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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915.

Second thoughts may be more prudent, but they are not always more humane.

Dance, Drink and Dope

MAN danced before the data were wedded Attica, dance and drama were wedded "AN danced before the altars of Hind. In to the worship of the gods. The altars, to be sure, often drank the blood of sacrifice, and Bacchus was the god of wine as well as of dance. Yet "the light fantastic toe," which even so churchly a man as Milton celebrated, remains the oldest and most reverend of the arts. The highest of exaltations and healthlest of animal spirits have found their outlet in the rhythm of limb and body.

Until tango and trot burst upon us it was one of the misfortunes of self-conscious today that we hired others to do our dancing for us or liberated the dance-impulse only at elaborately prearranged "balls." And now. when at last some of the vitality of youth commands a natural outlet once more, we find a hideous ghost of jolly old Bacchus leering over the dancers' shoulders, cabaret has taken the dance and besotted it. When the License Court scowled on the connection of cabaret with saloon in West-Philadelphia, it may not have intended to protect the divinity of dance. But certainly it thought of Eugenia Kelly; of girls slowly besotted: of the evil young men who have left a still more evil trade to become professional partners; of all the corruption, mental and physical, which springs from the two sinister sisters in the trinity, dancing, drink and dope, Philadelphia wants none of this. The city must have the joy of dance for its youth; Chicago knew this when it inaugurated its municipal dance halls. But the salooncabaret, never!

Exhausting Her Resources in Men F GERMANY continues to summon to the L colors her numerous military classes there will soon be no males left in peaceful pursuits except old men and babies. She has just called out the untrained members of the Landsturm, which is composed of all men between the ages of 39 and 45 years. The men who have received training are in the second "han." The untrained men constitute the first "ban," and they are those who for one reason or another have been unable to serve their time in the army. Sometimes they were excused because of physical weakness and at other times they were so occupied that they could not be trained.

The entrance of Italy into the war is ascribed as the reason for drafting these mature men. Will any be left to be called out when Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece join the Allies?

eign Power, for to admit it would be to confers that the Government has failed in one of its most essential functions.

Practical Men Must Compel National Preparedness

 $\mathbf{I}^{\mathrm{T}}_{\mathrm{United}}$ States to get together and save this country from the disasters sure to follow any further reliance on wild dreams and empty phrases.

There is one instrument through which this can be and must be done. It is the Republican party. That party saved the Union. It faces now the new duty of seeing that America's mission in the world is backed by adequate might and power. It is confronted with the task of sweeping aside do-nothingism and substituting therefor a real program of defense. Good intentions do not save lambs from wolves.

Let us have done with the false theories which have led England into the morass. We have the most valuable assets, material and spiritual, in the world to protect. To leave them unprotected is neither statesmanship nor humanitarianism, nor anything except the rankest foolishness and stupidity.

For days the country has been on the verse of war. Had the country been fully prepared for conflict it would not have been more willing than it was to cast the die. Preparedness does not induce war, but it does give assurance that we shall not be helpless if war does come. There is no danger to democratic principles in rational insurance against aggression. There is a fearful menace in continued blindness to the world of facts about us.

Let the Republican party come out boldly for a really adequate navy. It need not fear to allenate timid souls, and it will do no harm to drive all the theorists and dreamers into one group where they can be counted. There are enough red-blooded Americans about, who intend that there shall be meaning back of what the nation says, to dedicate the country absolutely to a sensible, wise policy of preparation. They will do it if some party will give them the chance.

The tariff is important, and so are many other things, but more important than all of them is the assurance of the safety of the nation itself, and of its citizens wherever they may be.

Let practical men write a platform for the Republican party that has iron in it, and truth and fact, and there need be no doubt of what party will again dominate the Government.

Another Guess Coming

WE DO not know yet what the 5 per cent. rebata clause of the tariff law means. It provides that a discount of 5 per cent. shall he allowed on the duties imposed by the law on all goods imported in American ships and that nothing in the section shall be construed as abrogating any treaties with foreign countries.

The Treasury Department immediately decided that the discount was in violation of existing treaties and it refused to pay it. Importers demanded the rebate. The Board of General Appraisers overruled the Treasury Department and allowed the rebate on goods brought here in American ships and refused to allow it on goods brought here in the ships of countries with which we have treatles providing there shall be no discrimination against their vessels in our trade.

The Court of Customs Appeals has sustained the Board of General Appraisers in one-half of its decision and overruled it on the other half. The discount must be granted on the duties on imports in American bottoms and in the vessels of nations with which we have shipping treaties. If this decision stands the 5 per cent, discount clause becomes a provision for a horizontal reduction on the rates of duty on goods admitted from the chief commercial countries of the world, regardless of the ships which carry them, and It will reduce the revenues by many millions a year, Representative Underwood, who insisted that it be inserted in the law, intended it to encourage American shipping. An appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court, and until it acts we shall not know whether Mr. Underwood and the Board of General Appraisers are right or whether the Court of Customs Appeals knows better what the law means. It is a pretty muddle as it stands.

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AT SEA

This Country May Re-establish the Principle for Which the Dutch Republic Fought Great Britain in Four Terrific Naval Wars.

By DR, HENDRICK WILLIAM VAN LOON (By Special Artangement with the Boaton Transcript.)

ON THE 29th day of May, three centuries ago tomorrow, Marten Harperiszoon Tromp, Lieutenant Admiral of the Republic of the United Seven Netherlands, commanding a fleet which cruised off the coast of Flanders, was by persistent and severe northeasterly winds driven in the direction of Dover, There he met with a British fleet under command of Blake, Between the two countries, England and Holland, there was no state of war.

Upon this particular occasion. Admiral Tromp, to avoid all possible misunderstanding, struck all his sails (except the topsails) when he came near the British fleet, and made ready to salute by lowering his orange pennant. The British Admiral, not satisfied with this preparation, expressed his feelings by firing a shot which mortally wounded a Dutch soldier. Tromp thereupon ordered a boat to proceed to the ship of the Britlah Admiral and ask for an explanation. Before the explanation could be given a bullet had hit his ship in the centre, Remembering his instructions, Tromp satisfied himself with a defensive action and after five hours quietly sailed home to report.

The Conflict Yet to Come

The first battle of modern times for the right to the open sea had been fought. The last one is yet to come.

Now it happened in the year 1604 that Jacob van Heemskerck (famous as one of the earliest Arctic explorers) had taken a Portuguese vessel somewhere in the East Indies. About the cargo of this vessel (worth several million guilders) a lawsuit had sprung up. The directors of the East India Company asked a young attorney to assist in the defense. This young man, Grotius by name, set to work and wrote a huge tome. This, however, he never published, But one short chapter entitled 'Mare liberum' and containing the chief items for the defense, was printed in pamphlet form. In this chapter Grotius claimed the right of all nations to communicate freely with each other on water. This right he based upon the fundamental laws of humanity and at the same time denied that any one single nation was allowed to declare herself by a stroke of the pen the rightful sovereign and owner of the limitless ocean.

This argument, although ostentatiously directed against Spain and Portugal, was ill received in England. The latter country regarded herself as the exclusive owner of all the fishing and navigating rights in the North Sea, up to the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway. * * * To have a legal ground for this contention no one less than John Selden was set to work and in his 'de Mari clauso' with the help of the 28th verse of Chapt r I of the Book of Genesis (wherein God gives Adam the dominion over the fish of the sea) and a great deal of ancient and modern learning, Selden argued that since countries could own land they also could own water-that an ocean can be controlled as well as a river or a bay, and defended the British demand that foreign ships salute and allow themselves to be searched by British men-of-war.

From the middle of the 17th century on, the issue between the two countries was clear. On the one side England, with her claim o sovereignty over the billowy highways of

the nations. On the other side the Dutch Republic, which demanded that these roads should be open to all those who wished to use them for just and lawful purposes.

In four terrific naval wars the Dutch Republic tried to establish her good right to sall and trade as she pleased. That she was



A VISIT TO LEO FRANK IN JAIL

How the Prisoner Looks, Acts and Talks as He Waits in His Cell, for What?-Whether He Is Innocent or Guilty, His Is a Stoical Attitude.

By WILLIAM RADER Special Correspondent of the Evening Ledger

"the crime of the century"-this young, cheerful but nervous Leo Frank, about whom so much has been written and who has been sentenced four times to death.

He occupies the most comfortable cell in the grim stone castle of a jail in Atlanta. His table is piled with books-some late fiction. and works in history and science. The "cell" resembles the workshop of a busy man rather than the prison house of one charged with a helnous crime and for whose life the State of Georgia clamors, while at least three State Legislatures petition for clemency and 100,000 people unite, pleading that the death penalty be not imposed.

A bunch of fresh flowers brightened the room. Outside sat a German-tongued guard who took part in the conversation. Everybody is graciously kind around the Atlanta jall. The sheriff and his deputies, the jailer, the poor devils who have been unfortunate enough to get caught-they do not furnish the characteristic jall atmosphere. The Atlanta

HE REMINDED me of Theodore Durrant, country. Having started on the facts in the case, he went over much of the ground case, he went over much of the ground, which, as he confessed, he has done a thousand times. I was not so much interested In what he said as the way he said it. Everybody knows what he said. It has been published many times, but not everybody knows about the mouth that coined these words of legal and moral defense. Frank's mouth is his weak point. It is not a good mouth, but if you, walk up the street you will meet plenty like it. His mouth reflects many moods and passions. It is the gateway to his life. One may detect a discrepancy, possibly, between his words and the innudible expression of the lips, which reveal cynicism, egotism, defiance, sensualism, courage, and all those virtues and vices possessed by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. If Frank is guilty, he has unusual gifts in

concealing the outward signs of guilt. If innocent, he is equally strong in bearing a cross of great weight. In either case, his is a stoical fortitude. "I am losing no sleep and gaining in weight. I do not

ceived this power that they can dominate a country like ours? Or is it due to lethargy on our part toward ships and shipping?

I am one of the "ordinary" citizens referred to in one of the articles, and need some lightenment on this vital subject. I firmly lieve if more of the "ordinary" people of this great land of ours could be told in plain lan-guage just how we stand regarding our mer-cantile marine, how we got there, and last, but most important, how we can get out of the rut, there would be an awakening and an influence which would be the means of "starting some-thing." FREDERICK GENTNER. Fox Chase, Philadelphia, May 26.

PERHAPS

From the New York World. Prof. Eugene Kuhnemann, of the University of Breslau, is authority for the statement that the ainking of the Lusitania "has ended the prestige of the British navy forever." Such being the case, the German fleet will, of course, ome out and fight.

ONE OF TOM MOORE'S POEMS

Today Is the Anniversary of the Birth of

the Famous Irish Poet.

This poem, "Farewell! But Whenever You Welcome the Hour," is one of the best known poem of Tom Moore, who was born in Dublin 136 years ago today.

Farewell! but whenever you welcome the hour That awakens the night-song of mitth in your

bower, Then think of the friend who once welcomed it too, And forgot his own griefs to be happy with

His griefs may return-not a hope may remain Of the few that have brightened his pathway

AT PRZEMYSL

Let Life Last as Long as It Will Some of the ancient races got rid of the old and the incurably ill by either sending them out into the wilderness to starve or by knocking them over their heads with a club. The club method was more merciful because it shortened the agony.

Civilized races, however, seek to prolong life instead of to shorten it. The physicians confess that they know so little of the recuperative power of the human system that they cannot tell when death is near. They may be morally convinced that a patient cannot live 24 hours, only to discover that he throws off the illness and gets well. This is why they administer oxygen and inject saline solutions into the blood and resort to all known expedicuts to keep the heart beating. They have even gone so far as to make an incision in a man's chest so they could manipulate the heart with their hands. They have kept the pulse beating and the lungs working for hours by this heroic treatment. Life is too sacred a thing for any man to shorten it to escape suffering. And suffering? Who shall say what moral mission it performs in the regeneration of the world?

The Ocean Must Be Kept Free GREAT BRITAIN has no legitimate right to question the increase of American exports to neutral countries. The rights of neutrals to trade with one another cannot he interfered with by the belligerents without the exercise of a power destructive of

the independence of nations. The reports from London, therefore, that the British Government is planning to take "an even more stringent attitude toward American shipments to neutral ports" must he without foundation. The fact that our own reports on foreign commerce show that our exports to Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden have increased fivefold within a year convicts American business men of no erime greater than a willingness to sell their goods to all comers. If the goods, after reaching neutral ports, are later shipped to Germany, the British Government must deal with the European countries and not with us. Denmark, for example, bought from us 112,000,000 worth of goods in March of last year and \$63,000,000 worth in the corresponding month this year. Norway bought \$7,600 .nos worth in the same period last year and \$22,000,000 worth this year; Sweden, \$11,000,-100 and \$64,000.000 worth, and Holland, \$84,-000,000 and \$101,000,000 worth. But these countries have lost a jarge part of their impost trade from Germany because Germany is consuming all the food it produces. othe Inrgust single item in the increased unorican exports to these countries is

the United States cannot ufford to admit a single instant that its right to sell to any non-warring country in the at is dependent on the will of any for-

Italy's Strategic Railroads

NORTHERN ITALY is covered with a net-work of railroads nearly all of which run up into the mountains and stop just short of the frontier. They are admirably adapted for rushing a mass of troops for the defense of the boundaries. The Austrian salient, which follows the line of the Carnie Alps to Lake Garda, is traversed by only two railroads which enter Italy. They go through mountain passes and are as difficult to defend as they are to be taken by a hostlie

On the other hand, the Italian railroads running toward Triest are numerous and offer several different ways of rushing troops into Austria. The Italian strategy will doubtless be directed toward the seizure of the railroads running north from Triest and cutting communications between the forces defending the Adriatic littoral and their base of supplies in the heart of the country. The task of Italy can be accomplished without enormous loss if she confines herself to seizing the districts which she desires.

If the domand for horses for the war continues unabated, what will the new freshmen do for mounts next September?

When South American exchange is computed in dollars and not in pounds sterling, the dollars will flow north and south with greater freedom.

Next to Philadelphia, Atlantic City is the best place in the East for holding the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1916, and Atlantic City is only a suburb of Philadelphia, anyway.

Perhaps the time will come when it will not be necessary for a Judge to resign as a protest against letting red tape prevent the use of public funds set apart for keeping little children from starving.

The Russians changed the spelling of Przemysi to Permysi when they captured the town. The old spelling will be restored when the Austrians retake it. The neutrals, however, would better spell it Preizel until its final fate it setting.

not driven into this conduct by unselfish reasons of a speculative legal nature alone is quite clear. Her demand for her natural right coincided with her direct commercial interests.

International Joy-Riding

But without any doubt she had the right on her side, and, although these four wars for the open sea completely exhausted her, the principle laid down by Grotlus was finally recognized by all civilized nations, Holland's sacrifice had not been in vain. Now we are in the year 1915. The work of centuries has been undone in eight months. The North Sea once more has been proclaimed the exclusive property of the warring nations. Without any regard for the rights of neutrals, all parties liberally sprinkle their mines upon the highroads of commerce. Like so many sharks German submarines shoot rapidly through the waters and gobble up whatever they can find. If they discover that in the hurry of the moment they destroyed the wrong fish, a Swedish or Dutch or Nerwegian ship, they say: "Sorry. It was a mistake," and promise some future indemnity, which does not make dead men alive.

.On the other hand, England blockading the German coast at a distance of 3000 miles, drives all neutral ships into her harbors, keeps them there, talks about them, writes about them, wastes much red tape upon them, does some more writing, and finally lets them go after the cargo has been thoroughly spoiled.

French and English prize courts have apparently decided that all Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Dutch ports are disguised suburbs of the German empire, and the difficulties of the trade between those countries and the rest of the world (even with their own colonies and the products of their own possessions) is such that the trade may come to a complete standstill at any time.

Against this international joy-riding (a vulgar expression, but who will give me a hetter one?) the small neutral nations have no redress. The odds are too great. They are defenseless.

At last, however, a clear and decisive word has been spoken. From the West a declaration of principle has gone forth which Europe cannot well afford to misunderstand. The neutral nations, their harbors filled with idle ships, their cities crowded with unemployed, their accumulated wealth going to ruin through no fault of their own, deprived of their legitimate right to use the high sees without foreign interference, have taken new courage.

The principle for which many of them fought and suffered years ago bids fair to be re-established by the nation to which during many centuries of peaceful progress they gave from among their best.

NOT DESTRUCTIVE

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer Now that Austria has placed an order for 5000 wooden legs, those critics will be slienced who complain that foreign Powers buy nothing from us but means of desiruction.

jail is more hospitable than some hotels, A Hospitable Welcome Leo Frank expresses this feeling of open-

hearted hospitable welcome. He greets you as a hotel clerk welcomes the guest. While you do not register your name, he is careful to get it just right and spells it audibly. He thrusts his hand through the iron bars, gives you a tight grip and penetrates you with a pair of eyes which are capable of both the stare and the sting. He was dressed with simple neatness. As he said of himself: "I am clean and comfortable and take great care of my dress. I like clean linen and good clothes and a bath."

A tasteful tie with a pin to match, white shirt and dark trousers and patent leather shoes. He smoked a cigar that sent out Havana fragrance.

Here is a man with the shadow of a death entence over him in a class by himself. Neither a villain in appearance nor a cringing, pale-faced Jean Valjean is Leo Frank, but a businesslike, straightforward, reassuring type of man, who impresses you as one capable of tackling a big job and getting away with it.

He was perceptibly nervous. Most men would be under the circumstances. This nervousness found vent in his almost volubla talk, for Frank approaches at times an almost exuberant verbosity. He never alips in his Cornell English and he uses sentences with the ease of a man of the world.

His argument against the charge of murder is the old one of incongruity. He reasons thus: "Here you behold a college graduate, a man who in appearance is a gentleman, traveled, widely read, with no visible interests of cruelty and crime, successful in business and refined in manner. Do you think for a moment that he is capable of taking the life of a sweet little girl, of being cruel and inhuman?"

In almost these exact words Leo Frank defended himself, saying with emphasis: "It is a misfit. It is impossible to fit such a man as I am into such a bloody deed."

An Incident in Atlanta

I confess that in the Frank case I have no definite convictions, not having followed the evidence, and am writing without prejudice or partiality. A significant incident happened in one of the big Atlanta churches the Sunday night prior to my visit. A popular preacher announced that he would speak on the Frank case. Strangely enough, the church was not filled. When the minister began to disclose sympathy for the condemned man at least 200 of his hearers arose and walked out of the church. This displayed at once an act of discourtesy and a conviction on the Frank case. Feeling runs high in Atlanta. If by chance Frank should be pardoned, it would require a regiment of soldiers to defend him against a mob.

Our talk began with Detective Burns, a name that is hated in Georgia. Frank himself admitted that Burns did him more harm than good in Atlants, but not abroad in the the laws of right and wrong still obtain and God lives, then I will yet be vindicated of this horrible crime."

In a few days the prison commission will act on the most sensational murder mystery the State of Georgia has ever had. The race issue has been raised, and running throughout the country is a serious doubt as to Frank's guilt.

The Case Not Yet Closed

Another factor is projecting itself, namely, the nation-wide opposition to capital punishment. The new punishment theory now under consideration will probably save him from death. This is making itself felt in Atlanta, where opinion is beginning to divide, Frank himself is encouraged by the remarkable expression of opinion now coming from the people. Atlanta stands aghast at this singular manifestation of interest throughout the land. If the prison board follows the decision of the courts, there is left the action of the Governor, and if the present Governor refuses to act, the Governor-elect may act as the court of last appeal, once he takes the oath of office.

Frank is full of fight; at least he appears to be. He has no word to give to his friends, but prefers that his friends be his interpreter in this strange case of passion and bloodshed, surrounding which is a mystery of which knowing ones speak with significant shoulder shrugs, and the whole truth of which does not seem to be told.

It is certain that the Frank case is not yet closed. It is certain that the accused furnishes material for thought by an unusual personality, a brilliant mind, a remarkable self-confidence and a resourcefulness which, to say the least, wins attention. A Jew by blood convicted for the most part on a negro's testimony; on circumstantial evidence, with the declaration of one of the Judges that he was not assured of his guilt; with Legislatures taking a hand in the matter; letters pouring in by the peck, from people ranging from low to high-surely this little dapper, well-dressed man with the cigar and patent leather shoes, slitting behind the bars for two years, is in a most extraordinary position.

A LETTER OF THANKS To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-I cannot tell you how much I thank you and the EVENING LEDGER for the news in the Italian language which your newspaper is giving the non-English-speaking Italians in the city of Pottsville, and I wish that this will continue at the time. J. INQUARTANO, Pottsville, May 27. Pottsville, May 27.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-Your articles last night on the editorial BID-5 our articles inst night on the editorial page relating to American shipping certainly were very interesting to myself and others. Can't you give us an article on "What Has Become of the American Mercantile Marine?" Tell us how it is that prior to 1800 the United States marine fleet was at least "respectably" iarge and why at this time it is a "joke." con-sidering our country as a producer. Has it been brought about by the unfair rulings of the mer-cantile powers that be? How have they se-

of pain-But he ne'er will forget the short vision that threw

Its enchantment around him while ling'ring with you. And still on that evening, when pleasure fills up

To the highest top sparkle each heart and each where'er my path lies, he it gloomy or bright.

My soul, happy friends! shall be with you that night; Shall join in your revels, your sports and your

wiles. And return to me beaming all o'er with your

smiles-Too blest, if it tells me that, 'mid the gay cheer,

Some kind voice had murmured, "I wish he

were here!" Let Fats do her worst, there are relics of joy Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot

destroy; Which come, in the night-time of sorrow and care.

To bring back the features that joy used to

Long, long be my heart with such memories filled! Like the vase in which roses have once been

You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you

But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

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