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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

The scounded heart is made to bleed anew by

probing it to learn the trouble. Cleveland's Lesson for Philadelphia

MAYOR BLANKENBURG'S comparison of the good he met on his recent visit to Cleveland with the ill he has had to fight in Philadelphia is not a stinging rebuke to Councils alone. It has a deep and broad meaning for the whole city.

Councils stands for the old conception of a city; Cleveland for the new. It was once customary to look on municipal government at its best as an unfortunate necessity of law and order, and at its worst as the natural spoils of personal and party politics. The men who stand with Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, and Mayor Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, conceive the city as a vast mechanism labor for the public good.

Mayor Blankenburg has found Cleveland far on the newer road. And he has found It so because its Mayor has had the cooperation, instead of the obstruction, of a small and responsible, instead of an unwieldy and Irresponsible, City Council. The lesson is plain enough: a reorganization of the city's legislative mechanism, and until that comes, as sharp an eye on the candidates for Councils next fall as on the candidates for Mayor.

Pettifogging Pedagogy

WHEN is a teacher not a teacher? If it had not been for the prompt and salutary action of the Board of Education Philadelphia's answer would stand: When he lives in the suburbs. Because Mr. E. H. Landis happens to have his home in Cynwyd his appointment to a more responsible position than he now holds in the Central High School was opposed. Mr. Landis' already tested talents seemed to be suddenly invalidated by the discovery that Mr. Landis' children do hot attend a city school and that he does

not pay city taxes. The speed with which the board disposed of the proposal to penalize all teachers in Mr. Landis' position speaks well for the future of Philadelphia's educational system. If such silly, parochial reasoning were to rule a metropolitan city in the selection of public servants, then the already pettifogged pro fession of pedagogy would not be the only service to suffer. . The ability of a man to serve a city connot be measured by where

Clemency in the Interest of Justice THERE is doubt all over the United States,

save in certain circles in Atlanta, that Leo M. Frank is guilty of murder. The courts that have reviewed the case since the jury found its verdict have considered only the technical questions involved in the admission of evidence and in the removal of the accused from the courtroom before the jury announced its findings. The adequacy of the evidence on which he was convicted has not been reviewed, unless the Georgia Board of Pardons, which was asked to recommend the commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment, considered this important phase of the subject. The board has rejected the plea for commutation. But its decision does not affect the facts in the case.

It is within the power of the Governor to overrule the Pardon Board. He doubtless befleves that it is more important that justice be done than that Frank be hanged a week from Tuesday. If he should commute the death sentence, it would then be possible to free the man in the event of the confession of the other suspect or suspects, or on the discovery of evidence exonerating Frank. But if he is hanged and it should later appear that he was innocent, no reparation could be made. Those who have been following the case are hoping that the Governor will exercise clemency in the interest of ultimate justice.

Let Girard Give the Nation Its Marine Officers

CITEPHEN GIRARD, who made part of his great fortune on the sea, planned that a long succession of sea captains should be trained in the college that he founded. For what has seemed sufficient reasons, the course in navigation has not been developed.

Its importance, however, is recognized by the president of the college and by the Hoard of City Trusts. Two years ago the president recommended the purchase of a training ship, to he used by the students of navigation. He has perfected plans for carrying out the purposes of the great ship owner who prowided for the education of orphan boys. An enterprise of such great importance cannot be entered upon without the careful consideration of the men in charge of the funds that must be used. They are broad-minded dillians, intensely interested in the development of every institution in the city. There is no doubt that they will decide in the near future to greate here the greatest private nautical training school in America. The foundations were laid for it when the Girard will was probated, and it is only necessary to

build the auperstructure. The whole country is now beginning to approclate the importance of developing the merchant marine. Thoughtful citizens are demanding legislation which will encourage men to tuvest their capital in vessels to fly the American flag. These ablys must be comminufed by American officers. They are bound | an economy.

to be built within a few years, and it is of the first importance that men trained in navigation should be ready to take command of them when they are launched. We have here, in Girard College, the raw material of sea captains and the money to be used in turning out a finished product. If Girard could graduate twenty men a year fitted to serve as officers on board ship it would provide the nucleus of a growing body of commanders fitted to navigate American ships on the Seven Seas and to restore the American merchant marine to its old prestige. Philadelphia can assume the leadership in this great work because it is better prepared for

it than any other community. The schoolship unchored off the Delaware Capes is expected soon to be transformed from a vision in the mind of President Herrick into a substantial reality.

The President for Honorable But no Other Kind of Peace

R. BRYAN'S statement of yesterday is M so lacking in timeliness that consideration of the arguments advanced would be a waste of time. Mr. Bryan should have resigned before the first note was sent, if he intended to resign at all. There can, of course, be no withdrawal from a position deliberately taken. Mr. Bryan knows that. Nor will it be possible easily to forgive a man who in the very midst of a crisis, with no excuse except that he has withdrawn from his employment, takes the public into his confidence and reveals the intimate discussion previously held in the Cabinet.

There is, however, some satisfaction to the country in the thought that there are a few men about who do their own thinking. Mr. Bryan, it appears, does not change his opinions as the crowd yelps.

The President is quite as devoted to peace as Mr. Bryan is. But he knows there can be no peace by humiliating acquiescence in whatever outrages another nation may care to launch against us. He will have peace by insisting on our rights; Mr. Bryan would have peace by surrendering our rights.

There will be no war, in the general acceptance of the term. We might almost as well talk of battling with the Martians. We have of helpfulness, an instrument of constructive | no army to send to Europe and Germany has no army to send to America. The gun has not been invented that will shoot across the Atlantic. There is no enthusiasm for war evident

> A curt refusal of our demands would mean the adoption of measures to vindicate our rights. If Germany will not stop the submarine outrages against us, we can stop them by convoys. We can strangle her economically while vitalizing day by day her foes. The cards, to that extent, are all in our own hands.

It would be well for the people to be calm and repose every confidence in the President, who has never shown to greater advantage than recently. If peace can honorably be preserved, he will preserve it. If friendly relations must be broken off, he will dedicate the nation to a course certain to uphold our prestige although it bathe no communities in blood and sicken no people with unutterable

Business Statesmanship

ORD comes from Chicago that Illinois Windstaturers have been looking askance at the offer of contracts from Russia because the Russians are unable to pay

That is not the way to develop our foreign trade in the great crisis in international commerce. It is necessary to finance not only Russia, but China and South America, if we are to get any considerable share of the business of the future. We have already lent money to some of the warring nations with which to pay for munitions. But those nations borrowed the money before they gave the orders for the goods.

The commercial statesman is the man who. when orders come from a nation which has not the money, will go out into the banks with his prospective customer and help him raise funds, thereby providing a market for American dollars as well as for American goods. There is money in the United States awaiting investment. All that is necessary to bring it into the open is for the men who know where there is an active demand for funds to bring together the man with the dollars and the man with the need.

The Olive Branch and the Sword

THEN war is unavoidable we must em-When war is the branch war is allow branch of peace. You cannot carry the olive branch and the sword together, for the olive will hide the sword or the sword the olive. Whoever takes the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other is half-hearted as he is half-armed and meets half way the shameful defeat which his craven soul solicits.-George William Curtis, in "The American Doctrine of Liberty," delivered before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in

A hypocrite by any other name would smell no sweeter.

King Wheat couldn't have picked a more thoughtful moment for a bumper crop.

Josephus Daniels wants it to be understood that whatever else he may be he is not a

The man who can pay \$250,000 for the site for his country house need not worry about his gas bills.

That was a pretty big pipeful of tobacco which went up in smoke when the Rich warehouse in Marietta was burned.

It is the irony of fate that the price of stocks in hated Wall street should sag with the news of the resignation of Bryan.

Champ Clark doubtless is wondering why Mr. Hryan would not arbitrate at Baltimore. The Nebraskan was then more arbitrary than

The protesting alumni of Syracuse University are understood to believe that the Chanceltor has had engraved on a brass plate attached to his shaving mirror this inscription: "This is the Day the Lord hath made."

It is estimated that 500 students will be refused admission to Pennsylvania State College next fall on account of lack of room. This is one of the cases where a fallure to appropriate money is an extravagance, not

WORDS AS THE SPOILS OF WAR

Language Is Enlarged or Modified on the Battlefield-The Present Conflict "Repeats History" as a Dictionary Maker.

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

DOCTOR JOHNSON defined "lexicogtionaries, a harmless drudge." War is not exactly a lexicographer or a harmless drudge, but it is a maker of dictionaries. War augments slang and enriches language. Moreover, slang enriches language, though the examples of the slang of the European trenches, as quoted in a previous article, scem to give little promise as yet of so beneficent a result. But "slang today, good usage tomorrow," It is said, and sometimes it is true.

There are, of course, innumerable naturalised immigrant words in the English language, and many of them have been brought to us by returning soldiers. At first these linguistic spoils are frowned upon. The London Times recalls what Addison thought about the matter. "The humorous paper in the Spectator in which Addison reprobates this adulteration of our tongue, half in earnest and half in jest, is one of the most curious illustrations which exist of the rapidity with which the tongue grows and of the process by which it assimilates and rejects words of foreign origin. The writer protests that he has nowhere read how Edward III 'reconnoitered' the enemy or heard of the Black Prince crossing rivers with the aid of 'pontoons,' and he gives the letter of a young officer from the front in the Blenheim campaign as an example of the extravagant employment of French terms. The officer's father, we are told, nearly disinherited him, because as neither the old gentleman himself nor the curate, whom he looked upor as a learned man, understood them he suspected that his son-who when writing for money spoke intelligibly enough-was bantering him. The son was not acquitted until the public prints, some days after, showed that he 'only writ as other men."

Battalions on an English Footing

"Most of the Gallicisms condemned by 80 accomplished a master of pure English as Addison have become part of our everyday We have rejected 'hauteur' for height,' but we talk of marching through 'defiles,' of 'marauding,' of 'battalions,' of 'corps' and of 'commandants' without the least suspicion that we are using words which were of dubious Englishry only two centuries ago."

One of the later stages in the naturalization of words is exemplified in a story told of Lord Palmerston. The British Minister grievously offended a charge d'affaires who had written "battalions" by remarking, "Tell A. B. to direct his amanuensis to place his battalions on the English and not on the French footing." The aggrieved man retorted that "amanuensis" was not English.

There is not a little romantic interest in the etymological history of many of our war terms. In running over the current expressions we find a curious interchange of root and derivative, whereby we see that nearly every nation has taken prisoner in its own tongue an expression which at one time or another was the possession of a hostile or at least an alien nation. An exception among the war terms of our own language is the word "shrappel," which is not, as might be supposed, a German word, but the name of the British colonel who invented the deadly missile.

Most of the titles of officers have Latin derivations, which is rather a careless thing to say in view of the debt of most modern anguages to that ancient one "major" and "captain" immediately come to mind as illustrations. Our curlously pronounced "colonel" is decidedly un-English It is inherited from the Italian, where nello," the diminutive of "colonna" (Latin, 'columna") or column, came to signify not only a column of stone, but a column of men as well. The officer of a "little column" was given the little of his command.

Where War Came From

Pro-ally partisans will see a certain fitness in the fact that "war" began in Germany, in the guise of the old Germanic noun 'werra." It is a sort of gentleman adventurer and has fought under many flags. It appeared in Spain and Italy as "guerra" and in France as "guerre." The word "musket" has an Italian deriva-

tion, from "moschetto," which was originally a species of small sparrow-hawk. In ancient times and in the Middle Ages the name "musket" was used to designate a small mortar which threw arrows. When gunpowder was invented a small cannon was called "musket," and later the rifle of the ordinary infantryman earned the name, while the soldiers themselves were christened "musketeers." "Dragoon" and "culrassier" come from the French. The shields of the dragoons originally bore the figure of a dragon The word "uhlan" comes from the Turkish "oglan," meaning "youth." "Bayonet" takes its name from the town of Bayonne, where the inventor lived, and "pistol" from the Italian town, Pistoja, once famous for its arms factories.

A number of new words, many of them French, have already been generally adopted in the British trenches. Of course they have not become established in the language, but it is interesting to note, for instance, that "Haison" has been borrowed for use in other senses than the culinary or the amorous. It is applied to the linking together of different armies or units. Similarly "degommer," which properly means "to take the gum out of" (as applied to slike and other stuffs), has come to signify on English tongues "to dismiss from a port."

The French soldiers and the journalists of the trenches—the men who are publishing newspapers at the front-are using "marmite" (saucepan) as meaning a heavy shell. "Zigouiller," a word borrowed from the vocabulary of the Apache and meaning "to stick a knife into," is used by the French fighters in the sense of "to bayonet," Thus is reflected in a word the flerceness of war. The work of the soldiers in cutting trees or barricades, buts and firewood finds a figurative expression in the use of "boulet" (log) as meaning "work." "Faire du bon houlot" is "to do good work."

In many ways our English language has been enlarged or modified by war, but we still stick to a metaphor founded on bygons ways of fighting. Nations still "take up the sword," though "moving the howitzer" would now be more appropriate.

WORDS AND DEEDS

From the Loutsville Courier-Journal.
It must be admitted that the Kaleer fights with infinitely more ability than he aligues.



CAN THE PEON BE A GOOD CITIZEN?

The "Benighted" 80 Per Cent. of Mexico's Population Need the Opportunity of Helping Themselves - America's Task of Guidance.

By B. W. CURRIE

I the vote! The reactionary interests of Mexico have adhered to this principle inflexthly, and it is still the rock upon which successive conferences with our State Department continue to split. Even in the impending crisis of starvation and pestilence there are little groups of moneyed influences which will not yield a centimeter of ground, even for the purpose of meeting the President half way in his equally firm and positive stand that the submerged majority must have a look-in and a "say" in determining what shall happen to them.

Let us consider the peon himself in the light of his alleged disqualifications for even so much as muttering in his own behalf. His disqualifications are these: illiteracy, lack of susceptibility to reasoning influences, childlike faith in images and therefore proneness to follow any glittering idol that attracts the eye, unmorality. Some of the more profound reactionaries explain the Mexican peon's unfitness on ethnological grounds, pronouncing him "a mongrel and a hybrid that cannot advance save by the slow processes of eugenics."

Bull Fights Versus Schools

It has long been the argument of those who kept the Mexican peon in bondage that if he was offered the choice between bull fights and public schools he would choose bull fights. Following out this chain of thought, it was concluded with great sagacity that if the peon got the vote he would exercise this choice and build bull-fight arenas instead of schools.

If you will go down into southwest Texas you will get a little different light on the inherent tendencies of the peon. You will see this submerged unmoral human unit sending all of his children to school and eagerly seeking for himself what knowledge he may obtain at home. He has not been offered any choice of bull fights, and to all outward appearances gets along happily and cosily without them. By some strange anomaly his unmorality does not obtrude itself. It is not necessary to police the streets of the populous little quarter where he lives to check his viciousness. He seems to grasp intuitively that simple moral laws obtain and must not be violated. He becomes imitative and emulative of the better things he sees going on eround him. If he retains some of his primitive instinct for revenge he seldom exercises it, for it is soon impressed upon his simple, childlike nature that this sort of thing is not a good custom, that its practice is dangerous to himself. It requires very little force of example to bring that primary impulse of self-preservation into play even among the

The Politician's Bait

You will hear the contention that the enfranchised peon will simply lend himself to exploitation by unscrupulous native politicians. Even so, he is going to get something out of it. The unscrupulous politician must use bait to catch even the most illiterate, and since the dawn of civilization the most effective bait even among semi-savage races has been in the nature of public improvements. In this age there is no more enduring or secure public improvement bait than a public school. If you recall the various histories that have been written of the shame of our cities and minor municipalities you will find ample testimony that there are high possibilities of graft in the erection of public school buildings. And it is possible to build scores of public schools where one buil ring will serve.

The reactionaries who pity the fate of the poor enfranchised peon become the tool and instrument of unscrupulous demagogues, cannot turn the glass around and show us a picture of a happier peon under the demination of a dictatorship and a gilded ruling class. They cannot show any public improvements of the sort that the many could enjoy or benefit by. They cannot disprove the fact that they practically classified the peon as a beast of burden: that they transferred him with real property as a chattel. The legal documents did not quote the term slavery. but, when the courts interpreted the phrase used, it meant the same thing.

There is no reactionary argument that you may follow out that will not ultimately run into the ground when it hits the plain, bald fact that the peen population of Mexico have never had the slightest say in what was or was not good for them, that they have never been allowed to assert even their most prime fifve instincts toward self-betterment. It is assumed that they would prefer buil fights and circulars to public education simply be-

T WOULD be insane folly to give the peon | cause they have been permitted to attend such diversions when they could somehow scrape together the price of admission. It has been charged against them that their idols were matadors or clowns, circus riders or heroic vaqueros. In their utter childishness and unmorality they esteemed bandits above statesmen, and followed a ragged drunken liberator when they shunned a dictator in all the magnificence of foreign orders and gold

But has not the same charge been laid against the masses of many great nations that ultimately obtained the blessings of democratic institutions? Surely the British aristocracy said harsh things of our ragged ancestors and the uncouth savage demagogues who led them against uniformed and armed, if illiterate, Hessians. Fault may be found with these similes on the grounds of patriottern but close reading of the history of the people of the United States will reveal a century of constant struggle against reactionary influences and exponents of reactionary thought, who said the same things concerning the unfitness of our proletariat for the franchise that are said today by the reactionary group that denounces the possibility of the Mexican peon benefiting himself and his nation by exercising the privilege of the ballot.

A Desperate Plight

The problem of how the submerged 80 per cent, will be raised to the point of citizenship with well-defined constitutional sovereignty will, of course, be a complex one. But if there is to be a reconstruction of the Mexican Republic this problem must be faced squarely and worked out with all the humanitarian aid this country can afford to give. Otherwise there can be no reconstruction toward progress. The Diaz method was tried and met the high approval of the reactionary landed gentry. But the iron heel of Diaz merely held down the lid on a cauldron of seething discontent. The low-down illiterate peon had found a ray of light notwithstanding the stern effort of government to submerge him in the darkness of ignorance. He may have had only formless opinions of a better state and he may still have formless opinions of a better state. However vague, it cannot be worse than his present state. Whatever the depths of his illiteracy he resembles the human kind in that he possesses definite impulses for good that are sure, under favorable guidance, to dominate the impulses toward evil actions. Furthermore, it is axiomatic that if he is raised to the dignity of being allowed a voice in the matter he is going to strive harder for self-betterment than he would under the lash and scourge of the old order of things.

The great task before this Government will be to shape a positive, uncompromising course and provide the means for this guidance. In the desperate plight of Mexico there must be a get-together of all classes on the basis of self-preservation. There will be delays and impediments, vain threats and stormy complaints. Selfish interests, which include the various groups that control great investments and immensely valuable properties, will be compelled to yield from their old stand and accept some losses in the interest of humanity. There must be some unselfish investment for posterity in the early reconstruction stages. The United States Government is strong enough to compel this issue without yielding in the slightest degree on the essential principle that the peon cannot be sold back into bondage and enforced illiteracy.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

To the Editor of Evening Ledger; Sir-I read with interest your able editorial entitled "Preparedness. Not Militarism." which was a reply to my letter of June 1. The distinction between "preparedness" and "militarism." tinction between "preparedness" and "militarism" is, however, sometimes difficult to diatinguish. The great mass of German subjects no doubt felt that they were strengthening their army and navy purely for protection and defense before this war, and there are a great many writers who "seem to imagine that they can evade the consequences of their own conclusions by pleading, not that all parties should be highly armed, but only that we should be so armed ourselves. But, obviously since every nation is free to adopt the same philosophy, the result is the same as if no qualification of the conclusion had been made.

Instead of urging better arms, would it not be be better for the same would it not

tion of the conclusion had been made.

Instead of urging better arms, would it not be better to urge a better understanding between nations? Since all things are relative, and if each nation insists upon more and more armament for its own "defense." will we not have a repetition of the present war a few years hence? The old machinery of estiling disputes has proved defective; why not at least attempt to discover a better?

The Elympical Ledges's editorials are always commandable and represent the best thought in the commandable and represent the best thought in

the community. It is also quite swittent that the Evening Langus has no desire to use this

country plunged into any war, yet I feel that if more constructive thought were given to the whole question of settling international differ-ences, and less time were spent in urging newer and more deadly means of destruction we should accomplish the desired results more quickly and more permanently. Armies and quickly and more permanently. Armies and navies will probably remain extant until the millennium, even if only to compel respect for the decisions of the future International Sp. preme Court; but why not urgo the thought that both these arms of our Government be used to consolidate national relations instead of being so much machinery for purely destructive purposes?
GEORGE HERMAN BORST, Philadelphia, June 7

PHIPPS INSTITUTE NURSES

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-The following is an open letter to Dr. L.

William White:
Having been actively engaged in nursing in
Philadelphia prior to 1895, and being in earnest
sympathy with the pupil nurses of today I have
read with great interest your letter in today's paper respecting "the complaints made by a few nurses—chiefly through the newspapers—of the Henry Phipps Institute."

You may: "Every detail has been gone into, including each circumstance that could affect not only the health but the comfort of the nurses. * * The investigation was made nurses. * * The investigation was made independently by three separate individuals rep-resenting different points of view. As a result, was found that not one of the statements of the complainants as to exposure to contagion overwork, the improper use of tuberculous emsloyes, etc., etc., had any foundation in fact."

Then, lest "those of your fellow citizens who may have seen the accusations should possibly remain in ignorance of the underlying facts,"
you fill the major portion of your letter
with praises of the Phipps Institute, reciting its cost to its nonresident founder, its special func-tion, the character of its activities, its world-wide celebrity, the co-operation of outside experts, the esteem in which its publications are held, the glory which its location here reflects upon our city, and the unselfish devotion of its management to the objects of the institute

(1) What have these "underlying facts" to ds with the question whether the nurses' com-plaints are well founded?

(2) Why do you conceal the names and the professional connections of your "three sep-arate individuals representing different points

(3) What voice had the complaining nurses in the selection of these "three separate uals' who rendered verdict against them? I consider it inadvisable and unjust to subject young women, physically immature, to the dangers of infection in any institution, how-ever well conducted. General hospitals do not accept patients with infectious diseases. Let the graduate nurse take the risk and pay her for the service. Pupil nurses are not paid.

MISSING

Philadelphia, June 7.

Forsaken by his company. Tonight another boy must die. And with him dies-his art long-planned For which the ages shaped his hand And with him fails the godlike brain. For which the acons tolled in vain.

And with him many a secret dies,

And many a sweet divine surprise. But, ch, in him when night shall fall Some broken heart will lose her all! -Edward Shillito, in Scribner's

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