ZORES C. MARYIN ..

RELL, 1909 WALNUT

what he proposes.

on maintaining authority.

The crisis produces the leader.

the art of developing them.

Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

YEUR R. R. CURTIS, PERSONAL

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TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER

FOR JUNE WAS 92,857.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1918,

The devil is always idle. His purposes are

accomplished by the idleness of men,

Somebody Had to Make the Fight

THE world does not jeer long at a man

his back. There are few men in sport with

the nerve to do what Connie Mack did;

there are still fewer with the capacity to do

Lack of respect for authority is one of the

major faults of the American people. It

manifests itself in government, in the church,

in business and in sport. Occasionally a real

man rises up and fights back. Such a man

has been needed for a long time in baseball;

a man who would re-establish discipline at

any cost, a man ready to stake everything

The Federal League had wrecked the spirit

of Mack's club by offering its members

fabulous salaries. "Somebody was forced to

lead the way in preventing the ruin of base-

ball," said Connie Mack, in the remarkable

story given by him to the EVENING LEDGER.

It is a little hard on the fans to be de-

prived of a championship team at the very

height of its power, but few who have

studied the situation doubt the ability of

Connic Mack to build a new machine that

will make baseball history. Already he has

reached into the nowhere and brought forth

players of rare ability. He has others on the

way. He does not have to buy men, he has

The languorous play of last year in all the

leagues was a terrible blow to baseball. It

may be that Connie Mack's sturdiness is re-

sponsible in some degree for the better spirit

evinced so far this season. But whether

that is so or not, one thing is certain, and

that is that the Mexicanization of the game

had to be stopped, and nothing was so likely

to stop it as the dramatic and audacious

Submarines of the Social Ocean

THE responsible press of the United States

has not advocated an embargo on arms.

It has ridiculed the suggestion. There was

absolutely nothing, for instance, in the car-

toon from a local newspaper, which Holt

happened to have in his possession, that even

Philadelphia newspapers have been re-

markably calm in their discussion of the

war. They have been earnest in their con-

demnation of jingoism, in any form, as be-

hooves responsible representatives and lead-

ers of public opinion, and they have been

outspoken also in criticism of the barbarism

which has characterized certain phases of

the war. They have, in a word, been sane,

Among ninety millions of people there are

many who are weak-minded. There are some

whom the insane asylums do not get soon

enough. They are the submarines of the

social ocean, dangerous because unrecog-

nized: Once they break into the open it is

easy enough for society to take care of them,

In the meantime there is nothing to do but

Aesop on Preparedness.

AWILD BOAR was whetting his tusks against a tree, when a Fox coming by

neked why he did so; "For," said he, "I see

no reason for it; there is neither hunter nor

hound in sight, nor any other danger that I

can see, at hand." "True," replied the Boar;

"but when the danger does arise, I shall

hinfed at the advisability of an embargo

course pursued by Connie Mack.

with red blood in his veins and a spine in

Ple H. Ludington, Vice President John C. Martin, hap and Treasurer; Philip B. Colline, John B.

General Business Manager

dence Square, Philadeppins

Broad and Chestenit Streets

Press Usion Building

170-A, Metropolitan Tower

200 Fort Building

100 Clabe Democrat Building

1202 Teibune Building

S Waterino Flace, Pail Mail, S. W.

KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

have something else to do than to sharpen my weapons. It is too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it.

keep a sharp lookout.

Promise in State Insurance. FIRE State Fund established in New York I by the workmen's compensation statute has a financial strength of approximately \$1,000,000 in cash and investments, after paying all losses up to the close of the first year of the operation of the law. These figures, however, are subordinate in significance to the fact that the State Fund is a lively and virile competitor of the private insurers. In the Commonwealths where workmen's compensation has been adopted and where insursince in a State Fund is optional, it has been tound to be invariably true that the Fund has had the effect of keeping the cost of compensation down. Another result has been to sismulate the stock companies to strive after more efficient management. The experience of Pennsylvania will be the same.

Milford's Happy Divertisement. In 18 mile to my that the people of Milford, New Jersey, have found an excuse and an opportunity for turning their attention away from the European battlefields and military objectives, with their mouth-filling but quite unprenounceable names. Or rather, I is the State Archaeologist who has found He has discovered Quesquaconnissimeenk Creek, long known to the dwellers is He horders by the humble title of Milford

There a way of pronouncing it, never from A voluntary advisor offers the followor augmention: "First say 'Kwee,' like a rater mouse mibbling its first choose; then mp want feet like's deciting evallowing a HEART of much then ear 'con-many' real | forests into coat.

quick and Jerky, following it with a 'kweenk' like the squeak of a rusty door-hinge on a dark night." Of course, this method may be all wrong, but nobody has yet provided a

Milford need not feel chagrined at the fact that Chargoggagogmanchauggagogchabunagungaumaugg-the Indian name of Webster Lake in Massachusetis-Islanger. Chargoggagogmanchauggagogchabunagungaumaugg is simply a matter of memory, while Queequaconfissiqueenk is a masterly feat of orthoppy. Milford in the next few months will bother itself no more with Przemysl or Zuzavnodemeszkovitzo. Happy Milford!

For a Philadelphia Convention and a Rehabilitated Republican Party

THE Poor Richard Club decided to get the next convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World for Philadelphia. The Poor Richard Club got It.

Philadelphia wants the Republican National Convention next year. Let Philadel-

A Waterine Place, Pail Mall, S. W.

VARRINGTON HURSAUS

The Post Rulling

The Torre Rulling

The Times Rulli phia go out and get it. Chicago has already begun a campaign Letters have been written to every National Committeeman. Some have pledged their support. Chicago, believing that men love to get on the band wagon, is spreading the re-

port that she already has the convention.

That is not true. But she will have it if

Philadelphia holds back much longer. It is an open secret that the National Committee is waiting for an official invitation from Philadelphia. None has been sent. It is everybody's business to send it, and, therefore, it is nobody's business. Yet one gentleman, although unsolicited, has already proffered \$1000 toward a convention fund. A hundred times that much will be necessary, but that is not a great sum for this great

community to offer. It is a matter of supererogation to point out that the convention will be one of the most important in the history of the party. It will be critical for Republicanism, and, therefore, critical for the nation. There is an atmosphere of stability in Philadelphia that must influence any body of men meeting here. A Philadelphia convention would not be likely to be swept from its feet by oratory, nor would it be likely to be wheedled into indorsement of all sorts of isms and theories. It would give the nation a solid candidate and a solid platform.

The official invitation of Philadelphia must be sent this month. The time is short. It is not too short for success.

Get busy!

America Guards the World's Art

FIVE months hence opera will begin again to Philadelphia. The management of the Metropolitan has no hesitancy in announcing fourteen performances next season by the New York company and six more by the remarkable Imperial Ballet Russe of Petrograd. It is only a pity that Philadelphia is not included in the plans which Chicago is making for a revival of the opera company which once served both cities. Few of the European singers have been drafted for the war; excellent American artists, such as Henri Scott, are to be on hand, and we must remember, as the director of the Chicago company observes, that "it is fortunate for the world at large that the United States lies on the other side of the Atlantic, and will be able to safeguard the ideals toward which mankind has striven for the last 2000 years. When the war ends Europe will need not only material help, but also spiritual, and both will come from America."

Councils and Mayor in Double Harness

THE mistake of too many American cities bent on cleaning up their political life is to concentrate their fight on the single office of Mayor, while the gang sneaks in at the back door of City Councils. The man who is head of the city government must be unbossed, eager for the public good; it is imperative to keep the office clean. But it is just as imperative to have an honest, energetic, public-spirited legislative body.

The white-haired old man in the City Hall saved the people of Philadelphia \$5,000,000 that would otherwise have seeped out in wastage or drained into the fat pockets of politician-contractors. And while the Mayor did this, what was Councils doing? Was it playing its equal part in making Philadelphia the best governed city in America? On the contrary, it was hindering his good work at every step; pickling bill after bill; passing Municipal Court grabs; trying to knife the Taylor transit plan: corrupting and distorting every good measure the administration favored.

It is up to the voter to see that Philadelphia gets a Councils next fall fit to stand beside another Mayor of Mr. Blankenburg's

The team of civic virtue drives in double

harness.

Liberty Bell, farewell!

There is at least one General Bravo for

The first prize for "safe and sane" oratory

goes to Mr. Pluvius.

And now what about a "safe and sane" movement for Europe?

What made the iron cross? Only neutral answers considered.

If the litneys carry out their threat, every hack writer can become a hack rider.

Count that day lost wherein there is not seen

Advice that should have been given the Kalser a year ago yesterday: "Look out for

A number of persons in northern France were injured yesterday through the careless use of firearms and gunpowder.

Holt's note to the Kalser urging moderation will have about as much effect on the war as his own "moderate" conduct at Gien

The most important person in Vermont at the present moment is the caddy that searches for dynamite golf balls, in the President's bag.

The South may be saving immense amounts of timber waste in new by-products; but it's nothing to what old Dame Nature did when she turned the primordial

PENNSYLVANIA DOCTORS IN WAR

University Graduates Are Doing Splendid Work in Preparing Men to Fight and in Treating the Wounded From the Battlefields.

GRADUATES of the University of Penndistinguishing themselves in the medical and hospital service of the European countries engaged in the present world war in a manner not equaled by graduates of any other university in America. According to information compiled in the office of the Recorder, It is learned that Pennsylvania has more than 200 graduates serving on many fields and under many flags. The large percentage of Pennsylvania men is due to the fact that the local University is a cosmopolitan Institution as far as its professional schools are concerned. For years it has drawn more foreigners into its medical and dental departments than any other American school.

The most important work which Pennsylvania men are doing is in the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris where Dr. J. William White, Professor Emeritus of Surgery and a member of the Board of Trustees, is now in charge of one ward with a corps of eleven other physicians and four nurses. The Pennsylvania contingent is there for a three months' stay, having gone to relieve a similar body from Western Reserve University. In addition to this force Pennsylvania has representatives in the various Red Cross corps in all the countries,

"The University of Pennsylvania has always had a big percentage of graduates from foreign countries," said Dr. William Pepper, of the Medical Department, today. 'We have experienced difficulty in hearing from all our graduates in the warring countries, but we know that a great many of them have enlisted either in the services of their own armies or are attached to the Red Cross. We have not heard how Doctor White and his party are doing in Paris, but they are well equipped and we know that they will render efficient service. A group of three of our recent graduates left after commencement to work in Servia."

Training the English Recruits

Although not connected directly with the medical work there is the greatest interest in Pennsylvania to hear something definite about the work in England of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, head of the department of Physical Education. Doctor McKenzie left very quietly a few weeks ago with the announcement that he would have charge of the work of physically conditioning the English recruits. Doctor McKenzie is a native of Canada and last winter offered his services as a surgeon in the English army. Dr. J. William White volunteered for the same work, but neither was accepted because they were past middle age. There are enough volunteer physicians among the young men of England to supply this need.

Doctor McKenzie's work takes on added importance because of the fact that military service in England is voluntary. Not having had compulsory military service the physical condition of the English recruits is much below that of the French and German reservists. Doctor McKenzie remarked on this last spring and expressed the opinion that if England had developed athletics among the schoolboys to the same extent that the United States has there would not be the present need of hardening the English volunteers that there is. It is understood that Doctor McKenzie is using on the English recruits parts of the system that he developed at Pennsylvania to improve the physical condition of the Pennsylvania student body. In addition to the graduates in modicin

Pennsylvania has a great many dental graduates who are doing hospital work throughout Europe. Most of their work is in repairing injuries to the teeth and jaws of the

According to John Reimmold, registrar of the University Dental School, the war has played havoc with the work of American dentists in France and Germany

"We have a great many American graduates in dentistry who have been practicing their professions and doing extremely well in both France and Germany," said the registrar. "But their business has been killed for the time being. Some of our American graduates in Paris are serving in the French hospitals, but the majority being American citizens have either returned to this country or gone to England. The same is true of those who were practicing in Germany. A good many of them are waiting in England in the hope that the war will soon end and they may re-establish themselves in their adopted countries. I understand that most of those who have returned to this country hope to get back after the

HIGHEST ROAD IN EUROPE C. L. Freeston, in London Chronicis

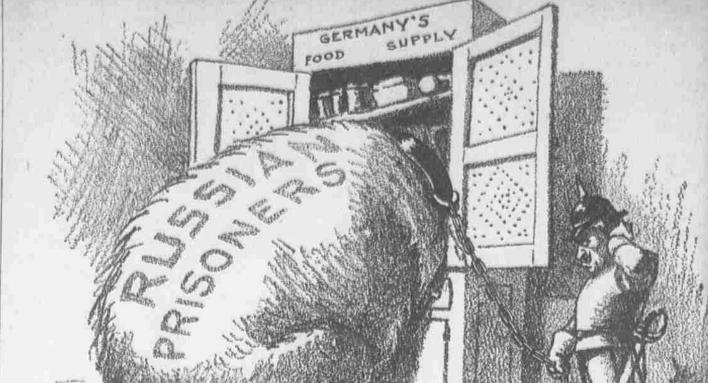
There are, in fact, over 50 Austrian Alpine passes, and I have crossed them all, and most of them several times. First and foremost is of them several times. First and foremost is the great Stelvio Pass, which is in every way unique. It is on the extreme west of Italian territory; it is the highest road in Europe, and is carried through scenary of the sublimest grandeur. The special point of interest, however, in the present connection is that the frontier line between Italy and Austria is at the actual summit (8041 feet), and nothing more specializer can be contemplated in the whole spectacular can be contemplated in the whole war than the prospect of Austrian and Italian armies coming face to face on this amazing highway. Eleven miles below, on the Austrian highway. Elseven miles below, on the Austrian side, namely at Gomagio, there is an Austrian side, namely at Gomagio, there is an Austrian fortroms, but the Italian side, up to last autrian at all events, was unfortined. The pass is usually open to traffic on June 15; last year, however, witnessed the heaviest snowfalls within the memory of living nan, and the road was not clear until a week later.

Now the question remains, will the Italians clear the road as usual, or will they refrain from setting the snow plow to work and leave a white rampart as a natural barrier against invasion? In that case, the snow would probably lie fairly thickly until the October fall; even at the end of August I have seen the road lined with solid drifts. The road itself, I may add, is mostly 19 feet in width, and of fine surface throughout, but has no fewer than \$6 "hairpin" corners, 44 of which are on the Austrian side. It was built just 20 years ago.

I WONDER

"When clars go out, I wonder where they go? I wonder where the flowers get their smell? I wonder what the talking squirrels tell, And what the quiet, shiny lishes know?" From dawn to eve, but most when lights are low And sunset ray and vapor weave their spell—"I wonder how the small birds #2 so well, And why the winds that blow the birds won't Me. too, up through the far, green tops of trees?"

All day "I wonder"—faintly as a prayer—
"I wonder" and her deep eyes, unrestaned,
trudy the flight of swallows on the breeze,
as lips, half open, murmup to the air
The tremulous "I wonder" of mankind.



AN EXPENSIVE PET

VICTORY IN SIGHT FOR NO ONE

Eleven Months of Unprecedented Slaughter Leaves Germany Checked, in Spite of Brilliant Successes in the Field, and the Allies Are Still Far From Triumph.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

contrasted with the apparent condition of things, it is essential first to avoid any semblance of minimizing the extent and the reality of the German successes in the war to date. We are now approaching the end of the first year, and there is every prospect that when the anniversary comes the Germans will have cleared the Russians out of Austrian territory, while they will retain in France, in Belgium, in Poland territory which before the war was the home of upward of 20,000,000 of people, including the great industrial regions of Belgium, France and Russia and the even more valuable mineral districts in France and Belgium.

Germany's Unprecedented Achievement Since the Napoleonic Wars there has been no such achievement by any nation. It is well then to accept the fact that so far the success and the achievement have been German. Assailed by three great and two small States, to which a fourth great Power has lately been added, with the seas closed to her and having as allies two nations whose incoherency has become proverbial, whose military history stretching over recent centuries has been little more than a monotonous record of defeat, Germany has not merely held her own, she has carried the contest to allen soll on all frontiers, she has conquered Belgium, half of Russian Poland

the other half. The Russian reverse in Galicia has been achieved by the greatest campaign since the Germans made their initial drive at Paris. In a few weeks some 25,000 square miles of territory have been cleared of Russian armies, several hundred thousands of Russian soldiers have been killed or wounded or captured. The Russian menace on the frontiers of Hungary has been abolished. If the success came too late to prevent Italy from enlisting, it has availed to keep Rumania neutral, to give the necessary force to the German diplomacy at Sofia, at Athens, at Bucharest. It is not too much to say that Germany has saved both Constantinople and Budapest by victories on the San and the Dniester.

No Decisive Victory Anywhere

But here it is essential to emphasize the first limitation in the German success. When one man or one nation undertakes to fight several it is absolutely necessary that he should obtain a decision over one or two of his enemies promptly. Napoleon in his long series of wars frequently defeated the other European nations in detail. When, at last, he had to face them combined, finally furnished with armies modeled on his own, he succumbed. The real limitation to the German campaign in Galicia so far is that it has missed a decision, how narrowly we do not know. More than this the German official bulletins are the best evidence that the Russian resistance has steadily stiffened and the huge captures of the early days have ceased.

A Russian menace has been thrust back, but a new Russian drive is sure to attend the first slackening of German effort in this field.

Turning now to the British failure, it is again necessary to concede that the allied disappointment here rests on solid foundation. At the present moment Great Britain must have close to 750,000 troops in France. But they are holding less than 30 miles of front, against more than 400 for the French, and are holding this with extreme difficulty, great loss and on the whole with slight but actual recessions. Meantime it has devolved upon the French to make the serious effort to break through the German lines.

Failure of British Commanders

Had the British been able to make an effort proportionats to the number of men which their collistment estimates and their training camp statistics indicate they must have, it is fair to say, that the German thrust in Galicia would have had to be abandoned or the Germans would have been compelled to shorten their lines in France. Instead there has been no real British "drive." But there has been a growing suspicion in British and neutral circles that British high command has proved in-

Now, while this is a present fact it is not an enduring condition. If Bir John

IN FORMING any estimate of the real as | French is not the man, it is idle to suppose that a nation which has invariably found a general after many failures will fail now.

Looking at the Dardanelles situation it is plain that a campaign begun by a blunder has continued as a rather ghastly fail-Yet it is fair to say that the Dardanelles

expedition did contribute largely to enlisting Italy, it has had an enormous effect upon Bulgaria, and seems to have brought Greece almost to the point of casting her lot with the foes of Germany.

If the Allies have, as yet, made no real progress toward the capture of Constantinople they have recalled Turkish troops from the Caucasus and Egypt, they have shaken the Balkan fabric to its foundation, and the slightest prospect of actual victory must inevitably enlist new allies and threaten not Turkey but Austria.

Meaning of Italian Participation

As to the Italian operations, present disappointment rests chiefly upon undue expec-

On the other hand the entrance of Italy has been the greatest fact in the war since the German drive to Paris broke down. More and more the pressure of a fresh million of men upon a new frontier will demand German and Austrian attention. Ammunition, men, artillery will be recalled from the east and the west to defend the south. Six months from now the Italian influence will be felt appreciably, whether Italian corps are then fighting in Flanders or Carniola. Again, Italy's entrance puts the destiny of the Mediterranean in the hands of the Allies. The prizes the smaller nations of Eastern Europe long for are now

within the gift of the anti-German alliance. It is well, then, in taking an account of stock at this time to avoid attaching too great importance to the incidents of the month or even of the year. We shall do well to accept as the basis of all our computation the fact that German victory can only be achieved if one of two things happens, if Germany succeeds in obtaining a complete decision over one of her foes, or if one or more of the nations allied against her grows weary or makes a separate peace.

As the last month of the first year opens, then, it is clear Germany has nowhere achieved a decision over any enemy and nowhere seems to have a decision within her grasp. As for any evidence of weariness on the part of her foes, not even the Germans claim this, and the coming of Italy shows what the Italian statesmen who risked their nation's fortune on the throw actually thought. But one of these things must happen or Germany will ultimately be beaten, not in one year, perhaps not in five. This is a question of arithmetic, of men. money, ammunition. Twice, once before Paris, once about Lodz, the decision was within Germany's grasp, but she missed it; she seems to have missed a third in Galicia, and in the meantime acquired a new enemy; instead of a decision eliminating one great Power, she has had to face a diplomatic defeat bringing in a fourth great Power.

We Americans will also do well in judging German official and public opinion to remember that with some justice Germans believe that American ammunition is contributing to prevent the attaining of the decision. Unquestionably the Germans have cried out long in advance of real injury. The amount of American ammunition actually exported as yet amounts to nothing, but unless the export is prevented it may be a deciding factor a year or two hence, and Germany thinks in terms of the future.

IS AMERICA PRO-GERMAN?

Some Interesting Specifications by a Friend of the English. To the Editor of Evening Ladger:

Sir-Some few days ago there was quite a Sits—Some few days ago there was quite a .ttic sensation created by the detaining of a few
Englishmen who intended sailing for England
to enlist in the English army. As these men
were not members of the English naval or
military establishment in any sense, the writer
is quite curious to know how the Government
officials reconcile their actions with some of
the actions stated hereafter, unless their sols
desire is a sort of political sop to Germany and
a certain class of hyphenized "would-he" Amerrean citizens, whom I feel sure the "Big Sitck"
would unhesitatingly declare to be "undesirable
citizens," even though they have sone through
the apparently meaningless to them) formality
of taking out insturulization papers.

First, Our Government parentle a German First Our Government parmits a German

naval efficer, Captain Boy-Ed, to maintain an active base of operations for the German Ger-ernment in New York city, under the think ernment in New York City, under the limity disguised shield of the diplomatic service. Doctor Dernburg carried on active German propaganda against our own Governmens under the guise of the Red Cross without interruption until the wrath of decent citizans was so aroused that he found it desirable to take his little "box of tricks" and sail for Carronta faults as a partition of the Allies of the Carronta faults are considered. Germany (with a permit from the Allies to make the trip). Second. We permit the operation of wireless

stations by Germany, which are in charge of military and naval officers of Germany, and which are used as a military and navalues in a supposedly neutral country. It has cently developed that the attempted curship by our Government is very much ex-Third. We permit some of the members of

Congress-Representative Vollmer, for instants
-to maintain active campaigns for German and German interests and to openly attack and insult our Government and its officials and to flaunt same in the faces of free American citizens

Fourth. The supposedly interned crews of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and other German naval vessels in our ports seem to be allowed to come and go as they please and to carry on active German propaganda against our Government, and it also appears that these men leave for Germany whenever they get ready.
Fifth. Quite recently a large number of the

German naval and military establishment of the former German possessions in China wers permitted to travel around the United States carrying on a pro-German campaign agains our Government and later to sail for Holland our Government and litter to sail for recognized to the commercial but when a few Englishmen, who have no connection with the naval or military establishment other than an intention to estliat in the future, desire to sail for England, they are detained.

Sixth. The number of German army and navy officials on the active list now in this country attempting to incite the hyphenized. class to treasonous acts against our Gover ment are numbered by scores, and they pursua

ment are numbered by scores, and they be their calling without hindrance. It is the old proposition of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, and it is such men as Congressman Vollmer, that are not citizens of this country at heart, that tend to make of this country at heart, that tend to make of the country as and toke among the nations of country a sort of joke among the nation the world. The question is, How long are the decent citizens of this country going to start for the attempted domination of our affairs by lot of arrogant aliens and lukewarm natus ralized citizens of the hyphenized class? AMERICAN LEGIONER, No. ML

"JOHN BULL" NEEDED AT HOME

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—John Bull: Your letter to the EVENING
LEDGER the other night has been read by at least one American who does not agree with your smug English views, but I guess all English are alike. Would suggest that any loyal to their country should return and enlist. We'll head any contribution that may be started to send you back to where you are the started to send you back to where you are so badly needed. If you Englishmen could fight half as well as the Germans, of whose culture you are jealous, the war would have been over eix months since.

been over six months since.

Hereafter in addressing an open letter to the public do not think, because our respected President would, if possible, hand to Britain the country on a silver salver, that the rest si us are equally foolish. Would like to have your address so that we can prove our ability as Americans.

E. ALTERTSAR.

Camden, N. J., July 1. Camden, N. J., July 1.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Nations prepared for the worst never get it

It is obvious that Mr. Palmer would be of to collical advantage to the President, nor would cone Johnson.—Nashville Banner,

You see, the difference between a Huerta and a Dernburg is that a Huerta only tries to six up revolution in his own country.—Bosta

As we could not tolerate a nuisance at eff Cuban gate so we cannot much longer tolerate a greater nuisance at our Mexican gate.—Next The great principle of freedom of speech unmittgated by thought must be maintained and its beneficiaries do well and wisely to defeat their luckless colleague.—New York Sun.

If Victoriano Huerta should prove to be the aly man with sufficient following among law-

abiding Mexicans to have any chance of restoring order in that country, would President Wisson still persist in considering him a suprement undesirable person?—Bridgeport Standard.

AMUSEMENTS

WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE VAUDENCE PRINT BENEFIT LEE B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CONROY and LeMAIRE THEODORS BENDIX & SYMPHONY PLAYERS BEN WELCH: HENSHAW & AVERY MOSCON BROS.; ETHEL MACDONOUGH. OTHERS

THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 1874 Stanley MAUD ALLAN RYPHONY OBCHESTER AND ROLLING
MIXONS MUDGO JANGEN'S THE PARTE
GRAND JOHN SHOP" VAN AND THEN
TOTAL TAP
HABRY BRANE; GUZMANI THEE PROTURES