EDITORIAL BOARD Crave H. K. Cuarie, Chairman. P. H. WHALEY..... Executive Editor JOHN C. MARTIN General Business Manager Published daily at Pratro Larges Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

James Critaria. Broad and Cheminut Streets
Transvic Circ Press Union Building
To No. 170-A. Matropolitan Tower
Mosso. 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mail, S. W.

NEWS BUREAUS: The Post Building The Post Building and Human. The Finns Building Bussay. 30 Priestichstrasses Bussay. 2 Pail Mail East, S. W. Schael. 32 Rus Louis le Grand Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS Bycarrier, Dant Onlt, als cents. By mail, postpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where foreign poetage is required, Dant Onlt, one month, twenty-five cents; Data, Onlt, one year, three dollars. All mail suberplaines payable in advance. Notice Subscribers wishing address changed must

BELL, 8000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-

CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR APRIL WAS 82,104.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

It is possible to float an egg shell, but the man is foolish who goes to sea in one.

Pennsylvania Has a Real Governor ARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH was an un-M known political quantity when he became Governor four months ago. Today he is one of the most powerful political leaders In the Commonwealth.

He has assumed that the powers conferred on the Governor by the Constitution are to be exercised by the man holding the office, and not by a group of unofficial party leaders responsible to no one. The Governor of Pennsylvania has moved about for the past four months under Doctor Brumbaugh's hat. There has been no puppet in the Executive Mansion acting only when some outside nower pulled the strings.

Doctor Brumbaugh, it is true, insisted durng his campaign for election that he was his own master, and he outlined a program restalation for which he promised to work mit other candidates had made similar declarations in previous campaigns only to forget them when they got in office. The people lected Doctor Brumbaugh, hoping for the best, and they have not been disappointed. He has been more largely responsible for the important legislation of the General Assembly than any other one man. The child labor law was framed in accordance with his views, and it was not dictated by the manufacturers who think that they own the Republican Organization because they have n nade contributions to the party funds. And The workmen's compensation bill was drafted to protect the interests of both workmen and emiployers in accordance with the best judgment of impartial lawyers and experienced social reformers. The General Assembly refused to pass the Governor's local option bill for reasons which discredit both the legislators who voted against it and the Republican Organization, which ordered them to oppose 1t. But the Governor emerges from the fight for local self-government with the respect even of his opponents.

The Commonwealth is to be congratulated an its election of a real man to the office of Governor, a man of the Hughes type, who helieves that the first duty of a public servant is to serve the public.

Shells Wanted, Not Criticism

INGLAND dreads conscription. There seem to be a number of gentlemen who ik they can win this war by prompt caustic criticism of efficient officers who carrying the load and performing in a ble way the duties incumbent on them. e is another group of sophists who give co to such blithering idiocy as the folwing: "We have to conquer Germany, but we emerge from this war with a conscript army Germany will have conquered us and thousands of gallant boys and men will have died for another England than the one they

We had conscription in the United States, but it did not convert this nation into a military autocracy. If Belgium is to be avenged and Europe freed from the mailed fist, every resource of government and people, not only in England, but in all the allied countries, must be utilized. There must be no sacrifice of result to method. A democracy is at a disadvantage in time of war unless it submits to a practical dictatorship. France has not hesitated to do so. England must, and if, as seems likely, conscription is quickly resorted to, it will be for the greater glory of England. And it will be for the greater safety of that country if a section of the press quits fussing and "does not seek to make a scapegoat, but helps to make shells and armies."

Commuters Will Not Mourn GOVERNOR TENER'S Public Service Commission goes out of office without the regret of a single suburbanite. It consented to an increase of rates for some classes of commutation tickets and to the abolition of other classes. Ferhaps the railroads needed the money, but the commuters needed it more. The sop of an extension of the life of the 100-trip ticket to a year, just ordered, is not sufficient to appease those who have been compelled to pay an increased price for tickets of this kind, as well as for the 60-Fine ticket.

Honor Even Among Millionaires Title misfortunes which have overwhelmed J. Edward Addicks, now in the debter's wison in New York because he cannot get fall, ought to convince even the extreme neighbt that there is a code of honor among the great promoters which cannot be disregarded with impunity, even if they have not previously been convinced by the inability of nomas W. Lawson to secure a seat in the Stock Exchange of Boston or New York. Addicks held a majority of the shares of

stock in a corporation which the Standard Off group of millionaires wished to buy. According to the tale that is told, he agreed to of the shares, but before transferring the the to them he exercised his power as maity owner to increase the capital stock I to living the new shares in such a way a he continued to control the corporation. was a "emart" trick, and Addicks doubtsekled to himself as he planned and that ft. This sort of high finance was the too high even for the Stundard Oil and when it became generally known ter of Addicks came to an end. The will also the sules of the game has to engage in the unprofitable sport of solltaire. And Addicks cannot find any one who will even sign a bail bond.

The President Should Come Here on the Fourth

THE President is to be invited by proper Lauthority to come to Philadelphia on the Fourth of July and deliver, on that day of days in the calendar of patriotism, a message to the nation, thus fortifying the custom which was inaugurated last year of making Independence Hall, on the birthday of the nation, the Mecca of devoted Americans, a shrine from which may be renewed in splendid volume the spirit and enthusiasm which went to make this country what it has been in the past and go to make it what it will be in the future.

Aside from any disagreements with any other nations, this is a critical year in the history of the Republic. The war drums roll in all the other great stations of civilization. Humanity has been dropped into a smoking valley. There is no escape for us or for any part of the world from the consequences of the European upheaval. There will be new alignments and new methods in the world. Our institutions will be tested and all that code of principles which we have come to know as Americanism. The Napoleonic wars shook the earth and affected every nation on it, but they were almost trivial affairs in comparison with the mighty conflict now

It is a year peculiarly fit, therefore, for a message to go out, not only to our own people, but to all the world, from Independence Hall. Governors, Senators, Representatives, leaders in all the activities of our national life will be here, and one and all, we are confident, feel that the President should be with them. The invitation, therefore, will really be national in its scope. Not one city only, not one State only, but the Union will ask him to lead the pilgrimage.

His veneration for the shrine of human libertles is well known. Let him assist to make it even more venerable in historic significance by uttering within it on the Fourth a message of hope and confidence to the great people who, with one heart and one mind, leaped to his support when, speaking for them, he voiced a national conviction in an international event.

Roosevelt Got Away With It WILLIAM BARNES cannot as service, but isfaction out of the Syracuse verdict, but ILLIAM BARNES cannot get much satevery citizen, except those of the Barnes type and engaged in the Barnes occupation has already received the news with delight

It is not libel to call a political printing contractor and bipartisan dickerer a corrupt boss. The court has defined political corruption broadly enough to cover the acts o Barnes, and the jury of twelve citizens has decided that Barnes is corrupt within the meaning of that definition. The rest of the country has concluded that Colonel Roosevelt performed a distinct public service when he drew on his large and varied vocabulary to describe and condemn such corruption and such bossism.

The effect of the trial and the verdict will he to restore to Colonel Roosevelt much of the popularity and confidence which he has lost in recent years by his political course. His strength has always lain in his ability to convince the people that, no matter how erratic he might be, he was honestly seeking to serve his country. He has been forgiven much because of the popular confidence in the integrity of his purposes. And it must be confessed that his severest critics would find it difficult to discover in the disclosure of his political course for years, by the testimony offered in the trial, any evidence of corrupt purpose or hope for financial gain in anything that he has done. This is gratifying to the country because of its vindication of the moral integrity of the man whom it has signally honored. As to Barnes, the least said about him the better just now

Doing Nothing, Nothing Doing

Success is a disease, if the reasoning of those who give the identical definition for poverty is to be followed. An excellent preventive is idleness or inertia; another is satisfaction. Find the man who is satisfied and you need look no further for human putty. Content breeds Indias and Chinas. Discon-

tent sends Mayflowers across oceans-not the sullen discontent that does nothing, but the discontent that manifests itself in striving to better conditions, the discontent that means hard work and plenty of it.

Some firms are so contented with the volume of business they have that they do nothing to increase it. But the discontented competitor is doing something, as the first firm generally finds out before going into bankruptcy. You go ahead or you go back in this world. You cannot stand still. Satisfaction too often means just that-doing

And they do not have even German war bread in Mexico City. So the hungry are rioting.

Explanations for the delay do not pay American shippers for their cargoes held up in England.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels are understood to be the only peace-at-any-price members of the Cabinet.

Mrs. Pankhurst wants to enlist and go to the front. Two years ago the Government would have been delighted at the opportunity of getting rid of her in this way.

The Devon Dog Show Association maintains its international neutrality by awarding prizes to dachshunds. Russian wolfhounds, French poodles and English sheep

That New York girl who insisted that she could not maintain her position in society unless she attended six cabaret shows a night made a pretty severe arraignment of society.

The poet who wrote that stone walls do not a prison make would have had to rewrite his verse if he had lived in the days of Marconi, who is said to have discovered a way of making brick partitions transparent

Mt. Lassen has an alert press agent. The latest report from California's volcano is that part of the crater has fallen in, and the peak has been pouring forth a atream of red hot Now those vacationists who had not decided to visit the Pacific coast this summer are expected to buy their tickuls at once.

TWO OF ITALY'S MEN OF THE HOUR

Zupelli's Recognized Fitness for the Post of War Minister-One of the Youngest Men Ever Appointed to That Office.

By ADALBERTO CAPORALE.

THE two men who will have the direction Lof the war of Italy against Austria, and will have to accept the responsibility for its results, are General Luigi Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff, and General Vittorio Zupelli, Minister of War.

General Zupelli is one of the best esteemed high officers of the Italian army, and his close acquaintance with the territory on which Italy and Austria will fight their bloody struggle is well appreciated. He was born at Capo d'Istria in the Terra Irredenta, south of Trieste, on March 16, 1859. He is, therefore, one of the youngest Ministers of War that Italy has ever had. He was not thought of as a possible successor to General Grandi until the chief of the General Staff went to Premier Salandra and told him plainly that if there was to be any preparation of the army, his first assistant, General Zupelli, should be appointed to the War Of-

The family of the Minister moved into Italy from Austria when he was a little boy, and took residence in Udine. The young Vittorio entered the Military Academy of Turin in 1878. Five years later he was appointed lieutenant of artillery. As a colonel, in command of the 22d regiment of infantry, he was sent to Derna, Cyrenaica, in 1911, and fought in several battles during the war against Turkey. When he was called back to Italy he was awarded the Cross of the Order of Sayov, and some months later was promoted to the rank of major general. In September, 1914, he was appointed assistant chief of the General Staff, being called to that office by General Cadorna, who had known him for a long time, and who appreciated his qualities of soldier and student. His appointment as Minister of War came

after it was discovered that General Grandi had done almost nothing in the way of preparing the army for the possible war, which even in October of last year many considered inevitable. However, the criticism which compelled General Grandi to resign ceased immediately after the appointment of General Zupelli, as it was understood then that preparations would be going on rapidly with a view of getting ready to meet the demand of the nation.

Since the new Minister of War was an 'irredento," it was said as soon as his appointment was made known that this would irritate the Austrian Government. He is familiar with the strategic problem of the eastern boundary of Italy and talks German like a Viennese, so that formerly he was often sent to Austria on secret missions. General Zupelli knows the Istrian Peninsula and Dalmatia foot by foot. Certainly, in this war against Austria, he will be of incalculable value at the War Office.

SONNINO, FOREIGN MINISTER

A Scholar in Politics, Who Reorganized Italy's Finances.

By EDGAR MELS.

N ROME the Eternal one of the men of the hour is Baron Sydney Sonnino, born in Alexandria, Egypt, of a Jewish father and an English mother-Sonnino, the Silent, who reorganized Italy's financial affairs and who, through the long days of negotiations with Austria, has held the important office of Forign Minister.

He is the second son of a wealthy citizen of Pisa, and is now in his 66th year. Lean, long and Cassius-like, Sonnino is essentially the scholar in politics. Unmoved by public clamor, taciturn to a degree, superbly educated and deeply read, Italy's Foreign Minis ter has had a troublesome political career. Returning to Pisa in early youth, Sonnino received a degree from the famed University of Pisa, and two years after being graduated entered diplomatic service.

He competed for and won a post in the Foreign Office, and was attached in turn to the Italian Legations of Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Versailles. In 1872 he returned to Italy, and, with his friend, Leopold Franchetti, joined Pasquale Villari, the pioneer in Italy in the study of poverty and its remedies. They made an exhaustive inquiry into conditions in Sicily, and published a two-volume report of their work.

Then he turned to journalism, which eventually led him into the political arena. In 1880 he was elected a Deputy from San Casciano, near Florence, and he has represented the district in the Chamber ever since. His first experience in an Italian Cabinet came in 1887, when he succeeded Gerardi as Under Secretary of State for the Treasury, holding that office until the fall of the Crispi Ministry in 1889. A little later came Sonnino's great opportunity,

In November, 1893, financial disturbances threatened Italy, because of the incapable administration of the Giolitti Cabinet. The Government had been discredited by the bank scandals; commercial and industrial depression followed and disorders broke out in all the great centres from Milan to Bari.

Because of this misgovernment a group of young deputies was formed, who "aspired to the upholding of Italian Parliamentarism, and who proposed to serve their country by breaking down definitely the musty traditions of decaying political parties." This was the Constitutional Opposition, and it recognized Sonnino as its leader in a memorable meeting held at Milan in November, 1893.

A new Cabinet was formed, with Crispi again as Premier and Sonnino as Minister of Finance and of the Treasury. This Cabinet lasted from December, 1893, to March,

1896. Sonnine rose to the occasion and reorganized his country's finances. The Giolitti Ministry collapsed and Sonnino was made Premier. His authority lasted 100 days, Giolitti returning to power. Another turn of the wheel of fortune and Sonnino again became Premier; but again his tenure of

office was only 100 days. In 1991 he founded Il Giornale d'Italia, in which Salandra, the present Premier, is a stockholder. It has been consistent in its opposition to the maintenance of the Triple Alliance.

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S WORK

From the New York Evening Post. Having seen the Pennsylvania Legislature pass the worknes's compensation bill, Governor Brumbaugh could watch it adjours with the consciousness that his important campaign pledges are completely reference. The record of his administration promises to be one of the most notable in the recent annuls of our various States. BZZ-Z-Z-Z



BEST THOUGHT IN AMERICA

DIGEST OF THE MAGAZINES

(1) Independent, "Japan's Monroe Doctrine.'

(2) Saturday Evening Post, "The Chinese Puzzle," (3) New Review, "China Before and

After the War."

(4) Outlook, "Japan in China." -

THE WHITE PERIL IN CHINA For East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet.

RECENT jingo mutterings bring to mind this couplet. Our notion of a Yellow Peril is to the Oriental mind only an expression of the striving for its natural and to-be-hoped-for national expansion and prosperity, while the very menacing White Peril against which they are striving to defend themselves is from our point of view only the inevitable evolutionary development of the white race, as it gradually takes control of the world.

All winter there has been an undercurrent of feeling that China and Japan might seize this moment while the meddling "Concert of Powers" was fully occupied, to settle their own differences without fear of interference. When secret negotiations between the two nations began several months ago, the rest of the world worked itself into quite a state of suspicion. Our jingo press thrilled and writhed over potential destruction of the open door to China and our national honor. Finally all fears have been allayed. The terms of the negotiations have been made public, and the two Oriental nations seem to be settling down amicably. Says the Independent (1) in an editorial:

War between China and Japan is averted. had already offered to concede, but even defers for the present all consideration of the demands which China charged would

impair her sovereignty.

Japan has the same rights in Asia that we have in America under the Monroe Doctrine-that is, the right to maintain Asia for the Asiatics, as we do America for Americans. Not only has Japan this right assume the political primacy of the Far East, but it is her duty to do so. Otherwise China may be dismembered and Japan may be compelled to wage further wars against encrosching rivals. When China becomes Japan's equal in power as she surely will in a very few years, if left to herself, then she can share with Japan the responsibility of

maintaining Asia against the White Peril.
On the other hand, Japan has no more right to impair China's sovereignty or exlusively exploit her commerce than we have that of Venezuela or Chill. Such a course would contravene all international ethics,

would contravene all international ethics, and bring down upon Japan the just condemnation of the world.

We are glad that our State Department has not shared in the general alarm concerning Japan's designs on the mainland. Mr. Bryan says that he has been kept fully informed by both the Chinese and Japanese Governments of the progress of the tiations, and he sees nothing in the jeopardize our treaty rights with ("which our Government has no thought of surrendering."

Interviewing the President of China

An interview, officially authorized and approved, with the President of China, by Samuel G. Blythe, and cabled over to this country, appears in the Saturday Evening Post (2). It gives an authorized and very up-to-the-minute idea of China's Chief Ex-

"Whatever China can concede will be conceded; but she cannot help remaining firm on those articles which encroach on China's sovereignty or infringe the treaty rights of other Powers." His Excellency Yuan Shi other Powers." His Excellency Yuan Shi Kai, President of China, in one softly spoken but momentous sentence, thus expressed his views on the demands made by Japan on China, in an interview given me in the presidential palace in Peking. He took a sip from the cup of tea that stood before him and placed both hands on the small table at which we were sitting. He looked straight across the table at me, and slowly and gravely described China's foreign policy of peace and truthfulness. We as a policy of peace and truthfulness. We talked for an hour. The following statement

is authorized and approved: "Ever since the commencement of friendly intercourse between China and the United States, their relations have, without any interruption, been most cordial and amicable. Now that the two Governments are under the same form of government, and are inspired by the same ideals, their mutual relanging in sure to grow more instifriendship is sure to grow more inti-

"Concerning the matter of internal provements, my policy consists of phases: The first is to establish n phases: The first is to establish more schools through the country. As our system of government has changed, popular education now becomes a more fundamental necessity than ever before. Secondly, I propose to develop industries and proper means of communication. I learn that the commerce and finances of the United States are their property to a great extent to owe their prosperity to a great extent to the efficiency of means of communication. I also propose to survey our mining fields and to develop the best ones first. China, as a nation of farmers, should likewise pay

close attention to agriculture. We are translating into Chinese the latest publi-cations on scientific methods of farming. Government will start model farms; cultural societies should be formed, a has recently obtained the services of an American expert in agriculture, who is now collecting scientific data, and selecting the best cotton seed, with a view to improving the methods of raising cotton in China. This is merely one instance of how China is giving close attention to agriculture."

Planting Kerosene Cabbages

An article by J. A. Jackson, in the New Review (3), does not take a hopeful view of the possibilities for China under this Presi-

The present Government has just granted the Standard Oil Company a very large lease for the oil fields in Shensi Province. The Standard Oil Company is to have 55 per cent. of the stock, and present the balance to the Chinese Government in the form of shares, so that the former will have constants. ance to the Chinese Government in the form of shares, so that the former will have con-trol of the company. The Standard Oil Company is evidently getting ready to plant a crop of kerosene cabbages, and will duly give the Chinese Government the roots. During the last decade China's affairs have set into a honeless muddle and mat-

During the last decade China's affairs have got into a hopeless muddle and matters have only kept going by recourse to foreign loans, and the continual piling up of debts. The currency has got into a disgraceful state, and the huge masses of vested interests who fatten on the people by all forms of squeezes, effectually bar the road to even moderate reform. The country is now in the hands of a military clique, and there is no hope of reform in that and there is no hope of reform in that direction; the vested interests which ex-ploit the people are so strong, and the people are so docile that it is reasonably questionable whether there is any prosquestionable whether there is any prospect of improvement, except by outside pressure. And this is probably what will take place. It is needless to say that if China has to submit to international control, it will open the field for foreign capitalists and financiers to fill their pockets. This explains why their press attacked Dr. Sun Yat-sen (now in exile in Japan), who foresaw what was coming, "boosted" Yuan Ski Kai as a strong man, because he was more amenable to pressure and was a willmore amenable to pressure and was a willing tool.

Formerly professor of economics at Cornell, Jeremiah Jenks, as the adviser of the Chinese Government, has had exceptional opportunities for observing the situation there. Writing in The Outlook (4), he says:

To my mind, the Chinese do not need a single dominating mentor. So far as the Chinese Government needs advisers, it is competent to select its own. The progress of the last two years toward a consolidation of the Government, toward arousing and solidifying patriotic feeling among the solidifying patriotic feeling among the people, toward uprooting the old Manchu system of official corruption, toward the re-establishment of the finances, toward everything that marks progress along modern, progressive lines is worthy of the highest

progressive lines is worthy of the highest admiration. The great progress of Japan that has aroused the wonder of the world has, in my judgment, nothing to equal this late record of China, because at no time did the Japanese Government have to struggle against such terrible odds.

Japan has an opportunity never before offered to her, and rarely if ever before offered to any nation, to adopt a helpful policy to a sister nation which will give her free scope to exercise the noblest and best power that her great statesmen possess. She can meet this opportunity not by She can meet this opportunity not by threats, not by force, but only by moral suasion, and by presenting suggestions and plans that commend themselves through the wisdom.

AUSTRIA'S DISCORDANT STATES

Bonds Holding Provinces to Dual Monarchy Are Weak. From the New York Independent.

An army in the heart of Hungary is likely to be a death blow to that curious congeries of diverse nationalities which has been gathered in the course of 1000 years under the Hapsburg crown. "Austria is not a State: It is a gov-ernment." If one should put his five finger-tips upon the map of Europe anywhere and undertake to make a nation of what he had chanced to touch he would not have a more impossible task than has the aged and unfortunate Francis Joseph. Without specifying all his various titles we may say that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy consists of the

Kingdom of Bohemia. Kingdom of Dalmatia. Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. Ringdom of Galicia and I Grand Duchy of Cracow. Archduchy of Austria. Duchy of Styria. Duchy of Styria. Duchy of Carinthia. Duchy of Carinthia. Duchy of Bukovina. Margrayate of Moravia. Ouchy of Upper and Lower Silesia. County Falatine of Typo.
Territory of Vorariberg.
Margravate of latria.
County Palatine of Goritz-Gradisca.
Town and District of Trieste.
Kingdom of Hongary.
Province of Croatia.
Province of Siavonia.
Province of Bosnia.
Province of Herzegovina.
These betroversee of sements have not

These heterogeneous elements have never bean brought together by conquest or a common interest. They have no bond of union, except that of the single sovereign to whom they have

fallen by the chance of inheritance and ma-trimonial alliance. The method of national ex-pansion peculiar to Austria found expression in the 12th century in the couplet: Bella gerant fortes; tu, felix Austria, nube. Nam quae Mars allis dat tibl regna Venus, which we may venture to Anglicize:

The brave wax great by wars: You, happy Austria, wed. For they to dominion by Mars, You by Venus are led. But it may well be questioned whether Aus-

tria was indeed "happy" in this peaceful pro-cess of empire building instead of the fires of war and affliction through which other nations have been fused into one. The 12,000,000 Germans would rather belong to Germany. The 10,000,000 Magyars want to rule themselves and the other peoples living with them. The 3,000,000 Bohemians and Slovaks, the 4,000,000 Ruthenland and the 1,000,000 Slovenes incline toward Russia. The 5,000,000 Poles want independence. The 3,-000,000 Rumanians want annexation with Rumania, the 5,500,000 Serbs and Croats annexation to Servia, and the 1,000,000 Italians annexation to Italy. It would seem that under this condition of internal strain the Austro-Hungarian monarchy must fly into fragments at a touch

INTERESTING ARTICLE ON AVIATION To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The Philadelphia members of the Aero Club of Penns, ivania tonight, in monthly ses-sion, noticed with pleasure and read with great interest the article in your today's paper by Charles M. Chapin, entitled "What Aviation Owes to the War." Thank you very much. JOS. A. STEINMETZ.

Philadelphia, May 21.

"BRAVO FOR YOUR NEWS"

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger; Sir—Bravo for your news printed in Italian in your newspaper. All sons of civilized Italy are grateful to you. ALBA D'AMORE. Philadelphia, May 22.

APPRECIATION BY ITALIANS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Having yesterday and today read two long articles published in Italian in the EVEN-ING LEDGER on the entry of Italy in the war, express to you my heartfelt thanks for your Italians of this city, who cannot read English, the opportunity of reading the Italian news of the day in their own language, and we Italians must feel very grateful to you for this. I wish the Evening Legoga the greatest possible success and beg you to accept the thanks of all the Italians of Philadelphia

Philadelphia, May 2L

ONE WAY OF IT Prove their doctrine orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks.

WHO?

Who shall bring to our waking ken The forms that swim or the shapes that creep Under the waters of sleep?

AMUSEMENTS

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