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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

He who bides his time in the market place can buy at his own price

#### The "War Boom" at Last

FIRE "war boom" has hit Pennsylvania like La tidal wave. Every day some new firm announces great orders for munitions that mean employment for thousands. This gun company has a million rifles to make; that one 1500 big gun parts. A corporation making steel cars in times of peace is getting ready to turn out shells for 6-inch guns; another that builds locomotives is adding shrapnel to its products.

The sharpest example is in Chester. There 23,000 new workmen are to be taken on to fill orders for arms and ammunition in the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. This "boom" condition is expected to last two years, according to present orders; and it is reflected in the real estate field by plans for 2000 new homes made necessary by this small army.

From all these signs it is easy to believe that Europe's buying agents have taken the field with a rush, that England and Russia are spending \$500,000,000, France \$400,000,000, and Italy \$100,000,000.

And why? For nine months the "boom" that all had prophesied held off; overconfidence among the Ailles, slipshod methods of provisioning, may have account 1 for it. The present rush of orders is a spectacular testimonial to the fact that the remarkable brain of David Lloyd-George is in charge of England's powder chest. Cause and effect have leapt the Atlantic.

### Has Penrose Turned Anarchist?

EVEN in his speechmaking Senator Pen-rose is the old-style politician. He can build up clever analogies with the Civil War when he talks to the Sons of Veterans against any and every effort to end martial conflict. But they are only analogies and only clever. They do not meet present conditions; they only befog. And they are not made any sounder or any clearer by such standpat standbys in phrases as "charlatan and theorist" and "basic principles."

Senator Penrose-that Prussian of politics -is chiefly worried over what he calls the "fantastic suggestion" of the conference in Independence Hall to maintain peace by force. Has he never heard of the agency by which domestic peace is maintained? Or has his own experience as the master of a political machine as capable and as ruthless as the Kaiser's military one plunged him into an anarchism which bars even the

## Fair Play for the Jitneys

THE jitneys are entitled to fair play. It is not fair play to require them to charge about one-tenth of what taxicabs are permitted to charge for equivalent service. An automobile is still an automobile, whether it carries a taximeter or a jitney banner. Let Councils be sure that its purpose is to regulate the jitneys and not drive them out of business. It is neither good politics nor good statesmanship to outlaw an industry that has become so popular and would so obviously meet a public need.

## Conscription by Starvation

WHEN Matthew wrote of "wars and "and wars of rumors." This is such a one indeed. Rumor and fable run rife. Nations are hastily thrown into the conflict in one batch of dispatches and taken out in the next. Germany contemplates some new weapon of destruction each week. Rumor even descends to such small matters as the story of how an Ally, when he wants to see the time at night and has no match, fires at the German trenches until the enemy shoots off a brilliant "star ball" to uncover a rosgible night attack.

One of the most interesting of recent rumors is the system of private conscript on which many business firms in London are said to have organized. According to these tales, big employers are forcing enlistment by dismissing a third or so of their men and refusing employment to any out of work. The only alternative to starvation is the trenches. Such is the power of industry; and such the way of those who fear to look conscription squarely in the face.

## Profit-sharing Via Savings

TVERY week brings some new sign that I those terrible old days and terrible old ways of profit grinding are over. The bigger industries and the bigger men of America realize that a successful business does not and cannot rest on low wages and high prices; that it must depend for genuine succoss upon efficient workers and satisfied

The newest case comes from Chicago. There a \$10,000,000 corporation, with \$4,000,000 gross profits, the Consumers' Company, has instituted a unique scheme in profit-sharing. Its simplicity is remarkable. The company merely agrees to add one per cent, interest to the savings account of any employs. Instand of receiving the usual savings bank geturn in Chicago of I per cent, the depositor gets 4. And there are no strings attached. This is not shurity. It is an investment.

besithier, stronger, more skilful, more interested. It is also an investment in strike insurance. It means more contented workers,

a smaller margin for wage disputes. So far as the community is a partner in all industry, it is a far more important investment in human nature. While the accidents of industry, physical and vocational, are still with us, while we enjoy no complete social mechanism for insurance against ill-health, accident and unemployment, saving is the only windward anchor. Saving which is not deprivation is the surest guaranty of future happiness and well-being.

#### End of Nullification

TTHE "grandfather" clause, in whatever State Constitution it appeared, recked with injustice. A limited ballot, yes; most students of democracy are for it; but the qualifications should be universal in their application.

The wisdom, or lack of wisdom, in the general enfranchisement of the Negroes was not the issue. The issue was the nullification of the Constitution of the United States. There has been such nullification for a number of years. The Supreme Court has vindicated the integrity of that great instrument by its

The South Itself has suffered greatly because of the "grandfather" clause. A literacy test would have compelled the poorer class of whites to acquire the rudiments of an education. But with the voting booths open to them on account of their descent they were without a great incentive. The high percentage of illiteracy in South Carolina and Alabama Is an evidence of the deplorable condition into which a part of the whites have permitted themselves to drift.

It may be doubted if the decision will have any great effect on the Negro vote in the South. It will tend rather to bring about a tightening of the qualifications, which may reduce the white vote more than it will increase the black vote. The administration of law is more important often than the law itself. Registration clerks are shrewd and not always too scrupulous. Yet a big factor in the situation is the thirst for education which has characterized the Negro race in recent years. Negro children have needed no compulsory education. Their parents have attended to that. An ordinary reading and writing test would have no terrors for thousands of Negroes,

It is probable that the decision will cause no drastic revision of the new rules for the Republican National Convention. The party will wait to see if the decision can be translated into actual votes, for actual, not possible, votes must determine representation.

It is worthy of notice that the outlawing of the "grandfather" clause will put an end to efforts to reduce Southern representation in Congress, since it does away with the basic reason for the campaign to accomplish that reform

The "grandfather" clause disfranchised no Negroes. It enfranchised whites who otherwise would have been disqualified.

#### Hats Off!

BETWEEN disasters we are apt to forget the fireman. He goes his way saving property and often life. It is only when he gives up his own life in the service of the city that his fine work and finer sacrifices swim up into our consciousness. "Two dead and thirteen injured" is a story that recalls in a finsh the noble service of public servants who, pursuing a profession of salvage and helpfulness, receive little attention, If happily no blame

The firemen of Philadelphia, the fine body of men from whom the martyrs of Tuesday's fire were drawn, hold a double distinction by virtue of the background against which they work. Things are better among the police than they used to be. Things are better even in ward politics. But for how many years have not the firemen of Philadelphia shone as the single service against which no slurs were cast; for how many years have they not added to the heroism of their work by a courageous struggle with inadequate equipment and a determination to do the best even in the face of official ingratitude and neglect? Rotten hose-far more fearful than the sword of Damocles-is a symbol of things against which the firemen have fought and in spite of which they have conquered.

## The Pope Righteously Neutral

THE Allies can derive little comfort from I the interview which a French journalist secured with Pope Benedict. The head of the Roman Catholic Church held a very even balance between the contending parties. He condemned the sinking of the Lusitania definitely and unreservedly. But when the alleged atrocities of the Germans were considered he balanced them with official denials and with reported cruelties by the Russians. His Holiness put the whole matter on the

broadest and firmest basis, the unrighteousness of war. "We are neutral," he said. "God wishes that there be peace among men. A Pope can want and preach only peace,"

Yet if there is no comfort here for the Allies there is surely none for the warring Kaiser. And there is still less justification for the statement of Gustave Herve: "The Pope has reached an understanding with Austria, Bavaria and Prussia whereby, if France and Italy are beaten, his temporal power in Rome will be restored to the Vatican."

The Papacy has had difficulties enough with Italy: it has them even now. But it has shown through the present crisis a frank spirit of co-operation with the Government. Herve is suffering from the fever of prejudice, which has been and is epidemic.

"Lackawanna" does have a plaintiff sound.

They may hang Governor Slaton in effigy, but Frank will not hang innocent.

"Deadhead" is not perhaps the happiest phrase for the jitney procession last night.

Six years for treason is not half so bad as death for being a noncombatant aboard an

Doctor of Laws Biankenburg (Dartmouth this time) would be doctoring a lot more if it weren't for the gang in Councils.

It appears, upon painstaking research, that Italy has also forgotten to declare was on Germany. The error will be corrected shortly.

Any gentleman with \$5,000,000,000 cash to invest will learn something to his advantage by communicating with Mr. Reginald Mo-

There is some reason to believe that Philadelphia is going to elect its own Mayor. even if it does have to risk the dispinature It is an investment in better workman, of "Dary" Lane in as doing.

## WAR'S SHADOW ON ICELAND

The Return of the Golden Age to the Northern Island Has Been Delayed for Years by the Conflict in

#### By ERNEST DAVIS

THE humorous view of Iceland was expressed the other day somewhat as fotlows: "Baedekers are being slaughtered at fifty cents aplece at the bookshops, but all things considered it strikes us that even that is a stiff price. Still the volumes treating of Iceland and the territory adjoining the South Pole are as utile now as they ever were."

Iceland is an unfortunate name. It is by to means the barren, desolate country that many of us suppose. It is a pastoral country. The great bulk of the population of ninety thousand is scattered on the farms. Still the winters are severe and the summer months usually are only four and a half (from the first of May to mid-September), though sometimes the mild weather lingers until November.

And now the sturdy people of Iceland turn to the land to which Leff the Lucky sailed a thousand years ago and ask for better trade relations. They want to sell goods to us and buy goods from us. They have sent agents to talk the matter over with Ameri-CRUS.

#### Trading Under Difficulties

The war which has racked Europe has been particularly hard in its effects upon many isolated communities thousands of miles removed from its storm centre. Of these none has been more quick to suffer than Iceland. The Icelanders are compelled to rely for their grain, wood and many other essential domestic wares upon the outside world. Its communications with the European continent are menaced by the widely sown mines of the belligerents, and the increased prices of foodstuffs on the continent have made the continuance of trade unprofitable. So, in their dilemma, the Icelanders have turned to the United States.

Iceland was prospering when the war broke out and was looking forward to a return of its golden age. The live stock industry was thriving better than ever before. The 300,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep were yielding good money returns. The islanders can sell the live stock products in Europe, but cannot secure the goods they need in return. Iceland sheep, by the way, make splendid mutton, extra fine. The Icelanders have a good export in trade in mutten and wool, and are now offering us a part of it in exchange for breadstuffs and manufactured products. They are offering also dried and salted fish. The fish crop last year included about 200,000 barrels of herring.

Iceland, a pastoral rather than an agricultural community, cannot raise wheat profitably, and is dependent for breadstuffs on importation. Potatoes are raised and a few other vegetables, but for many necessities Iceland is now looking to the United States and hoping that our exporters will think it worth while to devote more attention than heretofore to this island of the northern seas. The Icelanders who have come over to talk with Americans on this subject report that the harbors on the southern coast are never frozen in, and that only once in a great many years has the northern coast been blocked by ice. The distance from New York is 2400 miles, or ten days'

## Democratic Iceland

Iceland is really a country by itself. It is, of course, a dependency of Denmark, and has been for several hundred years, but it bears about the same governmental relationship to the Danish kingdom as Canada or Australia bears to the British Crown. The King of Denmark appoints a Governor General to rule the island, but the Danes themselves elect an Althing, or Parliament, by which they are actually governed. The island is practically a republic. It has no aristocracy, no army, no navy and one of the smallest poor lists in the world. But the people are not Danish; to call them so would be an insult. They are Icelanders, and their language is Icelandic, which is neither Danish, Norwegian nor Swedish, but the parent tongue from which all three have grown.

In short, the Icelanders are the uncorrupted stock of the ancient Norwegian Vikings, to which was grafted a pronounced Irish Celtic element, and, protected as they have been in their isolation, the absence of immigration and the sturdiness of their strain, they represent today practically the same race as that of which the skalds sang in the great painted halls of the chieftains, when the Icelandic sagas were composed to record the deeds of jarls who drove their long ships wherever there was water to carry their keels.

Some 500 years before Columbus set sail with his caravels a Viking company from Iceland under Leif the Lucky, a sea king of renowned fame, ventured across the unknown western ocean and gained the shores of this continent at a point supposed to be in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard. Now Iceland, after passing through such vicissitudes as have visited few countries in history, has struggled back to a condition approximating the splendor of its ancient days, and it has extended a hand across the gray Atlantic rollers, inviting Americans to esestablish closer trade relationships with its rock-bound fjords, its white-capped jokulis and intervening pasture lands.

Away out in the South Pacific Tahiti was busy worrying about its trade relations with the outside world until the inhabitants learned that the United States was not likely to become the ally of Germany and Austria. The German Admiral, Von Spee, visited the Tahitian archipelago in the early days of the war, and at a breakfast attended by many of the European residents of Borabora declared that the United States would remain neutral only a short time longer, as she was already hand-in-glove with Germany, and it would greatly benefit her to side with that country. On that occasion he gave a toast, "To our new allies, the United States of America." But the islanders of the archipelago are still doing business with San Francisco.

NO RECOMMENDATION From the Cieveland Plain Dealer A swimming expert states that swimming is as easy as walking. That doesn't recommend it much to a fat man.

## THE SMITHS OF MEXICO

From the Washington Evening Star,
Reports of the death of Francisco Villa are
calculated to arouse false hopes among mis-informed Carransistas. The name "Villa" is
apparently dimost as common in Maxico as
"Smith" in this assuming.

Tokio Believes That the Great Hour of Japan Has Arrived With the European War and That Our Participation Would Further Her Plans of Empire.

WHY JAPAN WANTS AMERICA AS ALLY

By STANHOPE SAMS Until Recently Editor of the Tokio Times.

L ent controversy with Germany may have the somewhat startling result of allying us with Japan. The two peoples would have common cause, if not common war, against Germany; and either of these relations might easily lead to an alliance, virtual if temporary, with Japan, instead of the threatened permanent alienation. Under the general influence of such associations, Magdalena Bay and Turtle Bay and "open-door" incidents would soon be forgotten, and the two nations might, in the word: of Thompson, "grip hands round the warded world."

America and Japan have been allies before and may be again at any turn of the world-wheel. Shoulder to shoulder and in the friendliest rivalry, they marched to Peking to put an end to the hellish orgies of the "Boxers," and it is not inconceivable that they should again act together in the cause of peace and civilization.

Japan would welcome America in the war, or her moral support of the Allies through her breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. She would feel that another point had been gained, another opportunity in the great efforts she has put forth to expel German interests and power from the Far East. It is true that she might soon see America replace Germany as a commercial rival; but the rivalry with America is and always has been different, and Japan despises and fears Germany, whose methods in the Far East have ever been accompanied by the "mailed fist" and by expanding power.

## Japan's Erstwhile Rivals

Some years ago, when Japan first began having visions of world-power, she had three definite and dangerous rivals-England, Russia and China. China she crushed from her path by the war of 1894, by which she got a firm footing in Korea-later annexed-and in Manchuria. Russia was rendered innocuous by the victories of Port Arthur, Mukden and Tsushima-and now by agreement with respect to the present war and relations as to Mongolia. England's rivalry was emasculated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, But these gains were largely offset by the tremendous and menacing growth of German influence and aggressive power in the Far-East; and so the fourth and new rival had to be disposed of in order to clear her way for a peaceful but none the less subjugating invasion of the northern territories of China. The vigorous part she played in the early stages of the present war, resulting in the crushing of Germany's forces and the sweeping away of Germany's flag and trade and every vestige of the Fatherland from the Far Eastern lands and seas, has achieved for her an unchallenged supremacy in commerce and martial power throughout one-half of the world. Friendship in a common cause with America would serve to establish this supremacy, by insuring the finality of German expulsion from the Far East. It is interesting to recall that during Mr.

Wilson's campaign for the Presidency the best portion of the Japanese press and public spoke of him in the highest terms of appreciation, and has done so ever since. Even in the trying period-to Japan-of the "watchful-waiting" policy as to Mexico the Japanese press and most influential officials of the Government declared that it was the pacific policy of a ruler who was not afraid of a just and necessary war. Baron Makino, Foreign Minister, said as much to me in a long conversation on the Mexican and California questions. Baron Kato, present Foreign Minister, and his chief, Premier Count Okuma, have also expressed similar views.

To Tokio the great hour of Japan seems to have arrived with the present war. With these rivals beaten or removed from her path, the conflict gave her a chance to crush the fourth and to placate the fifth. To her all "doors" are now "open," especially those that lead into the heart of eastern Asia. She can now proceed to reafize her stupendously magnificent vision of an empire that will stretch its sceptre over all the islands that front the east coast of Asia and across the Japan Sea as far as the Chinese Wall and the Amur. The exact bounds of this dreamempire have not been fixed, but they will not

T SEEMS at least probable that our pres- | Peking, then follow that ancient Tartar barrier to the Khingan Mountains, thence to the Argun and Sungari Rivers-probably as far north as the southern banks of the Amur, including the whole of Manchuria, home of China's former conquerors and present ruling

CONVENTION

REDUCTION SOUTHERN

DELEGATIONS

"BUT HEAH I IS!"

#### By Permission of the Powers Japan feels that she may as justly claim

this vast territory as Rumania exacted a strip of land from Bulgaria for not fighting, or as Italy claims "Italia irredenta" for even a perilously belated entry into the war. She will expect at least this much in the anticipated parceling out of the German spoils, when the Allies will, as she hopes, take the vast Teutonic empire and-

#### . . part it as a dish Whereof to each his wish The amity of the full feast decides,

With these things in view, Japan may, apon the invitation of France and the other Allies, dispatch some of her fine army corps to help decide the issue along the two farflung battle-lines in Europe. There is, as we say, a strong "party" in Japan in favor of immediate intervention and the sending of an efficient army to aid their Western allies. It is even believed in Tokio and elsewhere that Count Okuma himself, together with his ablest lieutenants in the Government, as well as thousands of thinking men in public and private life, would like to have Japan share actively and conspicuously in the struggle along the foremost lines of battle.

But whatever Japan gains by the war and whatever larger scope the war may afford to her ambitions need not disturb America. The war has, for the present time, at least, diverted the attention and the keenest interest of Japan to the continent of Asia. This is her proper field, her true and natural "sphere of influence." Asia alone offers full play for the gathered forces of the rejuvenated empire. And the region that includes Korea and Manchuria is the best part of the earth's surface for the development of the Japanese people-best suited to them for reasons of race, traditions, culture and the character the nation has now acquired.

Should the tide of Japanese migration turn definitely to the heart of Asia, at least to the interior of Manchuria, it would remove one source of apprehension to both Japanese and Americans and allow space and time for the healing of jealousies and old wounds. The two peoples, long united in real friendship, could then engage in friendly rivalry for the trade empire of the Pacific shores and of the incommensurable future commerce of eastern and southern Asia.

## THE UNIVERSITY CHARTER

Alumnus Urges Its Amendment to Meet Issue of Academic Freedom

FTTHE graduates of the University of Pennsylvania have within their power the remedy for such unfortunate controversies as that roused by the dismissal of Doctor Nearing, if they will only exercise it. The offense against "academic freedom," which is charged to the board of trustees, is made possible by the terms of the charter which the University holds from the State. Therefore, why not amend the char-

Judged by the standards which obtain throughout the university world, the charter under which Pennsylvania operates is archaic and totally inadequate for the needs of the University. It gives the board of trustees an arbitrary power not subject to review by any other body and far exceeding that enjoyed by other institutions of higher education. The board is composed of 24 men, who not only are self-perpetuating, but whose terms of office expire only with their death. Neither the alumni nor the students can affect their tenure in office nor interfere with their decisions. The only power that can reach them is the State Legislature itself.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton do not give anything like these wide powers to their ruling boards. Although Pennsylvania is a university of dations) and international repute, drawing its students not only from every State in the fall short of the Chinese Wall close to Delon, but from all the civilized countries of the world, all its trustees must be residents of Philadelphia. The boards which govern the destinies of Harvard, Yale and Princeton are drawn from a field as extensive as the student body itself. Pennsylvania is quite as unfortunate in the

manner by which its trustees are elected. With the exception that the General Alumni Association may "nominate" a candidate for every third vacancy, the board fills its own vacancies. This is hardly a concession, because the board reserves the right to reject all such nominees and to compel the submission of new names until a satisfactory candidate is presented. At Harvard the board of overseers, which corresponds to the board of trustees, is not only nominated, but elected by the alumni body. At Yale and Princeton the charters make their boards to a certain extent self-perpetuating, but in each case the alumni are permitted to name six or more members.

Without doubt conditions at Pennsylvania would be vastly improved if the charter were amended in at least three particulars:

1. The board of trustees should be elected entirely by the alumni of the University. 2. The trustees should hold office only for a

specific term of years. 3. The trustees should not be limited to residents of Philadelphia, nor even the State of Pennsylvania; but should be drawn from the

entire United States. There are other reforms which could be made with advantage, and probably would be if the charter were amended in accordance with the foregoing suggestions. For example, the interests of education could be better served if the actual governing body were much nalter, after the system in force at Harvard. The Cam-

bridge institution has a board of overseers, but the actual administration is performed by an executive board of a few members, who report at regular intervals to the overseers. Much the same system has been found neces-Another conclusion one cannot escape is that the alumni of Pennsylvania are largely to blame if their board of trustees is not representative or responsive to the needs of the University and higher education. They have regarded the

administration of their alma mater with en-

tirely too much complacency. Pennsylvania is supposed to be the people's university, and its: trustees should at least represent and carry out the wishes of the great body of the alumni. If the trustees do not represent the wishes of the alumni it is partly because the alumni are im-Pennsylvania's charter can and should be amended, and there are enough Pennsylvania graduates in the State Legislature, not to mention an alumnus who is also ex-officio president of the board of trustees and Governor

more efficient administration could be secured and trustees elected who would be responsive to the alumni body and the cause of higher sducation. The Legislature will not be in session again until 1917, but in the meantime those alumni who are now complaining so bitterly should

of the State, to bring enough power to bear

on that body to amend the charter so that a

organize their forces and concentrate their energies on Harrisburg.

## CANDLE-LIGHT

As in old days of mellow candle-light,
A little flame of gold beside the pane
Where icy branches blowing in the rain Seem specter figures of a ghostly might:
Yet on the hearth the fire is warm and bright.
The homely kettle steams a soft refrain.
And to one's mind old things rush back again.
Sweet tender things still young in death's de-

sylte.

So, when the winter blasts across life's sea
Do beat about my door and shake the walls
Until the house must sink upon the sand.
Then on some magic wind of memory.
Borns swiftly to my heart a whisper falls—
And on my arm the pressure of your hand!

Thomas S. Jones, Jr., in "The Voice of Silence."

## AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE BRICE & KING WALTER C. KELLY APPLAUSE!" RABETTE; MILO; GALETTIS BABOONS; OHER GLOBE TRUE. Fri. Sat. Viola Allen. White Sister WOODSIDE PARK FREE ADMISSION TO PATRONS OF PARK TROLLET

GRAND COY MONARCHS AND MARK TOWN TO BE DEVISED WILFIELD DEBOTE PROTECTIONS OF THE PROPERTY OF

Trocadero Manch Batter Water Barter William