the ope that delay may thereby be gained, but the effort is entirely abortive.

But, aside from the company's renunciation of any options which it may at one time have held, it is clear that the right of the P. R. T. to construct either the subway or the elevated was based on the theory of private construction. Since then the city has een endowed with the privilege of building transit facilities on its own account. It does not have to ask any company if it may do so. It is worthy of notice that the P. R. T. itself has not made any claim to a veto power of any sort on either of the projects involved. The objections came from sources which seem to be more anxious to find impediments than to clear the track for transit,

# Only a Drop From the Bucket

TTHE British merchant fleet contains more Lthan 5000 vessels of all kinds. The Admiralty announced yesterday that only 201 merchant ships, including trawlers and wachts, had been sunk since the beginning of the war and that 1558 lives had been lost, When reduced to percentages, it appears that the Germans have succeeded in nine months in destroying only 4 per cent. of this fleet. At this rate, it would take between 20 and 25 years to destroy it all. provided no new ships were built in the meantime.

Yet until within a day or two the British newspapers have been calling on the United States to come over to help them to protect their shipping. It is about time they woke up to a realization of what is happening and to an appreciation of their own responsibillity.

A Celebration That Cannot Be Prevented fruit Fourth of July will celebrate itself Athia year, in Independence Hall and everywhere else throughout the nation, whether the General Assembly in Harrisburg

makes an adequate appropriation or not. This is the year of all other years since 1776 when we should appreciate what we ave freedom and an opportunity for each san to develop his powers to their utmost, burdened by the weight of militarism. And

love all, we have Peace. Three thousand miles of ocean separate us er the seething hell in Europe. Our chil-I go to bed at night with the knowledge their fathers and their mothers will be hem in the morning, and the fathers helr work with the knowledge that air wives and children will not be slaughand by ruthless soldiers before they return

ne at the end of the day. It is Independence Day that has conferred great blessings upon us. A new nation ne born then, and with it there was a new a of freedom. We cut loose from the tanalmounts of the Old World, and for the erations intervening we have succeeded Lucyting from from them. We shall conin the bold about no long as that is possible

without sacrificing things of greater value

than peace. But we have peace now and are likely to have it for some time to come. As the weeks

go by every thoughtful American will develop such a spirit of thankfulness for our separation from the great struggle abroad that, whether he wills it or not, he will join in the celebration of Independence Day wherever he may be. There will be a spontaneous and involuntary giorification of the great national anniversary in every considerable community. Here we have but to say the word to bring tens of thousands of grateful patriots to Independence Square.

The State and the city cannot neglect their obvious duty in the premises to make proper arrangements for the display of the universal feeling which has already begun to show itself in the expressions of the people.

#### Returning Sanity Lessens the Tension

THERE are few Americans who are for peace at any price. There are millions of Americans who are unalterably opposed to war if it can honorably be avoided. They object, and object strongly, to the efforts of jingoes or excited partisans to drive this nation into war before it has been established beyond question that there is no other straight and just course open.

We are not ready to form a defensive or offensive alliance with any European nation. We are not ready to invade Europe with our armies. We still hold fast to the advice of Washington and are against entangling interference in the affairs of Europe. If we go to war, we shall do so on our own account and fight our own battles in the manner that

The American note to Berlin amply sustains the prestige of this nation. It only incldentally concerns itself with incidentals. The real issue is the status of the submarine in warfare and whether or not its use as a commerce destroyer is justified. We are not prepared to accept the German view on this subject. On that point the Issue is joined.

It is a good sign that sanity has begun again to make its appearance in the press. The New York World, for instance, has recovered from its fury enough to declare that "for some of the embarrassments encountered by us in foreign waters Great Britain is clearly responsible. It has not lawlessly taken life, but for a time it lawlessly took property. With neither the will nor the power to declare a true blockade of Germany, it has subjected our commerce to vexatious restraint and loss, making amends at times, but persisting nevertheless."

German aggression on the high seas has differed in degree only from that of England. Both have ignored international law, or made it all over again to suit their purposes. In this European death struggle, some allowance must be made for the desperation of the contestants. We must insist on our rights, but we must at the same time exercise great care and tact in the conduct of our affairs.

The outlook is not for war, but for peace. The situation is tense, but it is not so critical as it was earlier in the week. The public has had time to recover from the first great horror aroused by the Lusitania outrage and is beginning to reflect and consider. We need never be afraid of what the nation deliberately does. The thing to avoid in this crisis and all others is action in the

# War's Levy on Sports

NTHONY F. WILDING, one of the most  ${f A}$  distinguished tennis players in the world, has lost his life while serving as a lieutenant of marines in the fighting at the Dardanelles. He was a member of the Australian team playing in the Davis Cup matches. Early in the war every member of the Oxford and Cambridge rowing crews enlisted, and many of them have given up their lives. The same sort of patriotism has been shown by Frenchmen interested in sports, and their enthusiastic courage in the face of danger has led them to heroic deaths. Maeterlinck has sung the praises of one of them in the Paris Figaro.

The good sportsman makes a great soldier, and the great soldier is always a good sportsman.

No dispute is ever really settled by force except a dispute over relative strength.

Penny luncheons in the public schools can ne defended only as a form of outdoor poor relief.

The man with merchant ships to sell when the war is over will have no lack of customers.

The war has caused the suspension of 864 German newspapers, but not because there was no news to print. Doctor Lamprecht, professor of history in

the University of Leipzig, died just as a lot of new history is in the making. Madame Depage did not take the Belgian

relief funds with her on the Lusitania, and the Belgians will get the help after all. Unless the boys in the street exercise greater care, the police will have to extend to

roller skates the traffic rules governing all other wheeled vehicles. There were 60,000 United States soldiers actually engaged in the Spanish-American

War: not enough to man a very long line of trenches on the German frontier. Who drank the gin in that Spring Garden street house is likely to take its place in history along with that other unanswered ques-

tion, Who struck Billy Patterson?

Canada has 108,000 men in arms, and expects to increase the number to 150,000 before midsummer. The United States would have to raise an army of about 2,000,000 men to do as well in proportion to population.

The tailor who can make the lapel of a coat roll to the first button "with the leisurely grace of a two-step" must be as skilful as the advertising writer who describes the achievement in such enticing words.

Viscount Bryce thinks that the sinking of unarmed ships is piracy, but until this war began the essence of piracy consisted in attacks upon unarmed ships for private, not public, ends. The German naval policy may be every other thing that is damnable, but it is not piratical.

### AMERICAN WARS NEVER FOUGHT

How Our Presidents Have Faced National Crises-Standing Against Popular Clamor-Patriotic Support of the Administration.

By ROBERT HILDRETH. SEVERAL times in the history of the United States the country has faced the imminent prospect of war, and yet escaped the misfortune of armed conflict. The tale of American wars that never happened-and it certainly is not less honorable than the war history of the nation-contains a number of facts which are of special interest at

this time. From the beginning the Presidents have exercised a controlling power over foreign relations, and infinitely much has depended on their cool-headedness and

firmness of action. In 1793 our politics were divided according to the division in Europe. Washington feared that the ardent French partisans in this country would, by some rash action, bring on war with England, and Issued a proclamation of neutrality. In April came Genet, first minister from the French Republic. Genet was talkative. He described Washington as a weak old man, under British influence. He informed his Governmentand in this he was not far from rightthat the American people did not approve the neutrality proclamation. It was Washington's calmness in the midst of popular clamor which saved us from a war with Great Britain when in all probability it would have proved disastrous to the young nation. Yet there was another beneficent factor in the case, and that was the patriotic support which the people as a whole gave to the Government when Genet overstepped himself and appeared to the people as a foreigner meddling over much in our

The Quarrel With France.

own business.

In the administration of Adams we had a quarrel with France which resulted in a few sea fights, though no state of war was recognized by the two Governments. Early in 1797, when Minister Pinckney's humiliating treatment in Paris became known in America, there was a violent outbreak of popular feeling. Two members of the Cabinet were among those who cried loudest for war. But fortunately there were moderate men of both parties who took a middle ground, defending the national honor but willing to try diplomatic efforts to avert conflict while preparation for war went on. One of them was President Adams, who in all the clamor of the day did not lose his poise.

The situation regarding our trade at sea presented the consideration, not wholly absent today, that grievances existed against both parties to the war in Europe. Both France and England were interfering with our ships. It was as difficult for America to maintain a position of strict neutrality as it was to take sides with either offender. Our grievances against France, however, were not such as to make war necessary, while those against Great Britain were aggravated until the War of 1812, and then, apparently, were not finally settled.

Less than 50 years after the Treaty of Ghent occurred an event which brought England and America to the verge of open hostilities-the famous "Trent affair" of November 9, 1861. Instantly England was affame with anger. Here the people were equally excited. No battle of the war was received in the North with more uproarious joy than Wilkes' foolish act.

The Palmerston Government made active preparations for war. Lord Russell, who was as much the head of the Ministry as Lord Palmerston, wrote to the British Minister at Washington a dispatch so violent and provocative that Prince Albert, when it was submitted to the Queen, toned it down. It was the last public act which the Prince ever performed. Lord Lyons, at Washington, acted with his customary judgment and delicacy, avoiding contact with American officials until he had heard from home. In presenting the note to Seward he acted in the most tactful way.

But not the least important fact in connection with this important crisis was the calmness and wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. At the beginning of the administration Seward, who expected to run the Government, advised Lincoln to provide excitement for the public mind by raising questions with Great Britain, even by declaring war, but he found that Lincoln was able to give himself good counsel and act accordingly. It should be added, however, that Ceward was in agreement with the President as to the response which should be made to the British demands regarding the Trent.

Cleveland's Tribute to People

Another war which did not happen was that which might have arisen out of the Venezuelan controversy between Great Britain and the United States. In this instance there was no popular clamor for war, but when in closing his message to Congress, December 17, 1895, Cleveland sent the following spirited appeal to the American people: "There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor," the words were received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause by Democrats and Republicans alike. The situation was indeed serious, and though Cleveland's part in producing it has not escaped criticism, it cannot be doubted that his action increased our international prestige. He reestablished the old Monroe Doctrine and newly established another.

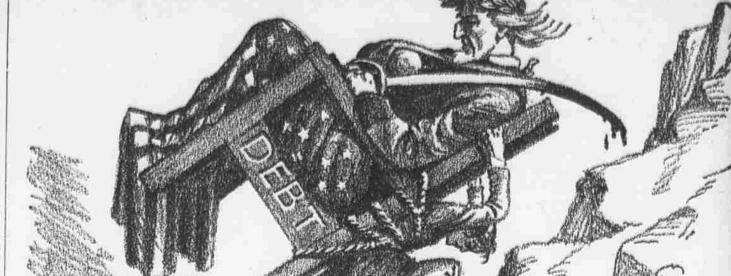
A decade ago, in an autobiographical essay, Cleveland paid tribute to "the sublime patriotism and devotion to their nation's honor" exhibited by "the great mass of our countrymen-the plain people of the land," at the time of the Venezuelan difficulty. "Though, in case of the last extremity, the chances and suffering of conflict would have fallen to their lot, nothing blinded them to the manner in which the integrity of their country was involved. Not for a single moment did their Government know the lack of their strong and stalwart support."

THE PRESIDENT'S POISE

From the Columbus (O.) State Jos In the new war crisis President Wilson takes his customary calm and steady position. He will say nothing until he knows all the facts. What a God's blessing it is that we have not a hothead in the presidency now! We need more Woodrow Wilsons in the public service and we need more Woodrow Wilsons in private life.

EXERCISE

Well knows he who rises to consider that our faults and knowledge thrive by exercise, as well as our limbs and complexion. Truth is compared in Scripture to a streaming fountain; its clear waters flow not in a perpetual progression, they sicken into a middy pool of conformity and tradition.—Milton.



HERE'S WHAT IT WOULD MEAN, MR. JINGO

# SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

What Readers Think of the War Crisis, the Fall of Carthage, Suffrage and Charity, and Other Matters of Current Interest.

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Your editorial in yesterday's Evening Ledger on the Lusitania massacre was the finest piece of editorial writing on that ter-rible topic in the whole of the land. I hate the Germans as much as the next man and no one will cheer louder than I shall when Germany is finally beaten back to where she belongs. But we've got to keep our heads. It's especially important for the press to keep its head. And you have set an example to the press of the country. It's a wonderful piece of work. The press of the country should congratulate you. A newspaper run like that is as certain of success as human life is certain of death. I was proud to read that edi-Boston, May 11.

#### SUFFRAGE AND CHARITY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-The suffragists who gave unsparingly of their time and effort to make the Bryn Mawr Hospital bazaar of May 6 a success are much surprised to learn that some people are criticising them for giving one-half of the proceeds of the suffrage booth to the Bryn Mawr Hospi-

Permit me to inform the public that the sufregists undertook this booth at the invitation of those in charge of the bazaar, accepting without question the terms of 50 per cent, that they themselves suggested. \* \* In many ways we reached hundreds of persons who otherwise might not have been interested in the hospital.

The suffragists would take great pleasure in giving generously to charity if we were not obliged first and foremost to support the suffrage campaign which is at present being car-ried on in Pennsylvania to last until the election November 2. In that short space of time we must reach and convert an electorate of over a million voters. This herculean task is straining our efforts both morally and financially. After November 2 we hope to devote much more time to charity, when our victory is

MARY WINSOR. Haverford, Pa., May 10.

won at the polls and we are voters

AN EVIDENT MISINTERPRETATION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Your editorial, "Heathen Nations Compose Their Differences. the most damnable effusion which has appeared in any American paper which I have ever read. It is un-American and shows to what extent the peaceat-any-price people are willing to go. China by her peace policy, with 450,600,000 people, has been the prey of other nations for years, losing piece after piece of her territory to foreign na-tions, and now becomes practically the vassal of Japan, which has about 50,000,000 population. You commend China for what she has done, and the United States in all her foreign relations is to do the same things. If I had You commend China for what she has the power I would suppress your paper absolutely. You are a disgrace to the country, WILLIAM H. HARBER. Philadelphia, May 12.

The Evening Ledger, of course, is not for peace at any price. It has always atood for and repeatedly advocated adequate preparation for the national defense. It is opposed to war until every bonorable means to avoid it has been exhausted.—Editor of the Evening

# GERMANY'S REAL ENEMY

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir-What can be the manhood of a captain who in perfect safety sinks a ship he knows crowded with women and children? Is that German "kultur." or is that type of military or naval here a beautiful thing in the eyes of the German, or would any one care to own that he is a subject of an Emperor who could order such a thing? order such a thing?

What Germany is up against is not a combi nation of nations repressing her in any lawful enterprise, but against all that the world holds high or honorable and noble. Her culture is or exhibition, and it proves to be a dastardly materialism that has robbed her people of the higher idea. \* \* \* W. C. HALL. Philadelphia, May 12.

THE STRENGTH OF A NATION

To the Editor of the Evening Ledgers Sir- \* \* \* It was not unpreparedness, but Roman sturdiness, that caused Carthaginian disaster at sea. Carthage had a large navy, Rome none at all. A Carthaginian ship was stranded on the Roman coast. Using it for a model, the Romans built a fleet, put to sea, met the Carthaginians and annihilated them. Hannibal was for a time a burr in the Roman foot. They had no strategist who could cope with him. The smergency, however, brings forth the man. In Rome's case he was Scipio Africanus.

The lesson that this history presents to me is that the attempth and eafely of a nation than

The lesson that this history presents to me is that the strength and eafety of a nation lies in the quality of its people, rather than in a regularly maintained elaborate armament. A poerer nation of inferior people may, in the event of unexpected hostillities, gain a temporary advantage certainly; but it will be beaten in the end. If, today, China had thrice the ships and guns of Japan, the latter would nevertheless triumph in a war between them. This lesson will find small favor at the present time. Men are excited, burning with indignation and righteous wrath; and to an excited nation and righteous wrath; and to an excited mind truth is always obscure. "Ridiculous" men say. "We are likely to be at war in a week or a month; and what a contemptible figure we will cut because of our unprepared-

But are they right? There is not the re-motest possibility of our being attacked at home; and if we join the Allies in their efforts

to strangle the German brute we will have precisely the needed thing in the resources that might have been wasted in ships that would now be ecrap heaps. It is not American ships and American troops that the enemies of Germany now need, but American munitions in Russian hands; and we can supply these all the more abundantly because of our own "unpreparedness." ROBERT WILLIAMS. Atlantic City, May 12.

#### IMPRESSIONS OF A NEW CITIZEN To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Being one of the newly become Amer-ican citizens naturally, the circumstance of last Monday night that the President Mr. Wilson was coming from Washington to address this new element of citizens that will take part in every phase of the American life, my anxiety was enormous to assist to a such ceremony and listen to speak for the first time the President of this great nation. Certainly he did make an extraordinary im-

Certainly he did make an extraordinary in-pression on me that will remain perennial, that is until my mortal life will be extinct; on arising even without uttering a word his whole person dictate that he wasn't there to claim any divinity, or adopting a policy of some

person dictate that he wasn't there to claim any divinity, or adopting a policy of some nation which their philosophy of the Superman brought them back to the barbarism of Nero, Caesar, Ivan "the terrible," etc.

He was there to show to the new "element" that he is a man made on the similar base of the human race; that his frame of bones carry the similar flesh as any other around him; but though he possess a noble heart and a sane mind the real incarnation of Americanism regarding the instinct of democracy.

His opulence, his facility of diction was real Ciceronian, and the result of his germinating address will be to all of us that were there and to the country at large very beneficial transforming his ideals in facts of fraternizing not in groups but united.

Terminating this letter I'll say that he, Mr. Wilson has carned my vote of faith, and all

as earned my vote of faith, and all of them that I'll have the power to conver ANTONIO MUTIGNANI. 1146 South 15th street, Philadelphia.

# NO CHEAP DIAMONDS

From the Wall Street Journal. Hundreds of thousands of women in Europe are sending their jewelry to the numerous relief funds for the war-ridden countries. Some give their trinkets because it is the only thing of their trinkers because it is the only thing of value they own. Suffice it to say that trustees of these funds in every part of Europe report the receipt of lots of jewelry, some pieces of which are worth thousands of dollars.

When the great American jewelers read that this was going on they appointed agents to buy diamonds at what they thought would be low diamonds at what they thought would be low prices, but these commissions were never executed, for there were no chesp diamonds to buy. The DeBeers Company, owners of the greatest diamond mines in the world, were in touch with the heads of the various relief funds and headed a syndicate to take all the diamonds off their hands.

#### A UNITED NATION From the New York Evening Post.

The German Government would do well to note the declaration this morning of one of its stoutest defenders here, Mr. Herman Ridder, Under his own name he writes in today's Staats-Zeitung: "I speak for myself and I believe for the

reat majority of German-Americans when I say that we are with the President of the United States to the finish in all matters affecting national honor or national prestige."

Evidence of this sort could be multiplied. If the need arises it will surely be presented in impressive volume in the next few weeks. The President was right when he said that this is a united nation.

united nation.

This does not lessen, it rather deepens, the high and solemn responsibility of the head of the nation. Under his hand the people, at this juncture, necessarily lie plastic. They are waiting for the right lead from him. That President Wilson is fully alive to the heavy burden laid upon him there is every proof. He is bowed by it, but he is not broken. His caution, his anxious pondering of every ele-He is bowed by it, but he is not broken. His caution, his anxious pondering of every element in the great decision which he alone has to make, do not argue timidity. It is well to be assured that his thoughts and vigils are running beyond the embarrassments and the excitements of the moment. A President of the citements of the moment. A President of th

# AMUSEMENTS

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United States who did not look forward to distant possibilities of weal or woe hanging upon his fixing of the policy of the Government, and who did not value more highly the approval of history than the applause of the day, would not be worthy of his office. At the same time it is not given to him or to any other mortal man to pierce the mists of the future. All that he can do is, in the end, to cleave to that which he knows in his soul to be right and just, and leave the rest with Him in the hollow of Whose hand all nations

#### TREATMENT OF EMPLOYES

and the destinies of humanity are held.

From the New York Outlook.
In a Boston corporation in which most of the In a Boston corporation in the delegation and the same said to be stockholders, the sake same said to be stockholders, the sake sake said to be said rules" contain some interesting suggestions for the considerate treatment of employes. Here are two of them: "It is good policy to assume that an employe is trying to do his best until the contrary is evident." "It is bad policy to 'call down' an employe in the presence of a third person. He will either fight back and thus embarrass the executive and possibly lose his job, or he will stow away the eting under his skin, where it will germinate disloyalty and in-

### "NOT AS I WILL"

Blindfolded and alone I stand, With unknown thresholds on each hand; The darkness deepens as I grope, Afraid to fear, afraid to hope; Yet this one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go. That doors are opened, ways are made. Burdens are lifted or are laid, By some great law, unseen and still, Unfathomed purpose to fulfill, "Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait; Loss seems too bitter, gain too late; Too heavy burdens in the load And too few helpers on the road; And Joy is weak and grief is strong. And years and days so long, so long; Yet this one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go, That I am glad the good and ill By changeless law are ordered still, "Not as I will."

'Not as I will;" the sound grows sweet Each time my lips the words repeat, "Not as I will;" the darkness feels More safe than light when this thought steals Like whispered voice to calm and bless All unrest and all loneliness. 'Not as I will," because the One Who loves us first and best has gone Before us on the road, and still For us must all His love fulfill,

"Not as I will."

-Helen Hunt Jackson. TRUST

In the path of duty grows many a thorn, And bleak is the scorn of a selfish world: But there never was night without its morn, And after the tempest the clouds are furled: For over all spreadeth the bright blue sky, And we trust in our God, who is always nigh.

—William Winter,

# AMUSEMENTS

A R C A D I A Photoplays—Continuous 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. FIRST PRESENTATION-LUBIN'S "THE COLLEGE WIDOW" 5000 U. OF P. STUDENTS

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