# Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CITUS B. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT H. Ludington, Vice President, John C. Martin, and Tressurer, Philip S. Collins, John B. Litrectora.

EDITORIAL HOARD Crans H. R. Centra, Chairman. 

Published daily at Pussic Larous Duilding, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

CECTRAL Broad and Chestnut Streets of Press Union Building OSE 170-A Metropolitan Tower 5. 228 Ford Building 409 Glob Democrat Building 1202 Tribans Building 5. Waterloo Piace, Pail Mall, S. W.

S Waterloo Piete,

NEWS HUREAUS
ON BUREAU The Post Puliding
BUREAU The Times Building
UNEAU UP Friedrichstrasse
FERAU 2 Fall Mail East, S. W.
22 Rus Look le Grand

SUBBURIFIED TERMS

Ty carrier, Datt Ontr, six cents. By mell, pestpaid outside of Philadelphia, except where ferrier, pestage is required. Datts Ontr, one menth, twenty-five cents. Datts Outr, one year, three deliers. All mult subscriptions payable in advance. Notice Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address. BELL, 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 2000

BRICHES AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER

27 Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

FOR MAY WAS 88,814. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

Friendship is a quality that outlasts fortune, or it is no friendship,

#### Why Not an Efficient Councils?

SUPPOSE Philadelphia had an efficient City Councils. Not necessarily an honest one-that would be too large a hope-but an efficient one, a Councils that knew exactly what it wanted to do and went ahead and

A Councils, for instance, that would see the need, the opportunity, for a proper meeting hall in this City of Conventions, a Councils that would pick out a site of central location or of easy access, and would have the whole Convention Hall planned, started and built in the time that the present specimen must take to come to a weak, halting, negative decision.

A Councils, for instance, with some knowledge of the transit problems of this city and some determination to solve them. Such a Councils would have had the Taylor plan in process of materialization long ago. As for the litneys-that terrific question which has absorbed the public attention for weeks-an efficient Councils would have balanced the rights of the public, the P. R. T. and the Jitney men, and come quickly to a helpful,

constructive decision. Would it be only an efficient Councils, after all? No, its honesty would shine as brightly. For a gang of crooked Councilmen who set out with straightforward efficiency to get what they wanted would be turned out of office the next time election came around and

an honest-and efficient-Councils put in. Efficiency and honesty are twin brothers.

Grain Shows Which Way the Wind Blows CONSIDER the port. It is not yet the port it is going to be, it has its faults, but it manages to do business. The bigger the business, the better the port. It might be said,

the other way round; The better the port, the bigger the business. That also will come true. It's up to Philadelphia. Consider grain. It is not a solution. It cer-

tainly is not everything. It is only a hint. In the news columns today the fact appears that "never before in the history of the port of Philadelphia has the grain exportation been as great as in the last six months. Not only does it establish a new record, but it totals nearly three times more than the shipments of the previous year in the correspond ing period."

There are other things that a port needs beside grain, other things beside exports, but a port with a present has "a future."

# Peril of National Hypocrisy

TITTLE WILLIE, according to a humorlist's tale, once asked no father: "What is a hypocrite?"

"A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks Providence for his success and then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it

himself."

The United States of America has been remarkably successful in the few wars in which It has engaged, but national hypocrisy, as expressed in military unpreparedness, is only another name for imbedlity.

# More Things in Heaven and Earth

HAMLET was right about it. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. A man of 70 over in New York has convinced a city magistrate, a few lawyers and half a dozen newspaper men that he can read and answer questions written on court stationery sealed and pressed against his forehead.

There may be some hidden fake, some subterfuge or other; but until the story is exploded, here is another interesting case outside our routine knowledge of the physical (in the experimental side, it is in line with the tendency away from the accepted in physical science upon which so much materialistic philosophy of the nineteenth century was based. The school of thought, both speculative and scientific, which rules today Is taking account of many such phenomena and trying to correlate them with a hypothesis of human life which recognises energies outside the material.

Gallie Spirit Wins MINISTER OF WAR MILLERAND anproduction of military materials sixfold in the first eight months of war. This is only one sire among many that the time has come to estimate the French people anew. A pation "degenerated" began the war by nalting the drive of an army mobilized with a seifiness France could not match, prepared in a thousand ways of which Prance ower dreamed. Who drove back the invader, waren forth an intrenched army to bur the read to Paris and bending every energy to the that of shell making for her marvelous liegan a campaign of steady accretren maximat the while for that had looked to

of pentir goes up from Paris Sectiony and the world with her took too counted storie is may tourned tales, counted or heavily on branco's falling birth rate. res norm have not aprune up like Gersermes has thirty years, neither have well succeed late efficiency by German | if is not the city,

reich her like some puny pramy. No word

systems of Government insurance and aid. A smaller citizency has lived well upon husbanded resources and has kept alive the old Gallie spirit that was like an oriflamme shove battling Europe in the days of Henry of Navarre, of the Grande Monarch, of the "eans culotte" and of the great "Little Corporal." Whether in war, in science or in the arts, that spirit has burned flercely, magnificently.

Blamarck was vastly surprised when France recovered from his "crushing" indemnity and breasted Germany in thrifty savings. What would be think today?

#### Delivering the Goods

THE million dollars' worth of contracts which Senator McNichol's companies have received from the Department of Public Works in the last 60 days teach a very interesting lesson in city government. While the high cost of living has gone merrily on its upward way, the high cost of contracting has taken such a slump that Senator Mo-Nichol is doing the city's work at about twothirds the price that he used to charge.

Why? The Blankenburg Administration is the reason. And a "neutral" Mayor seems to be the Senator's remedy.

Today Philadelphia has the clearest lesson in the world of what an honest, efficient city administration can do to save the taxpayer money. The contractor furnishes the figures.

Senator McNichol is concerned in three new contracts for grading the Northeast Boulevard, for repaying South street, and for bituminous surface for public roads. In the last case, the bld this year is 25 per cent. less than in 1912. The others make fascinating tables:

Grading the Northeast Boulevard in 1903, 83 cents per cubic yard. Grading the Northeast Boulevard in 1913, 52

Grading the Northeast Boulevard in 1915, 28 cents per cubic yard.

Grading the Northeast Boulevard in 1915, 28 cents per cubic yard.

Vare paving price on Market street in 1909, \$3.49 per square yard.

McNichol paving price on Arch street in 1912, \$3.57 per square yard. \$2.87 per square yard.

McNichol paving price on South street in 1915, \$2.33 per square yard.

The biggest cut came, of course, on the first bids under the new Administration; but Senator McNichol's experience with an honest Mayor and an honest Department of Public Works brought the latest bid still lower. McNichol wanted the business, He knew the price he could afford and he knew the city knew.

Suppose Philadelphia had had no Blankenburg Administration; suppose Senator Mc-Nichol could have got his contracts this year at the price he was used to ten years ago. That supposition would cost the city \$330,000 more on the Northeast Boulevard job, \$26,400 on the South street paving, and \$100,000 on the country roads. Senator McNichol would be getting a \$1,500,000 contract. If all the other vast benefits of the Blankenburg Administration were swept away, its business relations with the McNichol crowd alone would mean a saving of half a million to Philadelphia.

#### "Is My Respirator On Straight?"

THOSE phlegmatic English—what mental and emotional exercise this war is giving them! Just take Zeppelins and gas shells. According to surface indications three-quarters of the United Kingdom is going round with a first-aid kit in the pocket and heads jammed full of mental precautions against

Open the London Chronicle and you read in one of its most popular daily departments: fects of poison gas I thought good advice until I was urged in another quarter to damp down all fires except in the basement, Keep your windows shut was advice that had the fewest dissentients. But when it came to respirators, and how to make them, I thought I should be safe in equipping myself with a serviceable face mask, until I read that a respirator can be a source of great danger to the wearer if he is a non-expert. And I have scanned the advertising columns in vain for a cheap course of Respirator Tui-

The gentleman in the Chronicle was doubtless much relieved on opening his next copy of the Illustrated Sunday Herald to find a picture of a beautiful head of hair above the sort of thing that used to pass for a "beauty mask," with great black letters shouting: Zeppelins may drop bombs, emit poisonous gases," and a lot of fine type to explain the advantages of "Freer's Respirator." If he doubted the advertiser's enthusiasm, he had only to turn to a half page of pictures inside, which showed a nursery of children preparing their respirators, affixing them, and lying down to dream of Zeps.

The superior efficiency and preparedness of the Germans seems to have been grossly overestimated.

Huerta is great at making the other people in Mexico conlesce.

The garment workers may not take off their coats after all.

The French soldler who wears a steel helmet is no "bone head."

A railroad that wins a \$2,000,000 rate case must feel "some gambler."

On July 4th it is up to Cone Johnson to spruce up and pine for freedom.

Judging from the dozen or so new schemes of Mr. T. J. Foster, "I. C. S." means "I can't stop."

After mobilizing soldiers and workmen, the British Government threatens to mobilize

Show Councils how to spend \$10,000 to save \$100,000 and it will shoot the project on the spot.

When the auto highway up Denver's favorite mountain is finished on August 1 it will be Pike's Peak or stall!

'The only thing the "Oliver Oaborne" trial seems to have established is that Rac Tanzer's Man-in-the-Iron-Musk had a dimple.

The U. G. I. wants to substitute gas for guardine lamps at a cost of \$400,000. The change would save the city \$70,000 a year. The refusal of Councils to authorize the improvement has already caused the municipality a loss of \$100,000. In this sort of business somebody is usually a winner, but

#### CONE JOHNSON, ORATOR OF THE DAY

Picturesque Career of the Texas Bryan Leader Who Will Speak for the President at the Fourth of July Celebration,

#### By JOHN LUM

CONE JOHNSON is some orator. That is among the reasons for his selection by the President to speak for the nation at the Fourth of July celebration in Independence Square.

When he rises on the platform he fills the eye. He is tall and smooth shaven. His clothes are made by a good tallor and the crease is never absent from his trousers. He wears a low turn-down collar, as the habit of orators is. Besides, low collars are politically prudent for Texas politicians. Ha makes a concession to Northern prejudice by having his shirts made with the cuffs attached, but he remains loyal to the Southwest by covering his head with a wide-brimmed soft hat.

Such are the externals of the Solicitor of the State Department. Some idea of his politically intellectual equipment may be formed when one recalls that he was summoned from the comparative obscurity of Texas by Mr. Bryan to become Solicitor when John V. Folk was transferred to the service of the Interstate Commerce Commission as chief counsel last year. Mr. Bryan, who believes in rewarding deserving Democrats, that is, Democrats who have been faithful to the Peerless Commoner, regarded Mr. Johnson as worthy of official recognition for his long and loyal service. Now that Mr. Bryan has retired from the State Department political conciliators are urging the promotion of Johnson to the post of Counselor made vacant by the appointment of Robert Lansing as Mr. Bryan's successor. They argue that it would be politically expedient for the Administration to continue the policy of party harmony begun when Mr. Bryan was taken inside the breastworks at the beginning instead of being left outside to nurse a grievance or devote his whole time to his old task of cultivating an ambition to hold the first place in Washington. They are convinced that more can be accomplished by dividing the Bryan ranks than by solldifying them

#### He Got a Hearing at Baltimore

It was at Baltimore in 1912 that Johnso first attracted the attention of the East. The National Democratic Committee proposed Alton B. Parker for temporary chairman of the national convention. Parker is a gold standard man. He is opposed to all those things which Bryan has advocated. Bryan at once leaped to the platform and began to denounce Parker, Wall street and vested interests in general and nominated Senator Kern, of Indiana. Senator Kern, after hearing all the pleasant things that the Peerless Leader had to say of him, nominated Bryan himself for the temporary chairmanship. In the midst of the fight a tall Texan appeared on the platform, commanding attention by a mighty voice. Doubtless with some remembrance of Garfield's famous speech that calmed the tumult on the night of Lincoln's assassination, he shouted:

"The tides yonder rise and fall, night follows day and men sleep to wake again!"

He discussed the fundamental principles of Democracy and called the roll of the Democratic worthles. Then he denounced Kern and praised Bryan and declared that the representatives of the trusts had throttled Amertean industry.

"All I know," he shouted, "is that the fight is on; that Bryan is on one side and Wall street on the other."

As he spoke the delegates listened until he closed with the benediction:

"God bless you all for your decorum." What followed in the convention is history written in the books and need not be retold here. It is enough to know that Johnson had once more proved his loyalty to the distinguished Nebraska leader and strengthened his claim to recognition. What he did before he attracted the attention of the East in Baltimore was told by the man who used to explain in the Saturday Evening Post why

"Mr. Johnson," says this dispenser of serious and frivolous facts about the great and near great," "comes from Tyler, which they used to call the Athens of Texas, on the one hand, and the abiding place of the Tyler Gang, on the derisive other. At one time the Tylerites held about all the worthwhile political offices in the State, Johnson was of the younger generation, but he learned his politics from the astute Tyler persons who accomplished all this.

# The Anti-Bailey Leader of Texas

"He was active for a time, dropped out and hunted foxes and practiced law, and then, about 10 years ago, he was changed, through attending a revival, from a passive Methodist to an intense and active one. He preached a sermon that attracted wide attention, and traveled up and down delivering other lay sermons. He changed his view on the liquor question, always the most political of the issues in Texas, and became a fighter for pro-

"He had been against prohibition earlier in life; and once he had a notable debate with Representative Joseph W. Bailey, who was at the moment in favor of prohibition. Politics changed Bailey's view and religion changed Johnson's; but there were no more debates between himself and Johnson on that issue, the reason being that Johnson rather put a muffler on Bailey in the previous en-

"Later, however, Johnson went after Balley again. This was on the issue of whether Bailey should go to Denver as a delegate to the national convention in 1904. Johnson, as leader of the Progressive Democrats in the State, opposed Balley, and Balley went home from Washington and fought for himself. Both Johnson and Bailey are great campaign speakers, and it was a ding-dong for some weeks. Bailey won by 17,000 votes in a total of \$50,000, but he has never been the same since; and he is now in private life.

"Johnson was for Bryan. The Bailey followers opposed Bryan, and that led Johnson to Baltimore at the head of a delegation that gave Wilson 40 votes on the first ballot-all they had and on each ensuing ballot until he was nominated."

# CARRYING IT TO EXTREMES

From the Independence (Kan.) Reporter.
A little girl in an east side family has been hearing her parents discuss out-of-town havhearing her parents discuss out-of-town buytas trade-at-home policy. A mother who har small son, was yisiting at the home last week from a neighboring city, was surprised to hear the daughter of the house say to her offspring: "Don't try to hold my hand. I'll dis an old maid before PH marry an out-of-town

Less Than 18 Months Remain to Complete the Fund Needed for Building a New Home for the Franklin Institute

POOR RICHARD MEMORIAL PLANS

on the Parkway.

AREAL use for some of Benjamin Frankidle for a century and a quarter has been found at last. About \$133,000, the nucleus of

which was provided by Franklin, will go to help to build a permanent and fitting memorial to Poor Richard in the Parkway in the form of a new building for the Franklin Institute. The erection of the memorial within the next year or so, however, is contingent on the success of the institute in fulfilling the conditions of the Wahl bequest of \$90,000.

This sum was left to the institute by Dr. William J. Wahl, for years its secretary, on condition that an equal sum be raised by December 16, 1916. About \$20,000 of the money has been promised to the institute, which is now conducting a campaign among its membership to secure the balance. Less than 18 months remain to complete the fund.

The Franklin fund is the outgrowth of an original bequest of £5000 made by Benjamin Franklin and known as the "Dr. Benjamin Franklin Fund for Loans to Young Married Artificers." A similar fund was created in Boston. This fund has an interesting history, while the document creating it is one of the most curious and quaint in the writings of Franklin.

# What Compound Interest Would Do

The original Franklin bequest was made in 1790. In making it Franklin looked 200 years shead, estimating what the total would be in 1890 and in 1990. He expected it would be £131,000, or \$665,000, at the end of the first 100 years, but it fell far short of this figure, reaching but \$89,883.95. Franklin's own words best describe his expectations for the end of the second 100 years, or in 1990, He wrote that:

"At the end of the second term, if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, the sum will be four millions and sixtyone thousand pounds sterling, of which l leave one million, sixty-one thousand pounds to the disposition of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and three millions to the disposition of the Government of the State, not presuming to carry my views farther."

Then followed a similar provision for the disposition of the fund in this city, as follows:

"At the end of the second hundred years l would have the four million and sixty-one thousand pounds divided between the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and the Government of Pennsylvania in the same manner as herein directed with respect to that of the inhabitants of Boston and the Government of Massachusetts."

# The Plan Did Not Work

Several reasons are put forth for the failure of the fund to reach the amount Franklin had expected in 1890, but the principal one is that the "young married artificers" falled to borrow as often as he had expected. due probably to the restrictions. Later the restrictions were made less drastic in an effort to get the money out to borrowers, with the result that less attention was paid to character and responsibility, and frequently the loan and the interest were both lost.

The terms laid down by Franklin for the loans were dictated by sound business judgment. He decreed that the loans should not be more than 60 pounds sterling, nor less than 15 pounds. Borrowers were required to pay each year interest at 5 per cent., together with 10 per cent. of the principal until the loan was paid off. It was in the expectation that the entire fund would be kept busy that Franklin made his estimates of what the total would be in 100 and 200 years.

He did not intend the entire fund to be continued for loans after 1890. But provided that in that year £100,000, or 100-121 of his estimated total, be turned over to the city of Philadelphia to bring the waters of the Wissahickon to the city, and for "public improvements, such as aqueducts, fortifications. etc." Similar provision was made for Boston us to the fund in that city.

Instead of being £100,000, however, the proportion to be turned over to the city in 1880 was but \$65,612.70. No action was taken at the time, but in 1807 the Board of City Trusts transferred the money to the Franklin Institute Building Fund. Since that year the fund has grown to \$133,000

# Franklin's Novel Views

Several interesting questions not connected with the tund were taken up by Franklin in the preamble to that part of his will creating

By WILLIAM A. McGARRY it. For instance, he was exceedingly fair to Massachusetts, as the following will show:

"EVERY TIME I SETTLE DOWN-"

FRIENDSHIP

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instruction in literature to the free grammar schools established there; I have, therefore, already considered these schools in my will. But I am also under obligations to the State of Massachusetts, for having, unasked, appointed me formerly their agent in England with a handsome salary; which continued some years; and although I accidentally lost, in their service, by transmitting Governor Hutchinson's letters, much more than the amount of what they gave me, I do not think that ought in the least to diminish my Gratitude."

Another part of the preamble has to do with his views on salaries for public officers that today would be considered amazing, to say the least. It follows:

"It having long been a fixed political opinton of mine that in a Democratical State there ought to be no offices of profit, for the reasons I had given in an article for my drawing in our Constitution, it was my intention, when I accepted the office of Postmaster General, to devote the appointed salary to some public uses, accordingly I had already, before I made my will in July last, given large sums of it to colleges, schools, building of churches, etc., and in that will I bequeathed two thousand pounds more to the State for the purpose of making the Schuyikill navigable; but understanding since, that such sum will do but little towards accomis not likely to be undertaken for years to come; and having entertained another Idea; that I hope may be more extensively useful. I do hereby revoke and annul that bequest, and direct that the certificates I have for what remains due to me of that salary be sold towards raising the sulm of two thousand pounds sterling, to be disposed of as I am now about to order."

# STARS UNDISTURBED BY WAR

Astronomers Continue to Scan the Heavens as in Time of Peace.

From the London Chronicle.

It came as quite a refreshing relief to the privileged few who are admitted annually with-n the jealously-guarded precincts of the Royal Observatory to realize that there was still tient and passionately-absorbed watchers here with thoughts of other things than war.

Some idea of the immensity of the work of the observatory was given by the report of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. F. W. Dyson, for the year ending May 19, 1915, which was read to the visitors on Saturday. Mr. Dyson announced that the catalog of the observatory now contained no less than 12,400 stars, of which most have been observed at least five times.

The Astronomer Royal also referred to the expedition sent to Russia to observe the total solar eclipse of August 20 last. "The party proceeded to a station near Minsk," he ex-plained, "and the eclipse was observed under good astmospheric conditions. Owing to the out-break of war, it was impossible for the ob-servers to bring back the instruments with them, and these were therefore left at the Poulkeyn Observatory."

The object of chief interest among the visitors on Saturday was naturally the glant 25-in. reflector, which is mainly used for the observa-tion of double stars. The superb structure of steel which supports the great telescope, and which is as delicate as it is strong, has not required strenghtening since it was first erected in 1850, though then the instrument it bore was only 13 inch in diameter

Among those engaged on this telescope, it is interesting to record is no less a person than M. Jonckheere, the director of the famous observatory at Lille. M. Jonckheere, who during the eight months he has been at Greenwich, has discovered no less than 50 pairs of double stars. told our representative that his spiendidly equipped observatory, which he claims to be more modern even than that here, is now in presention of the Germans, who are using the powerful instruments there for military purposes. He was greatly afraid that before they were driven out of Lille the Germans would desired the valuable instruments beyond experrepresentative that his stroy the valuable instruments beyond repair.
From the observations of the Meterological
Department it appears that 181s was the hotrast
year for the last three the Department it appears that its was the noticest year for the last three-quarters of a century, a mean temperature of 60.8 degrees having been recorded. The last winter, it size appears, was the wettest known during the last 190 years.

AMERICA NOT A DEPENDENCY To the Editor of Evening Ladger

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—A letter, purporting to emanate from the pen of an Englishman, who hides his identity under the non de plume of "John Bull" appeared in your issue of the 18th inet. Wife you allow me, also an Englishman, to what through your columns a strong protest against the assumptions and fertile imaginations of your correspondent, and to add that, to my mind, such a mischiswous letter should make have been written. Were I an American straight the same strong to both for it is practically an including the control of the strength of the same strong the allowed to both for it is practically an inception to the strength of the same strong the allowed to both for it is practically an inception the uniform the altisans of a free and some

pendent country that they are reverting to the

status of a dependency.

There exists no evidence to prove that the United States is dependent upon England for her literature, music, etc.; one could with equal facility assert that the old country is dependent upon the States for these same things; but the fact is, that with a common speech and practically the same ideals of freedom and democracy, there is a free interchange between the two nations in the liberal arts to the common good of both.
Your correspondent finishes with the asser-

tion that Independence Day celebrations are an insult to English pride. No such thing! That day commemorates the fact that men of English blood will never be slaves to regal tyranny, ish blood will never be slaves to regal tyranny, for on that day was struck such a blow for the freedom of democracy that it had never before been equaled, except, perchance, by the extertion from an unwilling king of the rights of Magna Charta. The Mother Country learned her lesson; viz., that the people must and will be free, and today the United States and the British Empire stand before the world, not as ascendances or devendences. ascendencies or dependencies, but as two sister nations upholding the banner of freedom and

liberty for the common people.

Never will the United States revert to the condition of a dependency of the British crown: she, too, is fast growing into an empire, and today is one of the leading Powers of the world. In my imagination I see her, under the providence of God, destined for yet greater things; and if she be true and steadfast to her high mission, hers will be the noble work to yet lead all earth's peoples into the paths of neace and rightnousness. peace and righteousness.

Palmyra, N. J., June 29.

#### DISPLAY THE FLAG

To the Editor of Evening Ledger; Sir—Won't you print at the top of your paper asking everybody in Philadelphia to put an American flag out on the 4th and 5th of July, if it is only a five-cent flag. Something has to be done, as so many people seem to forget about the flag, and I think this would be a good way to wake them up.

Philadelphia, June 27.

#### TOKENS OF FRIENDSHIP From the New York World. Woman suffragists have presented Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of their national asso-

ciation, with a "suffrage-yellow automobile," The act evidences their esteem; but is a gift

of an automobile in the last analysis a true token of friendship. A WAR VICTIM I'll tell you in a jiffy just the thing that worries You know I'm not so selfish, don't you, Tom? But however much I'm willing to be other pockets filling.

I don't know where the money's coming from! I've sent along a little to the Prince of Wales' I couldn't well refuse to, could I, Tom?

But I'm asked by one or other to subscribe to this and t'other, And don't know where the money's coming

never want to see the like of such a hungry You know my little daughter, don't you, Tom? She wants new clothes for winter, and although I wouldn't stint her, It's heaven knows where the money's com-

And then my wife is hinting that she wants a Such things are most expensive, aren't they,

Tom? I'd move the earth to please her, but there comes again the teaser; I don't know where the money's coming from!

I went to church on Sunday, and of course they They ne'er forget to do so, do they, Tom? I placed a penny in it, but I thought that very

Where do they think the money's coming from? I hear that bread is going up, and beer's atready gone; What next, and next, I fear to wonder, Towl might have met the trouble, if my income it

But heaven knows where the money's coming thought, perhaps, the landlord would in war-

were double,

time waive his rent; They're not so patriotic, are they, Tom? He's coming round for payment, and unless I pawn some raiment.
God knaws where all the money's comins

- Channel Coast and Mediterranean Magazine.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELPTH STREETS A SUMMER PRAPURE BILL FISKE O'HARA Clara Morton: Jack Gardner, Mile. Vadie & Ca.; Hussey & Boyle. Other Star Peatures.

WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE POPULAR VAUDEVILLE Free Matinees Daily at 3:30 P. M. EVENING—18T PERFORMANCE 7:45 P. M. EVENING—2D PERFORMANCE 9:46 P. M. ADMIRRION PREE—Reserved seats, 10c

THE MARKET ST ABOVE 18TH II A. M. TO II IS F. M. Return Engagement JOHN HARTMONE SYMPHORY ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS Stanley

GRAND The Big Sevente Dorge to The Big Sevente Dorge to The Bernard Form Today 2:18. TA B Bernard Fine Highline Slaters Cally Bank Hope Language C

Trocadero Giaday States Tanan Gica & Charle