# Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 80, 1918.

A penny saved does not make a fortune, but it heartens the pennics saved before.

#### Why Rumania Hesitates

RUMANIA'S situation has not been so simple as those journalists imagine who herald, at least once a day, her immediate alignment with the Allies. She has been a prey to many passions growing out of the master passion of "national aspirations."

Undoubtedly conditions at the beginning of the Great War favored an alliance with Germany. If Berlin's inept diplomacy had only held out the proper inducements-among them Bukowina-the Teutons would have secured a valuable ally on Russia's flank, consolidated her connections with Turkey and undoubtedly brought Bulgaria in against Bervia. The advantage to Rumania would have balanced the advantage to Germany.

The chance is past. It seems impossible that Rumania should throw in her lot with the circumscribed monarchies of Central Europe. On the other hand, there are still grave elements to deter a different sort of alliance. Germany's threats are large, but not so much to be feared. She may ask what interest she will have "in the further existence of Rumania." She may appeal to Rumania to "stand as a Latin sentinel on the roaring Slavic ocean, supported as heretofore by the Powers to whom the Balkan State owes her mighty development of the last thirty years." But these things are not so powerful a deterrent as the old enmity toward Russia and difficulties over cession of territory.

Bukowina and Transylvania are an easy matter; they will cost the Allies nothing. But Rumania remembers the treachery of the great Slav Empire after her war of independence against the Sultan; she wants Bessarabla, the Moldavian province across the Prutt in Southern Russia, which Turkey gave over to the Czar in 1777. This restoration of the old boundaries of historic Dacla will be a great price for Russia to pay for a new ally. But in her present straits of defeat it seems more imminent than ever before.

### Franklin Versus Pepper

BY THE time the Scott Nearing episode t the University of Pennsylvania becomes history the intercollegiate public will have at least been pretty well informed concerning the rights of "free speech."

It is particularly apropos at this time to compare the remarks of Benjamin Franklin. the founder of the University, representing one extreme, and George Wharton Pepper, a trustee of the institution, who may be said to stand at the other pole. Dr. Franklin made his contribution to the subject in 1740, when the people of Philadelphia built Westminster Hall for the use of the sensational evangelist George Whitefield, who, on account of his radical preaching, had been denied the use of the local pulpits.

This tabernacle was the original and for many years the only home of the University. Consider the two utterances:

DR. FRANKLIN, 1740. DR. PEPPER, 1915. in building not being the right to proclaim any views particular sect, but the with the ethical sense inhabitants in general; of the community, and so that even if the so proclaimed as to Muftl of Constanti- evidence due consider nople were to send a ation for the sensibili-missionary to preach ties of those holding Mohammedanism to us. different views." he would find a pulpit

### A Boom Town, But of the Right Sort

EDDYSTONE is in for a boom fast enough, Thousands of new workmen spending thousands of dollars a day will attend to that. Sober-minded inhabitants are only praying that all this sudden prosperity may not he accompanied by the usual disreputa ble conditions of a "boom town." A little forceight can see to that.

Just now the source of worry is the huge barracks which the Remington Company is planning to erect next the Baldwin Locomotive plant to house ten thousand new men. Town officials are naturally a little loath to abrogate their fire laws without assurance that this wooden structure is only for temporary use.

There Eddystone is right. Industries must huild for the future. Sudden profits at the expense of ultimate civic health are bad business for cities and bad business for corperations. One can easily imagine the longmighted thoroughness with which a Germany firm would go into this. While it rushed up the great permanent concrete and steel buildings, which are now growing in Eddystone, it would be building as solidly and as expeditionsly the healthful houses which must go with the permanence of the industrial

Communal foresight will pay the Baldwin Company and their Remington ally just as well as it will pay the town of Eddystons.

## New Kind of Fourth

CHEVERAL cities are planning to observe If the Fourth of July this year as "Americontinuous Thay," The idea in to bring the form of celebration up to date. For indepondence is an accomplished fact, and the ask now remaining before us is to develop

ship among all elements of our mixed population. If the newcomers are to belong fully to America they must be made to feel at home. Whether naturalized or not, they will be aliens as long as we treat them as allens. They should be welcomed to a festival of patriotism in which we show them how much we ourselves appreciate and honor the privilege of citizenship. The alien or naturalized citizen is bound, sooner or later, to take democracy at our own valuation. Americanization is our task as well

as his, and he, too, is a maker of democracy. In the official plans for the observance of the Fourth in Philadelphia an opportunity seems to have been neglected, but the manufacturers of Kensington, whose employes include many nationalities, have arranged a local celebration of Americanization Day. The Fourth does not lose its old meaning by expressing another which is equally pa-

#### Give Philadelphia the Convention Hall and the Convention

DHILADELPHIA will get the Republican National Convention if there is a convention hall in Philadelphia suitable for the accommodation of that great gathering.

More than once the selection of a convention city has determined the success or failure of a national campaign.

Woodrow Wilson could never have been nominated if the Democratic convention had been held in St. Louis, say, instead of Baltimore. The Maryland city was a Wilson city, the atmosphere was a Wilson atmosphere. It changed a hostile majority against the Princetonian into practical unanimity for

Chicago bluffs that it holds four aces. As a matter of fact, the very name of the town invokes visions of disaster. There is no intimation of Republican success in it. Philadelphia, on the contrary, rock-ribbed in its Republicanism, furnishes the proper setting for the beginning of the party's rehabilitation. Here solid achievement puts hysteria to rout. No demagogue could sway a convention in Philadelphia. None but a man of solid achievement could here fight his way

A Philadelphia convention means a candidate to whom the country could turn with confidence, a candidate of reunion, a healer of wounds, a restorer of unanimity, a champion of prosperity and of protection, which is the basis of prosperity.

Councils today, therefore, may hold in its hands the destiny of the Republican party. So important in its effects may be an apparently trivial thing such as the timely construction of a convention hall.

Let there be no more delay. Better a convention hall anywhere than a convention hall nowhere. To dispute over a site is excusable, but to permit that dispute to prevent any convention hall at all is inexcusable. The point has been reached when some selection must be made. It is the duty of Councils to act today. Today, indeed, it decides whether Philadelphia or some Western city shall accommodate the Republican National Convention. A convention hall is the apparent issue before it; the Presidency may be the real issue.

In the circumstances let there be no hesttation. Quit talking and begin to build. Let not an abundant richness of sites be translated into a virtual poverty by the inability of the proper authority to decide on a location. Better almost any selection than no selection at all.

### Flags at the Front

ONE 'S. Brana, Tuscan infantryman, has done more than win a silver medal and \$2000 by capturing the first Austrian flag for Italy. He has definitely established the existence of these things at the front. From all reports it was thought that every conspicuous object, from soup kitchens to headquarters huts, which might draw the enemy's fire, was hidden in blinds of leaves and earth. Where did Signor Brana dig up the banner?

### Bloody Counters in the War Game

I should say the French used between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 shells in their offensive against my army in about six weeks .-Prince Rupprecht.

Seven-eighths of the wounds in the Galician fighting were caused by shells, half of which were fired from big-calibre guns.— Surgeon Major Lasghintseff. FRHE natural conclusion of many observers

has been voiced by the surgeon major: "Hullets play no part now, and the infantryman's rifle is a toy. Infantry merely occupies the trenches the cannon have won." But the nations will not disband their riflemen. They still have a purpose, these myriads that a prophet named "cannon fodder." Obviously there must be something

in the trenches for the shells to spend their

priceless energy upon. The game of war can't be played without the infantry. They are the counters, the inert, bloody counters, by which the victory is reckoned. The cannons bellow, the machine guns stab the air, and when the dead on each side have been counted and the figures compared, then we know which flag to look for in the front trenches. Yes, men

still have a use in war. Bell deserts the bell.

Will Germany flop out of the Fryeing pan into the fire?

The Jitney men will bury the hatchet and dig up the crank.

The Lemon Hill Association refuses to have it handed to them.

The Russian army, say the latest dis-

patches, bas its back against the Bug. Why not honor our Fourth of July guest with a Ford Joke Shower? The crop is fine.

The flat car for the Liberty Bell may not have "enough vibration to spill a glass of water," but is that the right test?

The supply of beer in Munich is down to a third, and the desperate populace has taken to lemonade. Further north a close watch on the Rhine wine is reported.

The public's attention may be "called to the fact that tickets to Jersey towns are chasper in Camden than in Philadelphia," purchasees and the ratio of citizen- but the rationals aren't doing the calling.

### EDUCATING BOYS FOR BUSINESS LIFE

Growing Popularity of the Commercial Courses in the High Schools Because of Demand for Youths With Training.

#### By DOROTHY COLBY

DROBABLY the most notable feature in the local commencements of this month is the fact that almost one-third of the high school graduates of Philadelphia are prepared to enter the business world after securing diplomas in the commercial course. For years this percentage of students taking advantage of the training offered in bustness subjects has been steadily increasing, and the forecast for the fall shows that fully 50 per cent, of the pupils entering the high schools will be enrolled in the commercial course.

"A practical education"-that is the watchword now. For many generations the chosen few have been put through a time-honored course in Latin, Greek and mathematics, the studies absolutely essential to the making of a "cultured" individual, and those who did not have time for it went to work instead of to school. It was the prerogative of the gentleman, not of the masses, to be educated. Even now most of the colleges and universities refuse to admit candidates without 'a certain amount of preparation in those subjects. As a result but a small proportion of those entering the grammar schools ever graduate, a still smaller number ever enter the high schools, and but comparatively few of boys and girls get beyoud that point.

A growing sense of dissatisfaction with the public school system, excellent as it is, has led to a remarkable change in the character of the courses of study offered. How many of us realize the breadth and extent and the far-reaching results of these changes? They have been made chiefly within the last decade in response to a growing demand, and the eagerness with which parents and children have seized these opportunities proves their necessity beyond a doubt.

#### Education to Fit the Individual

There are still many who deplore the herror of "commercialism" in education. These individuals hold the old classic ideal-that education and culture necessarily mean a study of the Greek and Roman classics, plus mathematics, and some literature that has stood the test of time. That a person may be totally unfitted by nature either to study or to make use of these studies in later life matters little. So much the worse for you, they imply, if you aren't born rich enough to go through college. The masses may go to work or seek private schools, which it is to be hoped they can pay for.

This was the old attitude toward education. The new idea is to make education fit the individual, not the individual fit the education. Many are the opportunities now offered in the public schools for those who want special training to fit them for their life's work. Chief of these in the girls' schools is the commercial course, which fits a girl to be a stenographer, bookkeeper, typist, clerk or private secretary.

That there was a crying need for such a course of study is proved by the fact that the number choosing it has steadily increased. To take one school as typical of what is happening in all schools it is interesting to note the following brief statistics: The school here selected had enrolled in May, 1913, 998 pupils, of whom 262, or almost one-third, were taking the commercial course. The proportion rose slightly in September of the same year, and in January, 1914, 771 out of a total of 1459 were registered as commercial, or over half the pupils of the school. The same proportion holds at the present ne and for the class which is to enter in September, 1915. And yet many say we should not give the vocational training in our public schools.

People Get What They Pay For

These figures prove that the fight, so nobly championed by Miss Emily L. Graham, formerly of the old Commercial High School for Girls, at Broad and Spring Garden streets. for practical studies in all Philadelphia high schools, was a great one for the children of Philadelphia's taxpavers. They no longer pay for a higher education of which they cannot take advantage. The opponents of a thoroughly democratic form of education must see clearly that whether they approve or not it is welcomed by the citizens of the community.

Nor are those who receive the education the only ones who benefit directly by the change. Business men all over the city appreciate the superior qualifications of the high school graduate, who has not only a more complete and well-rounded business training, but who has also a much better general education than the usual applicant who presents herself at his office door. Indeed, he often finds an inexperienced high school graduate more able and fit to do his work than many a stenographer of so-called "experience." Moreover, he need not feel, as is so often the case, that he is paying for the training of his stenographer, because she is already trained before he engages her.

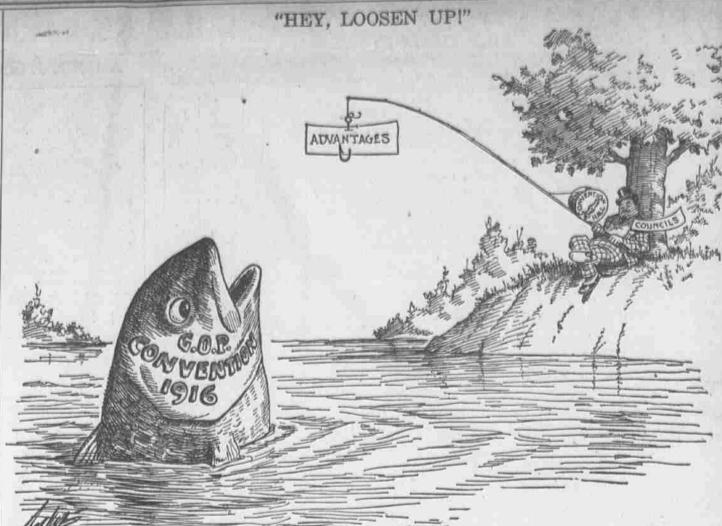
So we see that education may indeed meet the needs of the people. Boys are fitted for the trades and professions with manual training and shop work, and girls for the trades suited to them, including even such practical things as dressmaking and millinery and household management. Every parent should now realize that his child can secure a practical and useful as well as a cultural education in the city's public schools; that by the study of Philadelphia government and industries and community civies he will probably be a finer and better citizen later in life, more intelligent, perhaps, and alive to the interests of the community he lives in, and better able to make a success of his life than many a boy or girl trained in the old style. Above all it should make him realise also the unguessed possibilities of a truly great and democratic education in the future, of which we see now only tha heginnings.

### MODERN MUSIC

Men call me Longing; and I come to you
To lure and taunt you in the graying dawn
Or breathless even, when, the sun withdrawn,
The shallow moon hangs ampty in the blue.
Chill spring is mine, when eager winds pursue
The tree boughs traced with chary frings of
tawn.

And trenchant blades fresh-plores the russet tawn-

am that hunger which all mad Youth is, Pretful and faint, with faver-burning aver Its thin arms, dread with sweet concavities, Reached out to wisps that become and smorth Strange unresideing chords, and treates That sir, excits, yet never satisfy, —Alice Coment Compast, in Peetra



### HOW EUROPE GOT ITS AIR FLEETS

Private Citizens Raised 6,000,000 Francs in France and 7,000,000 Marks in Germany to Buy Aeroplanes for Their Governments-The Parliaments Did the Rest.

By HENRY WOODHOUSE

THE French and German aeroplane fleets Lof today were built largely by public subscriptions collected through public in-

In February, 1912, soon after the first employment of aeroplanes in the French military maneuvers, when the potentiality of the air service became evident, and even after the French Government had failed to allow the appropriations necessary to secure an adequate aeronautical organization for the French army, a public subscription was started.

In every part of France the people-men and women, rich and poor, young and old, and of all beliefs and factions-united their efforts with the press and political, social, professional and sporting organizations, and all contributed their share to give France a large aerial fleet and make it supreme in aerial armament. When the movement began France had 208 aeroplanes and 10 dirigibles in commission.

### Government Obeys Popular Demand

The national public subscription brought 6,114,846 francs with which the committee in charge bought 72 aeroplanes in 1912, 81 in 1913, 35 in the first three months of 1914. Twenty more aeroplanes were presented directly to the State, making 208 aeroplanes that were secured through the public subscription alone. Public subscription money also paid for establishing 62 landing stations for aeroplanes and for the instruction of 75

The public interest created by the subscription was tremendous, and led to the immediate consideration of the aeronautical needs of France by the Government.

In March, 1912, the Chambers approved a measure to organize the aeronautical section, which was signed by President Fallieres, and thereafter military aeronautics in France progressed in leaps and bounds. By April, 1914, the French army possessed 1200 aeroplanes and 28 dirigibles, and most complete and efficient equipment.

Germany's supremacy in the air through the Zeppelins has been a matter of years of standing. Her development in aviation is, however, a matter of recent date, and was due principally to the public subscription started by the Aerial League in Germany in 1912.

### Aeroplanes Were Toys in Germany

Previous to the French maneuvers of 1911 aeroplanes were considered toys in Germany. But the French maneuvers and the great aeroplane circuits of 1912 proved their milltary efficiency, and Prince Henry fathered a movement to develop an efficient aviation organization. At the time the few aeroplanes flying in Germany were either copies of French machines or of Wright machines with an occasional Etrich monoplane. The motors were all foreign. Under the care of Prince Henry progress was very rapid. The Aerial League of Germany started a public subscription and collected 7,234,506 marks, and the Kaiser was persuaded to offer \$000 marks for a competition for German aeroplane motors. The purpose of the league was to train within the shortest time as large a number as possible of aviation pilots to form a reserve and to encourage the general development of aviation in Germany. This it did by subsidizing the constructors, giving 800 marks for each able pilot inatructed. Following are some of the results obtained:

The number of pilots was 230 at the end of 1913; it increased to 600 by the end of 1913; the constructors of aeroplanes were less than 20 in 1913; they increased to 50 by the end of 1913.

In the contests for duration in the last six months of 1918, 122 German civilian aviators flew three hours without stopping; 74 four hours; 49 five hours; 24 six hours; 13 seven hours; 10 eight hours; five nine hours; two 11 hours; two 12 hours; two 15 hours; two 16 hours; one 15 hours, and two 16 hours. The developments due to the efforts of the Aerial League led the Reichstag to pass a plan providing for an expenditure of \$25,000,000 for military assensatios in the foilowing five years.

For 1914 the league planned to spend 8,875,570 marks, as follows:

For duration flights ..... 800,000 marks Naval aviation stations acroplane contests .....

Governor of the Aero Club of America. Aviation school at Johannisthal. 80,000 For training new pilots. 776,000
Aviators' insurance 669,570
General expenses 170,000

German Aviators Hold the Records With such inducement and enterprise is it any wonder that German aviation made rapid strides and that German aviators hold all the records for duration up to twentyfour hours of continuous flying?

During the first month of 1914 the inducements offered by the Aerial League of Germany led to the breaking by the German aviators of all the world records. By the middle of July the nonstop endurance record was carried up to 24 hours and 12 minutes by Reinhold Boehm and the altitude record to 26,246 feet by Heinrich Oelrich. Over one hundred other records similar to the above were made. For instance, Basser and Landsmann made continuous flights of 18 hours 11 minutes and 21 hours and 49 minutes, respectively, in one of which Landsmann covered 1336 miles, which is the longest distance ever traveled by man in one day. Among the records for altitude was the becord of Otto Linnekogel of 21,654 feet, which is about the height of Mount McKinley.

### SOUTH TYROL IS TEUTONIC

A Frightful Race Tragedy the Sure Result of Italian Conquest.

T. Lethrop Steddard, in the American Review of Reviews for July. The Austrian province of Tyrol is geographdivided into two distinct mountain range known as the Tyrolean Alps, running roughly east and west along latitude 47 and pierced by only one practicable gateway, the famous Brenner Pass. The greater part of the province thus lies south of the range and is known as "South Tyrol." Its rivers flow into Italy and the climate is distinctly southern in character. The ideal strategic nature of the Tyrolean Alps has caused Italians to see in them the "natural" frontier of Italy and to de-mand the acquisition of the whole South Tyrol right up to the Brenner Pass.

Unfortunately for Italian aspirations, the geographical configuration of Tyrol by no means presponds to the racial character of its in habitants. The greater part of South Tyrol is in habited by a population of Teutonic stock racially as keenly self-conscious as any people the world. Only the extreme southern part f the province (the district known as "Trenis racially Italian. This fact must be tino ) is racially the least of the learly in mind, owing to Italian efforts to before the issue by using the term "Trentino" hept clearly in mind, owing to Italian efforts to befor the issue by using the term "Trentino" to describe the whole region south of the Brenner Pass, thus inducing the idea that the entire country is racially Italian. As a matter of fact nothing could be farther from the truth.

The Trentino proper, despite the fact that its solitical bistory has visually every house.

political history has virtually never been bot up with that of the peninsula of Italy, is a thor-oughly Italian region, and the majority of its inhabitants would welcome Italian annexation. But about half way between the cities of Trent and Botsen the race-frontier runs clear and sharp athwart the country; and everything north of this line is consciously, aggressively

These Teutonio South Tyrolers are animated not merely by an intense race pride and local pairiotism, but also by a truly medieval dynas-tic loyalty to the House of Hapeburg. Andreas Hofer remains the national hero of Tyrol—and Andreas Hofer was born well south of the Bren Pass. Every year a folk-play depicting of Andreas Hofer is produced at the So Tyrolean city of Meran, and anyone who has there noted the fervor of the peasant-actors, comparable to that of the Passion Players of Oberammergau, knows that the old spirit lives on unchanged.

For this reason an Italian conquest of South Tyrol would unquestionably involve a frightful race-tragedy. I know the country well, and I am certain that the Teutonic South Tyrolese would prefer death to Italian rule. The only way by which I haly could secure her strategic Brenner line would be the rooting out of this essentially fanatical population and its replacement by Italians.

HANDY MEN OF ICELAND

There are no trades or guilds in Iceland, every man being compelled to depend upon his own skill for his supplies. The natives make their own shoes, shoe their own horses and manufacture their saddles. A few artisans are found in the capital—for example, a bookbinder, a jeweler and others.

DISPLEASING EVEN TO BERNSTORFF To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir-We write in reply to the article in your issue of yesterday, under the heading "Is U. S. an English Dependency!" and signed "John

Every Britisher knows that England, through Every Britisher knows that England, through the short-sighted policy of her Milasters then in power, made a fatal and irretrievable error in her treatment of the American Colonies, and thus lost foraver her greatest opportunity. This mistake has never been repeated in the devel-opment of her present wast empire, which has been built on the principles of freedom and self-government.

Boy any Englishman to suggest that Britain has the desire, or, indeed the power to dictate the policy of the United States Government, allows that he is lacking in an understanding of the democratic policy which has developed, and in this great criais held together, the self-governing British Empire of today.

To us it is hardly conservable that your cor-

respondent, who styles himself "John Buff," could have lived in this great and powerful country so many years as he would lead us to infer, and still be imbued with the idea which his letter suggests. Indeed, to a true democratic ear, his article sounds like a perfect pecimen of insidious and clumsy Hohen diplomacy.
Can it be that this "John Bull" received his

training at the Wilhelmstrasse?

Could it be possible that our friend occupied a portion of the platform at Madison Square Garden last week, when the Bryan dove of peace was decorated with the Iron Cross? Ach, Mein Herr! Bernstoff vants diblomacy and bublicity, bud not like diss. FIVE IRISHMEN WHO ARE ALSO BRIT-

, ISHERS. Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa., June 29.

NOT TO BE ABANDONED

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir-I would like to inform "John Bull," of Palmyra, N. J., that the celebration held on July 4 will continue as long as we are the United States of America, and shall not sink into oblivion. If he would like to know why, my answer is the P. O. S. of A.

JOHN R. QUIGLEY.

Philadelphia, June 28.

DELICACY RESTRAINS HIM To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir-When people say such things as your correspondent "John Bull" writes, they usually wonder, when they are again able to wonder,

what type of locomotive struck them. So, "Mr. Bull," we are "almost entirely de-pendent on England for literature, music, shows and even fashions," are we? Maybe you would like to advance an argument or two to fortify that assertion. To my mind it is absurd on the

What really "gets my goat" and makes me almost too angry to be careful in my choice of words, is the complacent statement that "our British statesmen, acting through their many agents in the United States, have evidently instructed the leaders of the American public to cast aside the pretense that this country is an independent entity, and gradually permit the truth to be known."

Who dares, even in the powerful name of "John Bull," to intimate that the American people choose for themselves leaders who allow themselves to be "instructed" by agents of any nation on the face of God's great earth? Though delicacy protests against the use of entitlets. I cannot refrain from branding such epithets. I cannot refrain from branding such an individual as an ignorant, malicious pre-varicator of the first magnitude. The last sen-tence of "John Bull's" letter leaves me speechless with wonder at the colossal nerve of the an. Have we come to the position in which is necessary for us to remain calm when a subject of another nation advises us to abandon the greatest and most giorious of our na-tional celebrations because it is an affront to that nation that could not guarantee him the happiness that we, strangers, have given him? I must say, at risk of being called conceited, that if "John Bull" believes that even his own Government would indorse such sentiments as he has voiced, I must claim superior knowledge

Let us reverently give thanks that such cranks and ingrates as "John Bull" are few, and their statements in the public press far fewer.

RALPH K. BRINER. Glenside, Pa., June 28.

of that Government, and tell him he is "in

ON GIVING DIRECTIONS

Suburbanites who live at some distance from the station and are not yet equipped with a motorcar will quote with satisfaction Mr. Andrew Lang's directions about reaching his house. "Go up Cromwell Road," he said, "till you drop, and then turn to the right." THE WINDING LANE

The wood-light grows more mellow-dim,
The leaves dance happily.
The russet path glows deeper hued
To greet her worthily.
And all the birds in chorus sweet Sing rapturous, insane, When lassie comes to meet me Adown the winding lane.

She's sweet as little roses are. quaint as mignonette, shy as modest parsy-buds, And shy as modest pan With shower-jewels set; She's happiness! And from this world I've nothing more to gain When lassic comes to meet me Adown the winding lane.

This earth would be a kindlier place If every man could know
The fragrance of a shady path
Where cool, green grasses grow,
Where, when the sunset hour came by,
And life was sweet and sane.

His singing lassic turned the stile Adown the winding lane.

--Ethel Hallet Perter, in Lippincott's.

### AMUSEMENTS

### WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE POPULAR VAUDEVILLE Free Matinees Daily at 3:30 P. M. EVENING-IST PERFORMANCE 1:45 P. M. EVENING-2D PERFORMANCE 9:45 P. M. ADMISSION FREE-Baserved Seats, 100

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE APPLAUSE AND TWELPTH STREETS FISKE O'HARA CLARA MORTON; JACK GARD-NER; MLLE VADIR & CO.; BUSSEY & BOYLE OTHER STAR FEATURES.

THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 1878 tanley "ANY TO HIS F M Stanley

Margaret Sawtolle Dully in "The Hig Surprise"; Books a McCardy; Parrell - Taytof Table Hopking History; Clairs ing Pictures GRAND Trocadero