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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

When discouraged with your little part, reflect that if it were not for the rivulets there would be no rivers and that the rivers make the sea.

Regulate, But Do Not Outlaw the Jitneys THE people of Philadelphia are not hostile to the Rapid Transit Company. They want to give it a fair deal and they want

it to give them a fair deal. In the statement to Councils relative to jitneys, it is pointed out that the transit company's property "is seriously threatened by a form of competition which represents no capital, pays no wages, owes no duties to the public, but which carries on a catch-as-catchcan business in fair weather, taking from the transit company, which must at all times bear the burden of the transportation problem, that portion of the business in which there is a profit, namely, the short rider."

That statement is to some extent exaggerated, but in its essentials it is correct, On the other hand, bad or no service in some sections of the city renders the jitneys a public convenience. They have earned for themselves, too, a well-defined place in passenger transportation.

To permit them, however, to roam the streets at will, unregulated and irresponsible. would be the worst sort of folly. Not only is the transit company entitled to some protection against wild competition, but the public also may logically object to an orgy of these vehicles, blocking the main highways and rendering the traffic problem acute,

It is obvious that quick measures must be taken to put the jitney business on a reputable basis, to regulate it and exact from some stability, financial and otherwise. Just what form the regulation should take and what the ultimate place of the jitney in transportation is, are subjects for discussion. The main thing now is to devise some plan. It will be experimental, but that cannot be helped.

The jitneys must not be run out of business and the jitneys must not be allowed to run the transit company out of business.

Chicago Has a Mayor

THE voters of Chicago made when they elected William Hale Thompson Mayor last spring. He is evidently a man with a proper appreciation of his responsibilities.

No other kind of man would have had the nerve to assemble the disputants in the street railway strike and then lock them in a room until they had agreed to resume the operation of the street cars and to settle their differences without inconveniencing the whole city. It is reported that he used force to prewent the president of the traction company from leaving the room. The report is credible, The resumption of street car traffic was of enough importance to justify all the force that it was in the power of the Mayor to use. He had the police back of him and, if that failed, he had the militia of the State, and if that failed it was possible to ask the assistance of the United States army in protecting every man who was willing to operate a car and every citizen who had to use the cars to get to business.

One determined man has demonstrated what can be done in a crisis, just as weakkneed men have demonstrated time after time what ought not to be done. We take off our hat to Mayor Thompson and wish him long life and happiness. He will get such further political preferment as the people, who are delighted with a real man when they find one, are pleased to give him.

Martial Amenities

FIGHE human beast still has some kindliness in him, despite war's demoralization. It may take a threat of reprisals to bring England to her senses in the matter of her absurd treatment of the German submarine crews as a new and sinister variety of prisoners of war, something close to indicted murderers. But Germany has struck a note of genuine respect for fellow humanity in the erection of a monument at Noyers, dedicated in both German and French, to the soldiers of victors and vanquished who fell at the crossing of the Meuse. A few more such memorials to two "Fatherlands" would do much to lay the vicious anger which this "war of defense" has raised.

Uses of Submarines Limited FIHE submarine is a raider, not a fighter. So far is it from destroying the value of battleships and other surface ships that not in months has a war vessel been the victim of a submarine, except in isolated instances when the presence of the immerafble was unsuspected. Not only have the English been able to prevent the destruction of their naval ships and reduce the loss of commercial vessels to a minimum, but they have actually transported hundreds of thousands of troops to the Continent without the loss of a single transport or a single life. The submerine is deadly when it can sheak up on an unsuspecting enemy. It is practically powerless at night, and in the daytime it is impotent in the face of a vigi-

Manie anamy. The achmuring, prevertheless, is an excellant defendive agent, for the very vigilance hick it receives of the enemy reduces up- and ourventions.

preciably his aggregate efficiency. It keeps him on the alert, necessitates his remaining far from shore and requires a large detail of smaller vessels to guard the primary units of a blockeding fleet. It has a value in this way, aside from its use as a com-

merce destroyer. But the assumption that the submarine has revolutionized naval warfare to the extent that the introduction of the monitor and frenclad did is not at all justified. Not the submersibles but the surface ships determine the control of the seas now as formerly. That this is true the entire diplomatic attitude of Germany testifies, as do the cut cables and the inability of the empire to import either food or munitions of war.

However necessary it may be, therefore, for the United States to increase its submarine equipment, such increase will not meet the need for a greater navy. We must have capital ships also, fast cruisers and torpedoboats to act as a defense against such submarines as an enemy might bring

Councils Arranges for Stated Meetings

THE program of Councils, as evidenced by Lits action yesterday, appears to be to stand by its contract with the people and permit the beginning of subway construction this summer.

It has provided for two stated meetings, which is a double precaution against a technical blockade of action. It has, in a word, met the situation, as it now presents itself, in the manner desired of it.

What remains to be done is entirely formal. Councils has reiterated and renffirmed its contract. It is irrevocably dedicated to the beginning of construction work this summer. It is with relief that the people see the barriers to the great enterprise melting away.

At last real rapid transit seems to be actually in sight.

Co-Operation Is Not Intervention

DERHAPS a careful study of the situation created by the landing of 600 marines in Mexico to protect an American colony that is menaced by the Indians in the Yaqui Valley may suggest some way out of the complications across the border. The marines are not intended to attack any of the wings of the revolutionary party fighting for possession of the government of the country. They are intended to co-operate with the Villists commander in that part of Mexico in suppressing an outbreak of the Yaqui Indians. That is, they are to assist in policing a certain section of the country with the consent and assistance of the revolutionary lead. ers there. The police protection is to be extended to American citizens, but the Mexican citizens will also profit by the restoration of order if such restoration is possible.

There are precedents for such co-operation. John Hay established the most distinguished ne when he suggested that American troops be sent to Peking during the Boxer insurrection to "assist" the wily old Downger Empress in restoring order in the Chinese capital and in preventing the Boxers from murdering Americans and other foreigners. It takes a statesman to discover the right word to describe a necessary process of govern-

Married Men at the Front

INGLISHMEN with families agreed some Li time ago to enlist if their services were needed. The request for such pledges may or may not have been made to test the war spirit of the nation, but the married Englishmen responded, if not with enthusiasm, certainly with a determined purpose to see thing through, now that the issues are drawn.

The unmarried men, however, are not so patriotic. Home-makers who gave their word are being called to the colors, and there is a widespread feeling of contempt for those bachelors who are remaining at home in comfort instead of responding to the general gummens.

The bachelor usually has none but himself to care for. He can talk war with a feeling that if it comes and he should enlist no women and children will be left in need when he is gone. But no married man with any sense of his responsibilities will urge his nation into war unless there is grave cause.

The Out-door Cure

THIS week a man who has spent his life in banking offices starts on a 10,000-mile cance trip. Up the Hudson to Albany, through the Erie Canal to the Great Lakes and westward until some inland stream shall have taken him half his distance; a lone man in the frailest of boats conquering days of gruelling work against head currents, spinning along through favorable water with an exhilaration only second to the whole conception of the trip.

And all for what? His eyes. He must have a year in the open to save his sight.

Very few of us can afford the time or the cost of a hundredth part of such a trip, and few, indeed, are fortunate enough to pay their way, as this man will do, with articles for a sporting magazine. But the-out-ofdoors holds a cure for all of us, mental as well as physical, and it will render it up on easy terms, if only we seek it out.

The manufacturing jewelers are persuaded that if jewels were called necessities instead of luxuries their business would beem.

It is a crime to sweat gold coins. Some day the laws against sweating women workers will be so rigid as to make that offense criminai also.

Those peace leaders who met in Independence Hall evidently understand that it is easier to lead the nations to a dove-like plan than to make them adopt it.

The four policemen selected to guard the Liberty Bell on its way to the Pacific coast are intended to show to the West what kind of men we can raise in the effete East.

That Spruce street doctor who has been elected president of the American Laryngological. Rhinological and Otological Society is just a plain throat, nose and our specialist.

The Topeka Capital reports that there is a tailor in Atchison who never makes a note when measuring a man for a suit of clothes, hut cuts the cloth from memory. We will not dispute it, having seen some Kansas clothes out that way.

Because it was not the calling hour for snakes when he colled up on the doormat of a Pairview avenue house a six-foot weedsnake paid with his life for his ignorance of the so-

THE CITY AND ITS EMPLOYES

Combining Lunch and Education. A Check-Cashing Reform-An Employes' Conference Committee. Municipal Pension Systems.

(The author of the following article, a leading authority on matters pertaining to municipal science and progress, presents a num ber of suggestive facis as to the consideration which one great city is giving its employes. Large private corporations are devoting more and more attention to what is generally called "the human element" in business, and the movement seems to have reached the city governments. What is being done by one municipality in the way of meeting its problems and enhancing its efficiency is of real interest and value to the people of other muncipalities.)

By CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF UNDER the present administration in New York city much important work is being done for the welfare of the city's employes. In the first place, the Sinking Fund Commission has passed a resolution allotting

space in the Municipal Building for a lunchroom for the women employes of the city This lunchroom is self-supporting and is run under the supervision of a committee of comen organized and selected by the women themselves. The city gives the privilege of space, heat and light free for this purpose. This is the first attempt, I believe, of any city to supply a convenience that is now com-

monly supplied by large corporations, An employes' conference committee has been organized. This committee is representative of both the classified and unclassified service and consists of representatives chosen directly by the employes and a representative chosen by the heads of departments. It is hoped that a great deal will be accomplished by this conference committee to bring about better relation and understanding between the Government and its employes,

Safe From the Loan Shark

Semimonthly payment of salaries has been established in a number of the departments where an analysis showed that the majority of employes were in favor of changing from monthly to semimonthly. This change in system has been long advocated by the various civil service papers in New York, particularly for the police and fire departments, on the plea that It will save a great many city employes from applying to loan sharks and loan agencies for funds to carry them through the month.

The Comptroller has also established a system of having on each payday an amount of cash ready in the paymaster's office sufficient to pay off a large majority of the checks. This has been found a great convenience by the employes who formerly had to change their checks at different stores and in cases of men, in saloons, when it invariably happened a certain expenditure had to be made in order to get the desired accommodation.

The Department of Health has instituted a system of periodical physical examination of its employes. The Chamberlain's office, under the leadership of Henry Bruere, who has been a moving spirit in all this welfare work, Is also taking up this question and such service will be available to any other department desiring it. The examinations will be made by physicians either on the Health Department payroli or from the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

On May 10 Commissioner Goldwater opened an educational lunchroom for the employes of his department, which offers meals at cost prices and will endeavor to promote education in matters of food and nutrition.

New York University has conducted during the year, in the Municipal Building, courses in various subjects of value to city employes. Employes were permitted to attend these courses once or twice a week, from 4 to 6 o'clock, one hour on their own time. There was an average attendance of 227 throughout the term. In addition the university has arranged a series of engineering courses, with the advice of a committee of city engineers. So far as I know these courses, which were initiated at the suggestion of Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Bruere, are the first serious attempt made to provide special training for municipal employes outside the police and fire departments.

A Trial Board

The president of the borough of Manhattan has established a trial board for the employes of his department, consisting of two executives and two fellow-employes drawn by lot.

During the past year the city has spent about \$50,000 in the most thorough investigation yet made of pension systems, including an examination into the condition of the existing pension plans of the city of New York, under which an annual disbursement of \$4,900,000 is made, together with an actuarial computation of a properly financed pension plan, based upon the service and vital statistics of the entire city service from 1908 to date, affecting 130,000 employes.

This work will serve as a model to the scores of pension funds throughout the United States which have been established without reference to ultimate cost, and which for the most part are in the bankrupt condition in which most New York funds find themselves. The teachers' fund, whose deficiencies are not made up from city appropriations, is now in such condition that it is forced to reorganize because of its inability to meet its obligations. The work of the Pension Commission is perhaps the most promising of all undertakings for the ultimate welfare of the civil service, both from the standpoint of the government and of the employes.

DECATUR'S SPIRIT

From the New York Sun.

To the Sun it seems that the spirit which armed Decatur and commissioned him to free Americans from the exactions of the Harbary States: the spirit that refused to accept Euro-pean precedent in dealing with the cersairs of northern Africa: the spirit that broke for us and for the world the oppressive yoke ofder and stronger nations had long horne patiently, was a good, an excellent spirit. It was the American spirit, and if it does not live today American spirit, and it it does not live today the nation that Decatur represented has falled of its mission, regardless of its remarkable expansion, its vast increase in population, and its unprecedented growth in its material pos-

RUSSIA'S VAST AREA

Russia lacks only ten iongitudinal degrees of streiching half way round the earth, and pessesses one-sixth of the landed area of the planet. Russia's Asiatic pessessions are 40 times as great as those of Japan, even cince the new Asiatic balance that followed the Russia-Japanese War. The variety of Russia's resource make the empire second cely to the United States as the stratest food-producing country in the world. If leads all nations in pinaral wealth and timbs.

STORIES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Anecdotes Illustrative of Traits of Mind and Character of the Corsican Conqueror Who Met His Waterloo One Hundred Years Ago Today.

A From the battle of New Orleans to the for-YEAR of great events was the year 1815mation of the Holy Alliance. In that period came the Hundred Days, Waterloo and the complete reshaping of the map of continental Europe. Napoleon landed on French soil on the first day of March, on his return from Elba. Today is the centenary of the battle of Waterloo, The following anecdotes of Napoeon Bonaparte have been collected from various sources:

Perhaps the purest passion of his life was his youthful dream of freeing Corsica from the clutch of the government that was educating him. In moments of the greatest peril, he could not listen unmoved to any words that reminded him of Corsica. And in those last desolate years on St. Helena, he could still smell, he said, the sweet scent of the Corsican hillsides, the fragrance of the tangled underbrush that the winds carry far out to

The boy was leaving Corsica, but not its influence. He had been in France but a few weeks when some French lads told him that the Corsicans were cowards. Fire flashed in the boy's eyes as he replied that if the French had been four to one, they would never have beaten down the Corsican resistance. They had triumphed because they were ten to one.

"But you had a good general, Paoli," said his teacher.

"Yes, sir," was the lad's answer. "I should like to grow up to be like him."-From "Bonaparte," by Job and Montorgueil,

Bonaparte in London

The Adelphi, which is being largely rebuilt, possesses a plausible claim to have been the London residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Matthews, grandfather of the comedian, James Colman, a centenarian denizen of Leicester Square, and several Strand tradesmen, all declared that they remembered meeting 'the Corsican usurper" during a five weeks' visit he paid to England. These authorities agree that he lodged in George street. Adelphi. but differ whether the year was 1791 or 1792.

The supposed Napoleon "passed most of his time in walking through the streets." Hence, perhaps, his marvelous knowledge of London, which used to astonish many Englishmen. He occasionally took his cup of chocolate at a offee house opposite Northumberland House, where "he occupied himself in reading," and preserved a taciturnity provoking to gentlemen in the room."-From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Before his coronation the marshals he had created a few months before came to pay him a visit, all gorgeously arrayed. The splender of their costumes, in contrast with his simple uniform, made him smile. I was standing at a little distance from him, and as he saw that I smiled also, he said to me in a low tone:

"It is not every one who has the right to be plainly dressed."

Presently the marshals of the army began disputing among themselves about the great question of precedence. Their pretensions vere very well founded, and each enumerated his victories. Bonaparte, while listening to them, again glanced at me.

"I think," said I, "you must have stamped your foot on France, and said, 'Let all the vanities arise from the soil."

"That is true," he replied, "but it is fortunate that the French are to be ruled through their vanity."-From "Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat,"

No Need of a Dentist

Having washed his face and hands, he picked his teeth very carefully with a boxwood toothpick and then brushed them for some time with a brush dipped in oplate; went over them again with fine tooth powder and rinsed his mouth with a mixture of brandy and fresh water. * * * It was to these minute precautions that he attributed the perfect preservation of all his teeth, which were beautiful, strong and regular. During the whole of his reign he never appeared to have had recourse, except for scaling, to Dubois, his surgeon dentist, borne on the list for 6000 france, and a recipient of a gold traveling case, the instruments in which were for the exclusive use of the Emperor. From "Napoleon at Home," by Frederic Mas-

Bonaparts distated with great case. He never wrote anything with his own hand. His handwriting was bud, and as theglide to

himself as to others; his spelling was very defective. He utterly lacked patience to do anything whatever with his own hands. The extreme activity of his mind and the habitual prompt obedience rendered to him prevented him from practicing an occupation in which the mind must necessarily wait for the action of the body. Those who wrote from his dictation-first

YOU BET HE GOT IT OVER

M. Bourrienne, then M. Meneval, his private secretary-had made a sort of shorthand for themselves, in order that their pens might travel as fast as his thoughts. He dictated while walking to and fro in his cabinet. When he grew angry, he would use violent imprecations, which were suppressed in writing, and which had at least the advantage of giving the writer time to come up with him.

He never repeated anything that he had once said, even if it had not been heard; and this was very hard on the poor secretary, for he remembered accurately what he had said and detected every emission.-From "Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat."

The Man Who Was Longer

One day in a library Napoleon attempted to reach a book far above him on the shelf. A tall courtier took the book down with this

"Pardon, Sire, I am taller (higher) than

"No, only longer!" snapped the Emperor,-From "The Napoleon Story," by Wayne

Whipple. When the steward of his Tuilleries palace was exhibiting the new upholstery with praises and demonstrating how glorious it was and how cheap withal, Napoleon, making little answer, asked for a pair of scissors, clipped one of the gold tassels from a window curtain, put it in his pocket and walked on. Some days afterward he produced it at the

right moment, to the horror of his upholstery

functionary; it was not gold but tinsel!-

From "Heroes and Hero Worship," by

Thomas Carlyle. If the work which gave him a constant feeling of the possession of power absorbed him so much that all preoccupation of the feeling disappeared, need we be astonished that he imposed the same aftence upon his physical wants? One is compelled to ask if he had any such regular and urgent wants. At least he had no fixed time for satisfying them. He had control over his stomach, or rather he forgot that he had one, and ate when there was something to eat, in an absent manner and thinking of the work which he had laid aside and was anxious to take up again .-From "Napoleon at Home," by Frederic Masson.

Genius frequently sees truth opposed to its own trend. Napoleon represents violence, yet he was capable of saying:

"Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself have formulated empires. But upon what did we rest the creations of our gentus? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love, and at this moment millions of men will die for Him."

The following may not be a Napoleon anecdote, but here it is:

In a small American town there was a veteran of the Civil War called Colonel Bingle. He was stored full of tales of his life as a soldjer and they had won him the unbounded admiration of a certain little boy who one day shouted to a playmate:

"Come on, Jimmy, ist's play soldiers. You be Napoleon Honaparte-I'll be Colonel Bin-

LOYAL TO THEIR NATION

LOYAL TO THEIR NATION

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no Swize race. There is no Swize language. The people of Swizerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swize.

Of the E cantons is are German, a are French and ? are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that is of the cantons are strongly Protestant and to strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland atlanda acidity and harmoniously for Ewitzerland. The German Swize of Schaffhausen are not for Garmany, the French Swize of Geneva are not for France; the Italian bwisslof Ticino are not for Italy; and this in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy, respectively. Bacial lies of patriotism are much stronger.

In some respects the status of the Daited ties of patriothers are much strongs but the ties of patriothers are much stronger the United States is similar to that of Switzerland. There is no United States have suage. Many United States officially and of TROCADERO Dig During an State of TROCADERO Dig During at States of TROCADERO

German or English or Italian birth or immediate ancestry. But they should primarily be for the United States; the interests of the United States should be far more important to them than any sympathetic attachment to the lands of their origin.

AS TO INSULTS

From the Boston Globe. The quotation, "No gentleman would insuit ne; none other can," is credited to John me; none other can," is credited to John Quincy Adams, who is said to have made the reply when he was told that a man had spoken to him so rudely that he ought to send spoken to him so rudely that he ought to send a challenge to a duel, and it is said also to have been used by Senator W. H. Seward in a debate growing out of the assault upon Sen-ator Sumner by Preston Brooks, in 1856 and 1857, but it is pointed out that the quotati

"A moral, sensible, well-bred man Will not affront me, and no other can," s to be found in William Cowper's "Conversa-

A PLEDGE From the Springfield Republican.

The Allies, including Italy, swear once more never to make peace separately. Taking this pledge rather often may do no harm.

BETWEEN Prom the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lloyd-George says England's problem is two-old—it has the enemy in front and the shirker

BALLAD OF KING'S TRIUMPH

"Call me my minstrel," said the king,
"And let him sing a giee.
For I have won this summer day
A mighty victory.

"Between the tides of dawn and dusk Upon a field I stood and naw my gallant swords drink deep Of body and of blood. "So bid my merry minstrel in,

With lute and silver thong, And let him take my stained sword And sheathe it in a song!"

The minstrel came, an ancient man, And smote a silver string. "Oh, gallant is the victory And mighty is the king! "At dawn he rode with all his knights

Into a virgin field.

t dusk the blood of honest men Was stained upon his shield. "And in the houses of his foes A thousand leagues away, he hearts of women bled and broke

Upon a summer's day."

"What song is this?" the monarch cried, "What sorrow dost thou sing?" That crowned my lord the king."

The minstrel smiled a fleeting smile, And smote a splendid chord, "Oh, gallant is the use of arms And mighty is the sword!

"For on this day a greening field Was won at crimson cost; And what the gods of war have gained The loves of men have lost

"And many a heart of friend and foe Has broken on this day, And children starve and women weep, A thousand leagues away

"Then cry the triumph to the stars And let the heavens ring! And mighty is the king -Dana Burnet, In N. Y. Evening Sua.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE John Hyams & Leila McIntyre HORELIK ENSEMBLE: LADY SEN MEI: BUSTON HOLMES TRAVELETTE: JAMES DIAMOND AND SIRYL BRENNAN; OTHERS.

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"The Time, the Place, and the Girl