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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

If all men were masters, who would serve!

Human Peace: The Method of Getting It THE surest augury of peace is the awfulness of the conflict in Europe. It is awful in its waste of life and awful in its waste of wealth. In both respects the future is being robbed. Indeed, wealth is itself an evidence of civilization, representing, as it were, the accumulations of centuries of toll and travail. Not only, therefore, is the heritage of posterity being squandered, but its very life blood is being whitened.

There comes a time when self-preservation supersedes all other passions; there comes a limit to the endurance of the race. and necessity, the old mother of invention, steps into the breach and finds a remedy.

Among the great men and thinkers who meet in Independence Hall today there is not one who does not long for peace. Among all living men whose mental processes are unwarped there is not one whose conclusions are for war. As to the advisability of the thing we seek, the obvious excellence of it, there is no debate. The whole problem resolves itself into one of method.

Is universal peace, like the squaring of the circle, an impossible thing?

Human experience in general seems to point that way, yet there is one human experience, one experiment, which is inspiring to those who are groping their way through the war darkness.

The thirteen sovereigntles which the Constitution welded together were envious of one another, jealous, distrustful. Of the compact Union which they formed, despite their differences, the cornerstone proved to be the Supreme Court. That tribunal has summoned sovereignties to its bar and exacted from them obedience to its mandates.

A universal Supreme Court is not a dream. American experimentation has paved the way for it. There was nothing in the Austro-Servian difficulty that such a court might not properly have decided. There is nothing in the German-American situation beyond the power of satisfactory solution by such a tribunal, provided it had back of it the might, physical or moral, to enforce its decrees. And an international Supreme Court presupposes an international navy and an international army.

The human race knows what it wants; it does not know how to get it. Yet here is a feasible plan, long advocated by practical men. If its consummation should be the fruit of Europe's frightful conflict, that conflict would be well worth while.

Those men today in Independence Hall do not meet upon a hopeless errand. Instead, it is safe to say, never before has the time been so ripe for the achievement of the purpose to which they dedicate their thought and their efforts.

The Women's Liberty Bell

ACHAINED and silent Liberty Bell, the Liberty Bell of the women of Pennsylvania, soon begins its pligrimage of the State. Bronze chains will bind its clapper until election night. Then if the men of Pennsylvania do not refuse wives, mothers and sisters the right that they themselves enjoy, the chains will be stricken off in Independence Square and the bronze voice peal forth. The bell is a replica with a difference: It

has no crack. When its glorious old forefather rang forth "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof" there was a rift in its fabric, though few knew it then. The women's bell is to mend that rift, to bring freedom to man and woman equally. It has added the motto, "Establish Justice," and its ringers must remember that, as with the old bell, the principle alone will be proclaimed. The work of realization lies ahead.

Houses of Pestilence

WHAT a pity Councilman Seger isn't a delegate to the convention of the Nutional Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in Scattle! It is just possible that he might come back dissatisfied with the conditions in his 7th Ward. But whether he did or not, both he and the convention would learn something from the meeting.

Councilman Seger might furnish the specialista his ward's record as an example of the results of bad housing. He might tell them that one out of every five babies born there in 1914 died before the year was out. He might explain what part his ward's infantile death rate of 209.85 had to do with making Philadelphia's 1213-the third highest in the United States. Perhaps Councilman Seger could make it clear to the doctors why he opposed good housing laws and an appropriation for more nurses in the child hygiene division; perhaps he could show that it is either because these measures benefit "his people" in the 7th or because there is nothing in it for the gang's pocket.

Of course, it is a little more doubtful whether the doctors could teach Councilman Seger anything, but they might try. They might explain that knowledge disseminated through nurses, among other agencies, and aided by improved bousing conditions, has probably ented two or three million people from death by tuberculosis in the past 30 years. In 1830 the douth rate of philips per grands was and in 1928 it was fown to 186.2. | mealth?

One hundred and forty-three thousand people died in the latter year out of a tubercular army of about 1,500,600 and represented a loss of \$214,500,000. If the housing and nursing standards of 1880-Councilman Seger's own standards-still prevailed, 179,027 more

would have perished. Or if all these large figures and abstractions would mean nothing to Councilman Seger, he might comprehend the story told of a house in Cumberland County. Of the 32 people in four different families that occupied that building between 1880 and 1905, 11 developed tuberculosis and three more were suspects. That is the sort of housing Connellman Seger defends,

Watch Councils Today

NOBODY in Philadelphia knows the tech-nical procedure in Councils better than John P. Connelly, chief agent of the imperium in imperio which is conspiring to put a ring in the municipality's none next fall and lead it to the slaughter. Nor is Charles Seger inexpert in councilmanic methods.

There is nothing along these lines that Director Taylor can teach either of the gentlemen in question, yet it is peculiarly fitting that he should send a letter to both, reciting in detail just what steps are necessary to assure an actual beginning of subway construction this summer. The weather is hot and matters of detail might escape the attention even of experts. Director Taylor has merely stated the proper and necessary procedure in so simple a form that even the unitiated could understand it.

To the appropriation of the \$6,000,000 which the citizens of Philadelphia have voted for transit development the Organization is absolutely committed. More than that, it is committed to the proposal to make the funds available this summer. It offered, through its Councils, a more or less trick plan, feeling assured that the Department of Transit could not accept it. But it was not tricky enough. There was a loophole, a way out, and the Mayor, under the advice of Director Taylor, grabbed it so quickly as to render the whole fraternity of obstructionists dizzy and groggy. But the Organization had to stand by its own child, or pretend to.

The crucial period in the entire campaign for rapid transit has now been reached. Councils today will prove to the community whether its bond is good or fraudulent, whether it is in truth for rapid transit or, in fact, opposed to it.

These are the things it must do to establish its sincerity. If it omit any one of them, it will stand branded before this community as a lawful assembly of lawless representatives, triffing with a great public purpose, intent on serving a master rather than the city.

1. Provision must be today made for the olding of a stated meeting on or before

 The Finance Committee must report out, either today or at the stated meeting, the ordinance making the appropriation of \$6,000,000 to the Department of City Transit; also the ordinances authorizing the construction of the City Hall section of the Broad street subway and of s part of the Frankford elevated.

Failure to perform the first of these duties will mean that the Organization, acting through Councils, has decided to block transit absolutely this year.

Amendment or change of either of the two ordinances authorizing the particular construction work to be done will likewise be a betrayal.

Mr. McNichol is on record as favoring rapid transit. The Vares likewise are sim-

The community expects Councils today to make good its promises. There are tens of thousands of citizens who have their eyes open and intend to see the right thing done,

"Polymuriel" Rediscovered

THE "polymuriel gown" is at last a fact. A young lady over in New York has a \$150 prize in her soon-to-be pocket for designing a dress of positively universal utility. Latin scholars aside, it derives its name from the fact that it will suit Polly and Muriel equally well, be one dark and one blond, one thin and one stout, one "hen" and one "chicken," Any time, any color, any material, any shape, but only one design, that is the secret. Nothing but cheesecloth is

The business end of the proposition is the point that polymuriel can be worn all day long. Theatre parties cannot fright it. Golf. bridge or tango suit it perfectly. In fact, it sounds very much like a man's sack suit. No more changing clothes every time a woman turns round. And no more fashions-ah, there's the ruh! Only one lady ever succeeded in such a campaign, and even the original inventor of the polymuriel gave up the fad shortly after she came back to the city from her brief summer in the Garden of

There is no crack in the Weman's Liberty

Pittsburgh's rushing Pullmans for the Rus-

The King of the Wire-Tappers has decided to knock off.

George von Pot Meyer gives Josephus Ket-

tle Daniels a calling down. Now is the time to buy pounds sterling. Marked down by Mars, Bellona & Co. to

After 25 years of trust prosecutions, the Supreme Court is almost in sight of what the Sherman act really means. There were great law-givers in those days

How many paragraphers will describe that collision of leviathan and steamer off Boston as "a whale of a story"? And how many will refrain in some such manner as this?

Maybe the Kaiser would have respected Belgium neutrality for the four billion deliars that Parliament has voted; and maybe he would if he had just known they would

Governor Brumbaugh says he will call the General Assembly together again if he gets ionesome in Harrisbury. Does he not know that he can find agreeable society in a way gauch more agreeable to the Common

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD PEACE

The International Policeman-Unlawful Force Must Be Opposed by Force Used to Maintain Law-Second-Thought War.

By A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

President of Harvard University.
(B) Special Arrangement with the Independent.) VALUABLE as are treaties for international arbitration, most thoughtful people have become convinced that they must remain in large part ineffective for preventing war without some means of compulsion. It is not enough for nations to agree to submit disputes to arbitration if there is no power to compel them to do so. We need not only a tribunal but also a policeman, or rather a sheriff and posse comitatus; and in the absence of any superior power to enforce the treaties it would seem necessary for the nations themselves to adopt some plan whereby they agree to restrain any one of their number from making war upon another before submitting its grievance to the tribunal, This may involve the use of force, a resort to war to prevent war, and we must honestly face that possibility. Any one who is not prepared to oppose unlawful force by force used to maintain law is simply-siding the doctrine that might makes right.

For Americans the participation in a League of Peace means a departure from traditions of non-interference in the affairs of other continents. But men who will not take part in the posse comitatus of a sheriff in enforcing the law, or quelling a riot, have no business to criticise his conduct or give him advice. It is sheer impertinence for us to frame plans for preventing war in Europe, or to instruct the nations there what they ought to do, if we are not to assume our share of the responsibility and burden. By the force of circumstances, we have become one of the family of nations, and cannot avoid being put in jeopardy by breaches of the peace. If, therefore, we cannot maintain position of complete political and moral isolation, we cannot refuse to take part in a League of Peace which we believe other nations ought to form.

Publicity as a War Prevention

The object of such a league should be to reduce the probability of war as much as possible; for no one not sanguine to a marvelously comfortable degree believes that by any contrivance war can be at once and forever banished from the earth; and to attempt too much means to accomplish less.

The best aids in reducing the probability of war would appear to be publicity and delay; if the resort to arms could always be prevented until the matter in dispute had been submitted to a public hearing before an impartial tribunal, even if its decision is not wholly satisfactory to the parties concerned, much would be gained. Of course, with human nature emotional and defective, it will not always be possible so to constitute a tribunal that its judgment will be fair; but it ought to be possible always to secure a fair hearing, a full public presentation of evidence and arguments, and that in itself would tend to avert war. Passion would have time to cool down, public opinion would have a chance to be formed both within the nation and in other countries, the military advantage of a sudden attack would be lost, and people would consider soberly whether the game was worth the candle.

Improvement Not Utopia

The proposal for a League of Peace provides, therefore, for an agreement between all the great states in the world first, that before taking up arms they will submit their differences, if justiciable, to an international tribunal, and if not justiciable, to a council of conciliation; and second that they will enforce ber who attacks another before the matter has been so submitted and a reasonable time allowed for hearing and judgment. That the need of such a joint enforcement of the treaty would be highly improbable is selfevident. The knowledge that it would be used would be enough; but its whole effect depends upon the fact that it is sincerely intended, and would in any case be fully carried out if necessary. No doubt any agreement among nations may be abortive, or may break down at the time of trial, and hence it is wise not to make it too hard to fulfil. For this reason the plan does not contemplate a universal agreement to abide by, or enforce, the decisions of the tribunal or council. A nation that is perfectly willing to compel by force of arms delay and hearing, may well be reluctant to go to war to force another state to accept a decision which it does not think just.

It has been suggested that non-intercourse should be submitted in the plan for enforcement by arms; yet this would be far less effective in preventing war, and in fact more difficult to carry out.

A country that has bound itself to its neighbors to go to war under certain conditions may be expected to do so, but to upset all trade and industry by non-intercourse involves delay and stremuous commercial opposition at home hard to overcome.

War is a terrible thing, involving flerce passions, and it can be prevented only by strong, bold and rapid measures. The plan presented is not free from defects; it contemplates not a utopia, but an improvement; yet of all the proposals so far put forward it seems to offer the best prospects for remov-

RATS IN THE TOWER

From the Beaton Record Though only a few weeks in use the custom-house is already infested with rats. As high as the 18th floor in the tower these rodents have litted depredations in archive drawers and succeeded in terrorizing the women employes. One theory of their presence is that they gained entrance through the pneumatic tubes

MADRIGAL

Bhe came across the shining hill Adown a golden lea. Love lightened in her dewy eyes, Live piped a melody.

Love led her to a silver space, Beneath a gray-leaved tree; Dear Heaven! the wind tossed in her hair, The sunlight touched her knee.

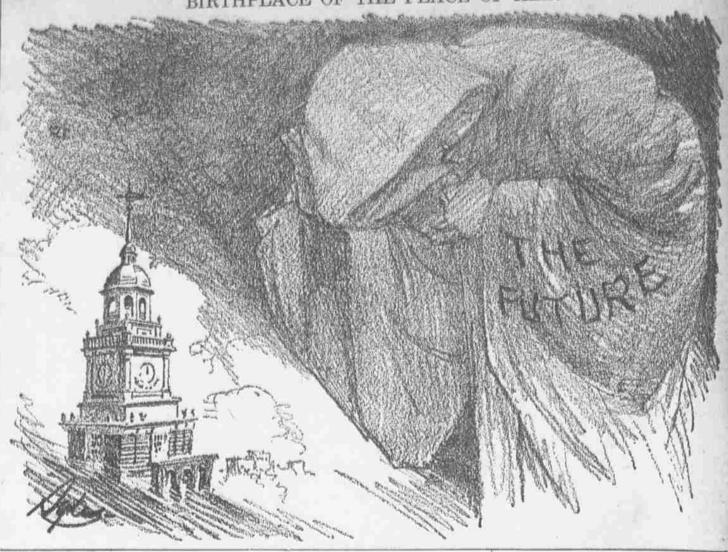
Ah, unforgotten morn of gold, O river running free, thrilled to see her foam-white foot, When my love came to me.

Night broods upon the gray-leaved bough Around the shadowed door. O dark is you unlighted hill And dull the resdy shore.

Nor will she pass upon the plats As once she passed before. Nor everupre her form-white feet, My starry love of yere.

- Edith Pess Wesdwarth, to Surface's.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE LIBERTY OF ONE NATION! BIRTHPLACE OF THE PEACE OF ALL?



HANDICAPPING THE COMMANDER

General Joffre's Experience With Domestic Intrigue Is Outmatched by the Story of the Plots and Machinations Against Washington in the Revolution.

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

DROFESSIONAL jealousy is not limited to | of the Revolution. It was Washington who any one profession and appears in the armies of nations both in time of peace and in time of war. It entered into the attempt to oust General Joffre from command of the French forces and was ably assisted in that attempt by the impatience of the national legislature with the slow progress in expelling the Germans from the borders. Other commanders-in-chief in other wars have had similar experiences. Washington, especially during the first four years of the Revolution, was obliged to watch and circumvent his enemies among the colonists, among the far-famed "patriots of '76," as well as his enemies Lord Howe and the British soldiers. Indeed, despite all that may be said about the devotion of the colonists to the cause of freedom, they hampered him in the performance of his great task to an extent utterly unbelievable to a reader of school textbooks. Patient he was, but if General Washington flung a savage oath into the face of Charles Lee at Monmouth it was a natural outburst of wrath for all that he had borne of criticism and intrigue and insult ever since he took command of the army at Cambridge from some of his best generals and from some of the leading lights of the Continental Congress.

The American Revolution, as everybody knows, was a farce until the battle of Saratoga-Washington, Lafayette and Baron von uben put it on its feet. Untrained troops and inexperienced officers were not the worst of it, but they counted. Nearly 400,000 men were enlisted during the war, but never in the course of the whole struggle were more than 17,000 available for fighting purposes. More than once Washington expected that the end of the week or the month would find his own immediate army dwindled to a matter of five hundred men or so. It was an unreliable, sometimes even a cowardly army that he commanded, a constantly dissolving army, augmented from time to time by three months', six months' and nine months' enlistments and by accessions from cities and countrysides when these were closely approached or actually invaded by the British. Again and again his own officers thwarted his best-laid plans. Desertions were innumerable. The people had an abject horror of a standing army. These are but a few of the difficulties with which the commander-inchief had to contend, and yet on this showing it's no wonder that he put his whole heart into his later public appeals to the new nation in behalf of real preparedness for war. He knew very well, too, that the Revolution was not won on American soil. Neither was the war of 1812 won by anybody else but Napoleon.

A Nagging Congress

Congress nagged and nagged him. In those first months of the war, many more than twelve of them, Samuel Adams could not comprehend why Washington did not win great victories and lay them at the feet of Congress. John Adams, also, was continually finding fault. John Adams, after the battle of Saratoga, wrote to his wife that one cause of thanksgiving was that the tide had not been turned by the commander-in-chief and the southern troops, for the adulation would have been impossible. Richard Henry Lee, of Washington's own State, was another prolific fault-finder. Congress hampered the commander in other ways than by criticismby failure to co-operate in making an army and keeping it together, for instance-but its discontent and impatience furnished trouble enough and the plotters against the official life of Washington found "codles" of aid and comfort there.

James Lovell, a member of the Congress, made for himself a little niche in the temple of fame by his part in the intrigues against Washington. He was one of the most active in the effort to oust Washington and make Gates commander-in-chief-Gates, who, by taking New England's view in the Vermont dispute, had wen the regard of the two powerful Adamses: Gates, who in December of 1776 had failed to obey orders and join Washington in the Treaton campaign, and instead had ridden off to tell Congress of the feelishness of Washington's plans; Guies, who had preferred foolish, malicious charges against Schuyler and Arnold, and by spreading prejudice and misunderstanding concerning the latter had brought upon that unfortunate man the slights and insults which undermined his pairtotism; Gates, to whom went all the glory of the victory of Saratoga, rightly regarded today as the turning point

foresaw the British plan to separate New England from the rest of the colonies, who laid the counter-plans which worked out so successfully. He aroused New England and New York, and to keep Howe from joining Burgoyne he kept Howe busy. Credit to Gates, yes; but credit to Washington for the terrible sacrifices he made, while Congress was assailing him and his own officers were plotting against him, to secure victory for Gates at the north.

The Conway Cabal

The success of Gates greatly encouraged those who were trying to drive Washington out of power. We come now to the infamous "Conway Cabal," and can leave the Adamses out of the story. The story now to be told has a curious sound when we compare it with the description of Washington as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." A part of the machinery of this wretched cabal was the publication in London and the republication in the coionies of a collection of forged letters bearing the name of Washington and intended to prove his insincerity in the cause of the Revolution. It was only in 1796, when he was about to retire from the presidency, that Washington filed, in the office of the Secretary of State, a denial of its authenticity.

The moving spirit in the cabal was an Irish adventurer named Conway who had obtained a commission in the American army and who made exorbitant claims to promotion. Lovell and Gates and a number of minor officers of the American army were also concerned in the plot against Washington. Gates, by the way, had not taken the trouble to send Washington a report of the victory at Saratoga and the commander-in-chief had received his first information through accidental channels. Then Gates had refused to send the troops which Washington urgently needed in the effort to control the Delaware. The cabal went down to one apparent defeat, but rallied and late in the year 1777 secured the enlargement of the board of war to a membership of five, with Gates at its head and Conway as inspector-general. After the known machinations of Gates and Conway it was a direct insult to Washington.

The story of Lee is insignificant by comparison, yet Lee had tried to ruin Washington, in the expectation that he would succeed to supreme command. His first disobedience was in November, 1776, when he made necessary the retreat through New Jersey. Not only did he disobey orders, but he began a letter-writing campaign in the effort to discredit his chief. Disobedience was in the way of becoming his habit until it was checked at Monmouth two years later.

The greatness of Washington triumphed over domestic malice. The Revolution came to a successful end. But Washington's later experience in the service of the country he loved so well was such that a lesser man might easily have surrendered to bitterness of mind. No wonder that phrase survives-"the ingratitude of republica."

AN AMENDMENT

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-In the Evenino Lander of June 10 your correspondent, George Herman Borst, pleading correspondent, George Herman Borst, pleading for internationalism as against national sovereignty, says: "Armies and navies will probably remain extant until the millennium, even if ealy to compel respect for the decisions of the future International Supreme Court."

I am confident that Mr. Borst will gladly accept the following important amendment.

I am confident that Mr. Borst will gladly accept the following important amendment: Strike out the words "armies and navies" and substitute the words "an army and a navy,"

"Armies and navies" would be, respectively, under the control of the separate mations, and could only go on making trouble, as they have always done. They could not be depended upon "to compel respect for the decisions of the future international Supreme Court."

This can be accomplished only by a single military force under the sole direction of the future international executive, and this force will speedity shrink to the microscopic dimensions necessary for the keeping of order amenions recessary for the keeping of order amenions.

sions necessary for the keeping of order amdisarmed nations.

It will be strange if the present tragic world farce does not so bring men to their sources as to precipitate "the milleunium," and it is to be hoped that air. Borst will continue to exert his influence in that direction.

JOHN C. TRAUTWINE, Jr. Philadelphiu, June 16.

NEGLECTED CLIFF DWELLERS

From the Springseld Republican.

The unreasonable height of New York sky-accapears may get an effective chack from the new compaign of the Commissioner of Hasilians of cisrical workers in the big buildings. The problems of artificial light, consession, mechanical ventilators and air-cooling devices have

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The Time, the Place, and the Girl'

TROCADERO DIE Buriesque Review and THE ORIGINAL GLIDS

a special character in these scaring structures and little attention apparently has been given to them by the authorities. Office workers, who are not organized for their protection and are are not organized for their protection and are disregarded by the State Department of Labor are the victims, the Commissioner says, "not so much of poverty as of poverty of light and air." The 20th century "cliff dweller" has probably been neglected too long.

AMERICANIZATION DAY

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer,
A number of cities are giving favorable consideration to the suggestion that the Fourth each year be observed as Americanisation Day. The nomenclature is extremely awkward, but the idea behind it is good.

The thought is to pay special attention on each national birthday to American citizens recently naturalized and to allens who have taken at least one step toward acquiring full partnership in the affairs of the nation; to make the Fourth a great festival of Americanism. Cleveland has several times observed what might be made of such an occasion. Adding some such inspiring formality to the process of attaining citizenship ay well be considered worth any community's

The fight for a sane Fourth has been won in most cities, and the rest will follow the ma-jority. Now arises the problem of giving the day something more than the mere negative character implied in a series of prohibitions. The day might well be utilized to give new Americans a taste of American patriotism mixed with American cordiality. It would be an annual occasion as significant to citizens of long stand-

occasion as significant to citizens of long stand-ing as to those of more recent allegiance. It is an idea worth thinking about. World events during the past year add to the timeli-ness of the suggestion.

EATING ASPARAGUS From the London Chronicle.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton does not like the modern way of eating asparagus. "Excluding canniway of eating asparagus. "Excluding canni-balism," he writes, "and the habit of eating sand (about which I can offer no epinion) there is really nothing one can eat which is less fit to be eaten with the fingers than asparagus. It is long; it is greasy; it is loose and liable to every sort of soft yet sudden catastrophe; it is always eaten with some sort of olly sauce; and its nice conduct would involve the powers of a professional juggler, combined with some practice in climbing the greasy pole. Most things could easily be eaten with one's fingers. * * * Only this one tiresome, toppling vegetable I eat between my finger and thumb. I should be better off as a giraffe eating the top of a palm tree; it doesn't want any helding up."

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

DIPLOMATIC GENEROSITY

France does a gracious act in presenting Switzerland with the war aeroplane which fell on Swiss soil and was interned. The littler republic wanted to buy the thing, but Frenchmen know when to be generous.

TABLES TURNED

From the Lowell Courier-Citizen. The funny thing is the complete readiness of the pro-German to let Germany bully everybody on the sea, when the one complaint hitherto has been that it was in England's power to do it, whether she did it or not!

THE GOLFER AND HIS OUTFIT From the Detroit Free Press. We've discovered this: a man may spend \$89 for an outfit and still not be a golfer.

AMUSEMENTS

25c SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR 35c ONLY THREE MORE DAYS Gentry Bros. Famous Shows 2:15 P. M. TWICE 8:15 P. M. THURSDAY—CHELTEN AVE AND ANDERSON FRIDAY—19TH ST. AND HUNTING PARK AVE SATURDAY—59TH ST. AND CHESTER AVE. FREE STREET PARADS DAILY

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