Evening Z Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY Charles H. E. CURTIS, Passinger.
Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, Becretary and Treasurer; Philip F. Collins, John R. Williams, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD JOHN C. MARTIN. ... General Rusiness Manager Published daily at Pustic Lupers Building.

Independence Equirs, Philadelphia.

See Caveras. Broad and Chestont Streets
Astro Civ. Press Civicos Building
F Tors. 170-A. Metropolitan Tower
material Streets Streets
Swaterion Place, Pall Mail, & W. NEWS BUREAUS:

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

Recarrier, Dant Over, she cents. By mail, postpaid uside of Falladelphia, except where foreign posting required, Danty Own, one month, twenty-five cents; and Own, one year, three dollars. All mail sub-riplions payable in advance. NOTICE-Subscribers wishing address changed must BELL, 2000 WALNUT RETSTONE, MAIN 5086

Address att communications to Evening MRTERES AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLARR MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MAY WAS 88,614.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915.

It is easier to buy an automobile than to maintain it ofter you get it.

The Cloud Upon Annapolis

THE ability of a nation to defend itself depends on the ability of the officers of its army and navy to answer instantly the unexpected questions which an enemy may put

It is impossible to steal the questions in advance and beat an alert enemy at his own game without preparation. If there is any widespread disposition in the Annapolis Naval Academy to pass examinations with the aid of "cribbing," the investigation cannot be too thorough and the punlahment of the guilty cannot be too severe. The institution is failing in the purpose for which it was created if it is training men to depend on crutches instead of upon their own strength, for when the real test comes in action on the seas a commander must stand or fall on his own ability, and his country must stand or fall with him.

Therefore, every citizen with confidence in the navy is hoping that the Annapolis cadets, charged with stealing the examination papers In advance of the examination, may have an adequate defense and may be able to vindicate their own honor and the honor of their institution.

Sunday School Politics

We intend to have an organization in this next campaign that will do things. Politics will be played as politics rarely are played by church people.—Doctor Dowey, Secretary of the Philadelphia County Sunday School Association.

TT IS evident that we are to be treated to a I new brand of Sunday school politics. The congress of adult Bible classes of the city, at which Doctor Dowey made the statement quoted above, is planning to organize the believers in local option for the purpose of defeating for re-election all members of the General Assembly who voted against it this year and of electing men pledged to vote for it in 1917.

The purposes are good. The entrance of Sunday school organizations into the political field can be defended so long as they fight for issues on which there is not a difference of opinion among moralists. But many levelheaded men will look with regret upon this move. The temptation to use a group of citizens organized to study the Bible for the purpose of conducting a political propaganda is strong. Why not mobilize and drill the Bible class vote for reform? is a question which has but one answer in a certain type of mind. But when the Bible classes start on this course who can tell where they will stop? If the local optionists take counsel of discreet men they will keep their Sunday school organization and their political organization separate so that neither may suffer,

An Invitation to Be Accepted

O-OPERATION and mutual confidence are at the base of the plan for a Chinese-American bank with headquarters in San Francisco and Shanghal. The plan differs from all other suggestions for increasing the intimacy between China and the United States, in that it is proposed by the Chinese and is first publicly mentioned at a dinner of Chinese merchants in honor of the Commercial Commission now visiting this country.

We have been struggling for years to enlarge our trade with China, and now a commission, headed by the leading men of business in all China, comes here with a plan of its own, and is ready to meet us halfway, with a bank the shares of which shall be divided equally among Americans and Chinese and the business of which shall be managed by representatives of the shareholders In proportion to their holdings. Cheng Haun Chang, the distinguished man

of affairs who has taken the public into his confidence in regard to the proposed bank, is evidently a financial statesman of the first order. He has been studying the financial condition of Europe and the drain of its resources by the war, and he has concluded that if China is to be developed it must look to the United States for the capital needed for the next generation. The invitation has been extended. If the American business men are wise, they will accept it.

A Fact or Two About Immigration

MMIGRATION experts do not seem to agree on what to expect at the close of the war. The Secretary of Labor is convinced that the demand for workingmen in Europe will be so active that there will be no reason for them to seek their fortunes away from home. The Commissioners of Immigration in New York, Boston and Baltimore think that the workingmen will come here in larger numbers than ever to escape the burden of taxation which the war is piling up, and Commissioner Greenwait, of this city, confemon that he does not know, but thinks that many persons who have seen the devastation that war has wrought will be glad to come 50 America

A fact or two regarding war and immigration may be worth considering. The Franco-Prosslan War, which is the last conflict that involved the great Powers on the Continent in their own territory, was followed by an intreas, of French immigration and a decrease of tounlaration from Germany. In the decade anding June 20, 1870, about 19,000 Frenchmen came here; but in the next decade the numher rune to 12,300. This number, however, is Republicans are yet to be heard from

smaller than the number of Frenchmen who came here in the decade preceding the Civil War. Our own conflict apparently kept the

Frenchmen at home. The German figures are more interesting. In the decade preceding our own great war \$56,000 Germans came here. In the ten years ending with the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War the number of German immigrants fell to 787,000, and in the next decade, including the year of the victory over the French, 70,000 fewer Germans landed than in the previous ten years. The war, instead of encouraging immigration, discouraged it. The German migration to America reached highwater mark between 1880 and 1890, when 1,452,000 subjects of the Kaiser came here. The condition became so alarming that Germany set about keeping her people at home, and began to look over the world for places where Germans could settle under the German flag. From 1891 to 1900 only \$42,000 Germans came the United States to live, and in the ten years ending in 1910 the number fell to 341,-000, or less than one-half as many as came in the ten years following the Franco-Prus-

The United States Must Deliver the Goods A MERCHANT dependent on the delivery A system of a rival to get his goods to his customers would be in no worse position than that in which American exporters find themselves. As Charles M. Schwab told the business men at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association to the Chinese commissioners, the United States manufactures as well as any other nation and it is able to sell its goods as easily, "But of what importance is it to manufacture or sell," he asked, "If we can't deliver the goods?"

Both Mr. Schwab, and the Chinese business men who heard him, urged the operation of additional steamship lines on the Pacific. The need of improved transportation facilities is patent to the man who gives even casual thought to the subject. No argument is required to prove it. We are at the mercy of foreigners in getting our goods to our customers abroad. The condition would not be tolerated for three months by any private business man dealing with the people in his

How are we to change the conditions? This is the most important trade question before the nation. The President has proposed that the Government buy ships to be operated on the unprofitable lines, but every expert shipping man has denounced this plan as impracticable. They all agree that the Government must neither own nor operate the ships if there is to be any development of the merchant' marine adequate to the needs of the country. But there are a lot of gentlemen who think that government ownership is the way out. They will seize the opportunity to urge government ownership that is afforded them by the series of questions on shipping sent out by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is asking the opinion of business men on whether they

1. Government construction, purchase or charter of merchant ships and their operation under government direction;

2. Government ownership of such vessels, but operated by private firms under lease; 3. Subsidies from the Government to privately owned ships large enough to cover the difference in cost of operation under the American flag and under foreign flags by the

4. Subvention from the Government to establish regular mail and freight steamers on routes where it is desired to extend Amer-

The purpose of these questions is to inform Congress of the sentiment of the nation. No business man not engaged in the shipping business should answer them offhand, any more than he would prescribe for the treatment of beriberi. The result of the poll will deserve serious consideration only if the votes are cast by business men who have studied the situation.

Votes for Better Babies

WHILE wise mothers visit the Baby Sav-ing Show in the City Hall Pavilion: while thinking men shudder at Philadelphia's infant death rate; and while the campaign for a child hygiene division goes slowly forward, let the men and women alike of Pennsylvania read and reflect upon these words of Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale:

Wherever women are represented, those things that women need the most are best cared for. The most vital thing to women are children. The infant mortality is lowest are children. The infant mortality is lowest in the world in three countries where women vote, New Zesland. Norway and Australia, where they lose 56, 57 and 68 babies out of every 1600, respectively. In the German Empire, where woman's place has been defined very strictly as with the church, kitchen and children, they lose 192 babies out of every 1600.

Jitneying to church is the latest Sunday amusement in Conshohocken.

If the Lusitania was a warship, then the Camden ferryboats are airships.

The expectation that Mr. Bryan will leave the Cabinet is not yet shared by Mr. Bryan. As the hotels for "gay dogs" are over-crowded in Atlantic City, a capitalist is talking of building one for just dogs.

Judge Sulaberger has been called upon to decide whether a widower is a widow if his dead wife happens to be a cigarmaker.

Newport is the Mecca for diplomatists this year; but every woman who wishes to have a successful season at any resort must be a social diplomatist of skill and experience.

The "overhead" charges in the cars of the Astor baby seem to be about mix times the amount needed to supply food, clothing and toys. This is what comes of having to maintain a blg establishment.

If ten American cowboys can secure the release of two American captives from 150 Mexican soldiers, how many American Presidents will it take to restore the value of American investments across the border?

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, after thinking over it for six months, says the Republicans made a mistake in electing Governor Whitman. The

LANGUAGE MAKING IN THE TRENCHES

The War Zone Has Need of a New Dictionary of Slang, but Revised Editions Would Have to Follow in Rapid Succession.

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

THERE are dictionaries and dictionaries. Of course. But, unlike books in general, there are no dictionaries of all time; there are only dictionaries of the moment. It was, is and will be impossible for any Noah Webster to keep up with the language. War makes the effort harder.

One of the favorite subjects of debate in schooldays is, "Resolved, That the pen is mightler than the sword." Let us see if any alliance exists between the legions of soldiers and the legions of words.

First, let us look into a dog's-eared pronouncing dictionary of the place-names which have made the European war famous, Dog'seared already, though a dictionary of the moment. Many people prefer "Pretzel" as the pronunciation of that Galleian town miscalled stronghold, but this Handy Help informs us that the place is "Chemesel." A dictionary is supposed to lend assistance in time of doubt, but here is one which lacks even discritical marks. Mondidier is "Mohn-desdee-ch," Buxiers is "Buesy-air," Siedice is See-ny-dilize," and, behold, Warsaw is Vahrshahvas," If the impossible should happen, however, and the United States should be invaded by foreign foes, we should have our revenge in watching them wrestle with such American names as Tloughniougha, Chillicothe, Ossawatomie, Schochon, Sylacauga, Pocomoonshine and possibly Kalama-200 and Philadelphia. Yet the disturbing thought may occur to us that a foreigner might be able to deal with some of these words rather more efficiently than we can ourselves.

From Whitechapel to Harvard

The inadequacy of dictionaries in wartime goes beyond the matter of pronunciation. Take, for instance, the slang of Tommy Atkins. If Tommy happens to come from the Whitechapel district in London his slang is his language. To the unsophisticated officer it is pure gibberish. No wonder. There used to be a popular song, in Whitechapel which started with the following verse:

As I sat in front of the Anna Maria Warming my plates of meat, There came a knock at the Rory O'More That made my raspherry beat.

Doubtless the context explains, but "Anna Maria" is "fire," "plates of meat" is "feet." "Rory O'More" is "door," and "raspherry" is 'heart." With Whitechapel Tommy "Battle of the Nile" is "rhyming slang" for "tile," or hat. He lights his "cherry ripe" (pipe) to warm his "I suppose" (nose). He devours a "Joe Savage" (cabbage) for his "glorious sinner" (dinner), and his favorite dish is bonnets so blue" (Irish stew), washed down with a "tenip" ("buck-slang" for pint) of "never fear" (beer). Of course he doesn't carry all his luxuries into the trenches, but, on the other hand, he doesn't abandon his language. Some of it is "back-slang," formed by reversing the usual pronunciation of words and sometimes inserting a vowel for the sake of euphony. Euphony Whitechapel? Yes. "Kennurd" for "drunk." In Whitechapel you might hear such a conversation as the following-by no means harsh to the ear, if somewhat puzzling to the understanding:

"What biz ot yad, Bill?" "On doog. Neves yanneps is all I tog,"

Which means: "What business today, Bill?"

"No good. Seven pence is all I got," But when Harvard recently essayed to tie the can to slang it was actually proposedlough not by the President and Fallows to introduce "backslang" in place of the other kinds. If it were applied to the grand old national game, "Hit the ball," would become "Tih the liab," and the pleasantest shout of all would be, "Llik the eripmu."

Returning to Tommy Atkins in the trenches we find that not only does he keep his old slang, but he also borrows and creates, Every linguistic ingredient-Indian, French, German and so on-goes into the new composite dialect. Listen to Tommy and his pal as they sit in a little French cafe within

A Conversation (With Key) 'Where's Bill?"

"Bill '00?" "The knocker in A Company."

"Oh! 'im-he's in Blitey."

"Go on!"

"Yes, he's worked his ticket." (Very loudly to the lady who serves them)-"Another cafy oly, ma, sivous-plait." "Ah wee, ah wee" (this in answer to ques-

tions not understood). "Our cove got the wind up last night, not "That's nothing new, he always does."

"Yes, he reckoned he saw a lot of Boches; we was standing to arms all day and night-Pan de burr, ma, please. Ah wee, ah wee-

Here's the key: "Blitey"-England (Hindustani, perhaps).

"Knocker"-drummer. "Working your ticket"-getting sent home for some illness or injury.

"Cove"-commanding officer. "Getting wind up"-becoming panic-strick-

"Boche"-a German. A London Times correspondent says that this word was hardly known before the war, though "alboche," of which it is an abbrevation, was fairly common; it means, we are told, "pretty much what the sound conveys to ordinary British eare."

"Pan de burr"-bread and butter (French!). "Cafy oly"-Coffee and milk (French,

"Tabby an"-all right. Siang finds a place in the dictionaries of slang, but it also, in many instances, graduates eventually into Good Usage. Wars enrich language in a variety of ways, some of them very interesting and curious. Not a few of our common words were introduced into the English language by soldiers. A subsequent article will trace the history of some of those naturalized immigrants of the language which have a martial ancestry.

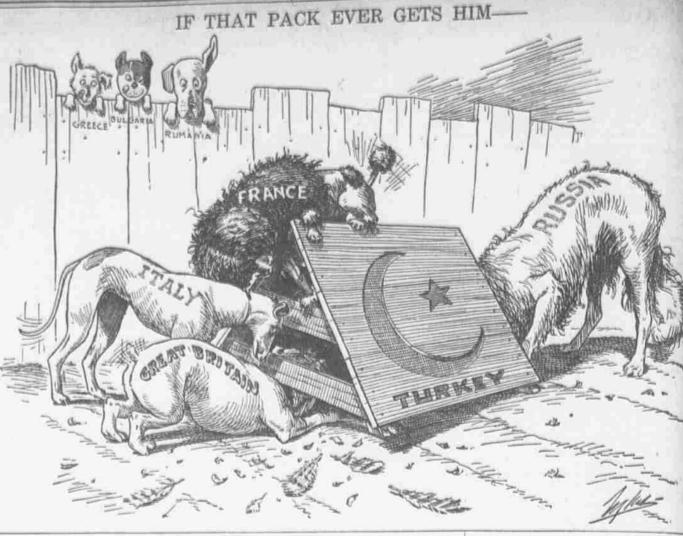
Trom the Christian Herald.

Two little girls walking through a field were afraid of a cow. Said one of them: "Let's go right on and act as if we were not afraid at all." "But wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" the other little girl expostulated.

We smile at this bit of conscientiousness, but we kny the little girl for it. Size would.

we love the little girl for it. She would be incast in regard to David's reception of the Philistines, and most of us with that like Moses, he had gone down into the Shall soun-try, rather than place himself in a position where he had to act a lie.





"JAPAN'S SUICIDAL SELFISHNESS"

Thus the Conduct of the Tokio Government Is Characterized by General Huang Hsing-Japan Will Not Long Be Able to Fool Herself and the Western World

In the Evening Ledger of Tuesday, June 1, appeared an article on "What Does Japan Want From China?" by Stanhope Sams, who until recently was editor of the Japan Times, of Tokio. From J. Usang Ly, a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, we have received a letter with which he incloses a translation of a statement nade to him by General Huang Hsing, a Nationalist, now traveling in the United States to study American political institutions. The general, who at one time was chief of the Chinese army, is "a leader of the young Chinese who oppose President Yuan's policy." Mr. Ly remarks, "To whatever stage the Chino-Japanese negotiations may have advanced, the questions involved will not be settled until years shall have passed, and certainly not until the European Powers shall have terminated their differences. No one should neglect to contemplate the consequences which may in due time arise."

TO MY observation the game between Pekin | the Egyptians, who have nothing perfectly and Tokio is quite obvious. Whether Yuan Shih-Kai has invited the esteemed Count Okuma to play it or vice versa is a question at present not vital. Who is to win in the end is perhaps what deserves an intense attention. At any rate, my contention on the proposition is that both parties are going to lose. On one party it needs no word, but on the other a word is interesting and necessary. In the long run, in my judgment, a loss of national interest to China as an independent State means a disaster to Japan.

To begin with, let us not be too optimistic. If we have studied the situation and analyzed it candidly, we can, without difficulty, conclude that so long as the Government of the United States stands aloof, Yuan Shih-Kai is going to yield to the Count. Whether Yuan chooses to do so through a peaceful means or beneath the smoke of guns and cannon, in my opinion, has little significance to the situation. The immediate outcome is apparent: That Yuan will yield more or less depends upon the way in which Count Okuma is playing the game. We cannot, therefore, but wonder and find ourselves confronted with several questions. One which seems paramount of all is: What will happen in China after Yuan's surrender!

In the second place, let us dispose altogether the question whether Japan, as the Count represents her, has any reason to make her demands, and further, another question, to compel the Pekin Government to accede to them all. It is idle to argue that she has any legitimate reason whatsoever. It is proper, and will be very essential, however, to ask: Will Japan be benefited by her success in this preposterous deal?

China for the Chinese

So far as experience and reason can be held in view, the answer ought to be negative. The attempt of Japan on China is just like that of a wolf on an elephant. It is inhuman. It is monstrous in the eyes of the world. It is injurious to herself from a far-sighted point of view. She has no men who can control the 400,000,000 souls. As history shows, China must be for the Chinese, and the Chinese alone can govern themselves. For instance, the Tartars failed; so did the Manchus. Moreover, she has no capital which will enable her to compete with other Powers in the market of China. She has no such resources as will support her in the development of the resources of China. She has no civilization but that from China which can really constitute a basis, along with that of the Occident, for the advancement of life and the progress of mankind. She has to rely on others out of Nippon, and others, therefore, in turn, exploit her.

Furthermore, can Japan convince the European Powers that she alone should and could own the riches of China and deprive the rights and interests of the Chinese? Can she become so strong an aggressor and so powerful a defender of everything under the sun in the Far East, single-handed, against others in alliance by virtue of legal or moral blood relationship? Can she go on to exploit China and the Chinese without menacing the privileges of both the American and the European creditors? No doubt, she wants expansion. So do others in her neighborhood. She wants to establish a kingdom somewhere outside of her own domain. So do others out of their respective lands. She wants to possess power and wealth at the expense of China, while to America and Europe she says "No." Meanwhile she is to do so in some high-handed manner. How long, however, can she maintain a position of diaguine and fool the wise Powers?

Qualities of the Chinese

Then, there still remains the most important fact which we, men of vision and promoters of ideals, ought to reckon with, and I have myself counted to strengthen my faith in the cause for which I have been fighting since last 20 years. That, I mean, is the superiority or rather goodness in our Chinese as a whole. We have many peculiar, strong, good qualities already well illustrated by words and by deeds in our history of 4000 years old and of wonder no other history can surpass. So long as these qualities are in us, it will be impossible for the Japanese to subjugate or absorb us. We are not and shall naver be like the Moreans, the Indians and

great as ours, and who can, therefore, easily be conquered. If, on the other hand, the Japanese can succeed in eliminating us as their brothers or substituting their qualities for our own, surely there will soon be a time when the Mongolian race falls back forevera possibility perhaps the Japanese themselves do not consider, but indeed, we must bear in mind, an extremely serious menace to civilization and humanity.

To put our discussion in a nutshell, the attitude of Japan toward China has been, and now the attempt is, likewise, purely selfish. Because of selfishness, she has committed an act of suicide. She has been short-sighted. She has neglected the view that only through mutual aid can a society be preserved, and that self-interest alone can never subserve a body. She has forgotten how willingly and how ably China has been co-operating with her, and since 1901 has been acknowledging her friendship, the value of which became doubted only when she had broken her own word with Korea. She has now determined to destroy the integrity of China and hinder the growth of the Chinese as a rising nation; but her selfish work and this foxy attempt be, in any way, beneficial to her own existence!

A CORRECTION

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

SIr—For the sake of the historical education of our people I write to call attention to the serious mistake in a comment on Keith's Theatre in your edition of June I.

George Washington's wife's name was Martha Dandridge. She was the Widow Custis when she married George Washington. George Washington mother was Mary Ball. This Miss Ball and Mr. Ball who are now at Keith's cannot be the descendants of either the mother or wife of George Washington. They may possibly be connections of the Ball family, of which Mary Ball Washington was a family, of which Mary Ball Washington was a

SARA P. SNOWDEN MITCHELL. Philadelphia, June 4.

NURSES AT PHIPPS INSTITUTE To the Editor of Evening Ledger

Sir-it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that there has been a care-ul investigation of the complaints made laints made by a few nurses—chiefly through the newspapers—
of the Henry Phipps Institute. Every detail
has been gone into, including each circumstance that could affect not only the health
but the comfort of the nurses during their
course of instruction here. Its great usefulness to them is beyond question.
The investigation was made independently
by three separate individuals representing
different points of view.

As a result, it was found that

As a result, it was found that not one of the statements of the complainants as to exposure to contagion, overwork, the improper use of tuberculous employes, etc., etc., had any foundation in fact. Moreover, I understand that the entire class—32 out of 38—has, very properly and creditably, expressed formally and spontaneously its regret at its "hasty conduct." This closed the incident, about which I have neither time nor inclination for conhave neither time nor inclination for

It would not be necessary or desirable for

It would not be necessary or desirable for me to make even this statement about it were it not that it seems intolerable that those of my fellow citizens who may have seen the accusations should possibly remain in ignorance as to the broader underlying facts.

The Phipps Institute, while situated in Philadelphia and administered by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, was founded and is supported entirely through the generosity of Mr. Henry Phipps, a nonresident. Its establishment coat him hundreds of thousands of dollars, and for its maintenance he pays more than \$50.000 annually. It is devoted to the study of the most fatal disease known to mankind. Its activities include every aspect of the great problems of tuberculosistescarch as to its favoring causes, as to the means of combating them and as to the possibilities of prevention and cure: study of housing and other conditions that favor or discourage the disease; study of the occupations that may or may not be advised for the arrested or cured cases; various associated branches of public health work, and, finally, the careful care, intensive study and investigation of selected cases at various stages of the disease.

The institute is known to scientific men

The institute is known to scientific men throughout the world. The most distinguished experts in this country meet there periodically—they did so within the last month—and give the administration the benefit of their criticism and advice. The publications of the institute are warmly received and commended at every hospital and research laboratory in Europe and America. It is regarded, and justly regarded, as a model for institutions of its kind, and it should be a source of bride to Philadelphians. The University Committee in charge of it, trustees, professors and alumn, of course, serve as a matter of public duty, and even the faithful staff who conduct its actiquities work and its administration receives their this its

ward in the consciousness of doing important ward in the consciousness of doing important, service for the good of humanity.

I have found, as a result of the recent difficulty with the nurses, that many of these facts are unknown to numbers of Philadelphians, who I supposed were familiar win them. I therefore venture to ask for space the land to set them forth.

briefly to set them forth.

J. WILLIAM WHITE.
Chairman of the University Committee on the Henry Phipps Institute. Philadelphia, June 4.

"ME AND BETSY" To the Cartoonist of Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your drawing of "Me and Betsy" of June 4 is the best I ever saw. It shows plainly the facts, and it enjoyed me very much Keep up your good work.

A SCHOOLBOY OF GERMAN PARENTS. Philadelphia, June 4.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-Since the beginning of the European was I have read constantly some American now-paper, but in none have I found the accuracy the first-hand news as I am experiencing in our valuable paper.

And I feel doubly satisfied and grateful for

the Italian language column and good-feeling expression you print toward the Italian people for which many other fellow countrymen with to express the same appreciation. CHARLES MORINL

328 Elmer st., Trenton, N. J., June 3, WAR A GREAT CALAMITY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The attitude taken by the Evanse LEDGER concerning Italians in general, and the Austro-Italian war at present, seems to me to be quite impartial and sympathetic. This has been noticed by a great many of my fel-low countrymen, and particularly by those was are appreciating the war news in the Italian language in the EVENING LEDGER.

I wish to thank you personally and in behalf of my congregation. Although it is my strong conviction that war is a great calamity and I am greatly opposed to it, yet I am prone to believe that intervention on the part of Italy in the European conflict will hasten the sed of it and deconstrate to the similar and the simi of it, and demonstrate to the civilized world that Italy stands, as she did of old, with the greatest of nations. With our greatest love and loyalty to this

land of our adoption, we rejoice, nevertheless, "with exceeding great joy" in everythia THOMAS E. DELLA CIOPPA.

Priest in charge of Church of L'Emmanuella Philadelphia, June 3.

LET US DARE

Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it .- Lincoln

SEEK WISDOM Be not diffident

Of Wisdom! She deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss not her-when most thou need'st her By attributing overmuch to things

AMUSEMENTS

UNIVERSITY

BOTANIC GARDENS LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER Tomorrow IPHIGENIA AFTERNOON in TAURIS

tel 4:30 THE TROJAN WOMEN Seat Sale at Gimbels' and Heuston Club

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