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PHILADELPHIA, PRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

A man's necessities are inversely propor-

Councils Brayed, Hence the Jitney Muddle FINE Director of Public Safety says that he cannot enforce the jitney ordinance. It means that all the surplus money of the city was required to but tickets for the junketers to San Francisco and back, including meals en route. There was nothing left wherewith te supply the police with the means necessary to put Councils' edicts into force. The Department of Public Safety of this great and rich city is, in fact, in almost as bad shape as West Virginia, which has been vexed by its inability to buy postage stamps without money.

An injunction to prevent the enforcement of the jitney law, that Director Porter says he cannot enforce anyhow, has also been applied for. It is claimed that the entire ordinance is riddled with unconstitutionality. Not only so, but the character of the claims is such that the case may be brought under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, after the State courts get through with it. The way tw open for as long a legal delay as even the most ardent jitney man could desire,

A legislative body that instead of making laws is trying to "make good" with special Interests can be relied on invariably to bungle and manhandle a situation. Councils has been a child with a firecracker so far as the fitneys are concerned. But the city is the victim, as it always is. There can be no special meeting of Councils to rectify the error now, for too large a part of that body is on its way across the continent. When these skilled lawmakers get back, perhaps with broadened visions, it may be that jitney regulation will be established.

"Why must a boss always be a fool?" was a usual question a few years ago. Why must Councils, when it has real work to do, always bray instead?

# Germany's Austrian Handicap

FOLLOWING close on the heels of the news that the Germans have transferred great masses of troops from East to West, in preparation for a tremendous effort to beat back the English defenders of Calais and drive the French out of Alsace, comes word that the Russians, after days of retreat, are regaining lost ground with comparative rapidity and

German achievement on both fronts has been nothing less than wonderful, but the main strength of the German army cannot be emnipresent. Back and forth across the country the Kalser shifts his forces, leaving his own men for defensive work in the West and the Austrians for defensive work in the East. The scheme has worked so far, but how soon will come the irreparable disaster through the weakness of his alle?

The country for which the Kaiser went to war is proving his worst enemy.

# The Jingoist of the War on Rum

WHEN Richmond Pearson Hobson spoke on "The Grand Strategy of the Fight" before the Anti-Saloon convention at Atlantic City he couldn't avoid the style which used to distinguish his addresses in Congress and the Congressional Record on the Japanese-American War. A jingo of the War on Rum! He picks out the President of the United States as "the goat" of his oratory. Richmond Pearson Hobson may be all right on the psychology of example, but he'll have to be set down at something less than zero on the etiquette of minding one's own business.

### She Battles Against the Bankruptcy of Homelessness

TN NO finer sense is it true that "woman's work" is in the home than as exemplified in the activities of Mrs. Thomas W. McKenty among the little children of the Tenderloin. She is giving a home to scores who would never otherwise know the meaning of the word. Of all the loyalties which help to lift the world, even the underworld, none is so full of promise as the home loyalty. Mrs. McKenty is saving children from the bankpuptcy of homeleasness,

## Voted the Wrong Ticket

AMERICANS do not worship idols, but they are a great people for believing in uniruths just became they have been stated in an attractive way. How ridiculous, for instance, is the old saying, so often repeated, that the Government takes better care of its live stock than it does of its citizens!

It is true that the Government orders infreted cattle to be killed, if such a radical course is necessary to terminate an epidemic, while the Government has never yet ordered the execution of citizens who happened to be afflicted, say, with yellow fever. But that is not because the Government cares less about citizens than about cattle. Cows are property and the Government has the power of tife and don'th over them, but citizens are ned property. They are the Government and they will not decree the death of themselves

even to prevent an epidemic. A Government may be paternalistic toward live stock and yet not paternalistic toward cirumus. This does not mean that it cares has for citizens, but & does mean that citiand will not countraince arbitrary interfer-

not with their rights. Tel Die sill fallacy continues on its way.

\*

Orators love to roll it under their tongues and lecturers give voice to it. Let loose thinking produce an epigram and it will take years of rigorous togic to overcome the bad effects. If there is any citizen who really believes that the Government thinks less of him than it does of his pig, he has been voting the wrong ticket.

## It Is a Live Wire

FIHE Chamber of Commerce has decided I formally to invite the Republican National Convention to Philadelphia and will pledge liself to provide the necessary funds. More than that, its enormous influence will he brought to bear on Councils to make provision in September to begin immediately the construction of the proposed Convention Hall.

The Chamber thus measures up to the high expectations of the community. On Tuesday the EVENING LEDGER picked up the more or less moribund project. Publicity alone was needed to crystallize public sentiment. So quickly can things be done if there is a drive behind them.

The Chamber of Commerce speaks for the whole community, speaks for it even more authoritatively than Councils does. "We must have the convention," says the Chamber, and that means a real fight for success. It means, too, that, win or lose, the city is an immeasurable gainer, the more so because the community is at last convinced that it has a mouthplece, a powerful Instrument with which to do things, an organization that can and will look after the interests of the city and further them with concentrated power. For that the new Chamber of Commerce was formed,

It is a live wire.

## Transmuted From Maturity Into a Suckling

THE Republican party believes in fostering I infant industries. The weakest infant of the sort just now is the merchant marine. Legislative incompetency has found a fountain of youth which has converted this formerly full grown thing into a suckling. It must be nurtured all over again, rebuilt, and a new ruce of seamen trained to take the place of those who were driven to the land by the stupidity of landlubber statesmen.

The Republican party should have little trouble winning the next election. Protection has become the greatest need of the country; protection of our industries, protection of our coast line, protection of our merchant marine. It will indeed be a calamity if these issues are obscured next year.

The party that can and will put the flag back on the ocean is the party into whose charge the great majority will commit the Government.

### Metamorphosis of the Submarine

DEFORE the astonished eyes of the world B the submarine seems to be turning into something not so very far short of Secretary Daniels' submersible battleship. While Uncle Sam wonders why his own underseacraft get into all manner of difficulties even in peace maneuvers, Germany's U-boats come to the surface as miniature cruisers, overhaul swift steamers, shoot away the wireless houses and generally treat the victims to a formidable naval attack.

Ninoteen years ago the United States was much prouder of her naval experiments-the dynamite ship Vesuvius and shallow-draft monitors like the Katahdin-than she was when the Spanish War had established their failure as weapons of offense. From these the public has turned its attention to the speed with which the tiny torpedo boat was outclassed and eliminated by the torpedo boat destroyer. The process is now so complete that the "destroyer" has lost altogether the object upon which its name depends.

The submarine-the next departure-came in for a good deal of speculative attention before the present- war proved its overwhelming power. H. G. Wells, as well as an English admiral whose views were overruled, spoke strongly for the submarine as against the dreadnought. The novelist, with A. Conan Doyle close abaft, pictured something very close to present conditions. He also speculated on the possibility of a "mother ship" for submarines, a vessel which could not only supply a fleet of submersibles with gasoline and other necessaries, but would take them into its hull under certain conditions. It was thought that battleships might launch submarines as they now launch sea-

Now, however, we see three-hundred-foot submersibles, virtual light cruisers and seemingly almost irresistible weapons. Before them the dreadnoughts retire from public view, leaving what out to combat their might? Rumor says a fleet, a horde of tiny motorboats. Cruising in hundreds, swift as the wind, almost impossible to hit and no loss if sunk, these vessels are to scour the seas for the submarine, rush on it before it can sink, shoot away the periscope with their light guns and ram the vessel with their steel prows as it lies belpless on the surface. There is a certain romance still left in scientific war.

# Another Case of "Appearances"

TT MUST have been an ancient moralizer who discovered that there are two sides to every question. 'The world couldn't possibly have remained long in ignorance of that obvious fact.

A mun, it is often said, is known by his letters. But the other side of the aphorism is revealed in the story told by a writer in what may be called a business man's magazine. Don't despise the badly written postal card, he says. He received a card that was written in a scrawl and showed signs of having been carried for some time in the sender's nocket. It was answered just as if it had been typewritten in the neatest fashion on

the highest priced stationery. "We have since," concluded the writer, "done a very nice business with this man."

Either Thaw is crazy or the jury was.

Battleships are fine bait for submarines.

McNichol and Vare want to pick the Mayer who will pick the contractors

Why should the chaps in Mexico continue any longer? Mr. Bryan is no longer in Wash-

Let the Germans but give the Russians a chance at the Austrians and there is nothing left but the news of how it happened.

General Joffre is reported to be of the opinion that there will be no Germans in France by the haginning of next year. Where does he expect them to be buried!

# HOW TO INVEST FIVE

years ago. He decided that he would not remain a bellboy till be was gray haired. So he devoted his spare time to study. He was kept so busy that he could not go to school, and had to get his instruction by correspondence with an institution established for the benefit, among others, of such as he, He is progressing favorably with his educa-

The boy sought to fill his pockets as well as accumulated \$500 when the agent of a corporation whose securities are not listed on the Stock Exchange persuaded him to buy four shares at \$125 each. This was in February or March. A few weeks later the company passed its dividends, and at the present moment it is so near the brink of bankruptcy that it is liable to topple over any moment. The boy will be fortunate if he ever recovers

It was a cynic, or a promoter, who said that a fool is born every minute, but it would be uncharitable to call this youth a fool. He was trustful, but he was not foolish, or he would not have saved \$500. If he had sought the advice of experts before investing he would have been richer today.

When a man sets out to buy a horse he usually takes an expert or a veterinary along with him. When he wishes to purchase an utomobile, he is apt to seek the advice of a machines. It is the same with the purchasor of a boat, a cow-almost any kind of property with which he is unaccustomed. Why is it, then, that so many people, otherwise well balanced, will jeopardize their savings of years when buying securities or real estate? The answer probably lies in man's everpresent gambling instinct and the hope of "getting rich quick."

Almost daily the newspapers recount the failures of fly-by-night concerns, mining companies, oil companies, lumber companies and the like, with the consequent wiping out of the nesteggs of many little stockholders.

The lures are frequently set out with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause. One company employed Julian Hawthorne as press expert to use his genius with the pen in describing with glittering sentences the fortunes to be made through the purchase of the stock of this second "Calumet and Hecla." The business of the promoters of the company was to sell shares and not to mine gold. The fraud soon became apparent and they and their press agent were committed and sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta; but their incarceration and the exposure of the fraud did not restore their savings to

financial and business world are involved in usually made up of the poorest classes. It is the little dressmakers, the ministers, the Sunday-school superintendents, the bell boys, the to the lure. In fact, it may not generally be known, but is none the less true, that lengthy lists of the names and addresses of persons fake concerns exist and are passed around off the widow and the orphan. These "sucker lists" are actually rented out at regularly fixed schedules of prices. It is astonly that so many persons with \$500 to invest should fall victims to these schemers, when it is only necessary to step into any reputable banking or brokerage establishment and obtain the best financial advice free of any cost whatsoever. Many firms maintain special statistical departments for the benefit of investors. In fact, the average banker is only too glad to guide the footsteps of the small investor clear of the many traps and pitfalls alluringly set for him through advertisements, pamphlets and the ubiquitous prospectus. It is obviously to the conservative banker's

advantage to do this because the stigma of a failure, no matter how obscure, is apt to attach to the entire financial community in the minds of the ignorant. The same holds good in the real estate field. Time was when the small investor found difficulty in placing his funds in high-grade bonds because their denominations were rarely less than \$1000, but in recent years many of the great railroads and industrial concerns, as well as some municipalities, have made it a point to reach the little fellow by issuing bonds in denominations as low as \$100. Foreign Governments have gone even further during the present war and are issuing securities in blocks as small as \$10. With such opportunities on every side for the safe investment of funds there is no longer any excuse for the tremendous aggregate of losses yearly through the fake concerns.

At the present time, too, the interest yield on high-grade securities is unusually large, ranging from 4 per cent. to over 6 per cent in numerous issues regarded as gilt-edged. When the return rises above 6 per cent. bankers are inclined to advise caution as the bends or stocks yielding such rates begin to enter the speculative class. But, as pointed out at the beginning of this article, all the would-be investor need do with regard to the purchase of perfectly safe stock or bond is to treat it as he would a horse or a boat and obtain expert advice.

# A FUTILE HOPE

And the things that he says our attention will reach Like the words of a beautiful song.

To the man who knows when to keep still

To each question that time may present forced to admire—yet how often we sigh, And return to our old discontent;

In the man who knows when to keep still.



# HUNDRED DOLLARS

Scores of Hard-working People Lose Their Savings Because They Buy Stocks That the Banks Reject. They Need Expert Advice.

## By W. YORKE STEVENSON

YOUNG immigrant got a job as a bellboy in a downtown hotel not many

his head, and he saved his money. He had a dollar,

### Lure of "Get-rich-quick Schemes"

friend familiar with the various makes of

## "Sucker Lists" Used by Crooks

It is rare that people in the conservative such catastrophes. The list of the fleeced is servant girls, the bootblacks, who fall victims who have once purchased shares or bonds of among the crooked fraternity, which fattens

From the Indianapolis News.
One would think that ambitious chauffeurs driving family cars, who desire to break all records, would become discouraged when they learn that the sarth's speed in its orbit is 1816 miles a second. But they probably won't.

### THE QUESTION OF WHEN Oh, the man who is ready and facile of speech Iz the man who will dazzle the throng:

But life can't be tuned to a nicledy vast, Whatever the vocalist's skill, And we turn with a sense of dependence at last

rue man with a courage and conscience devout May be lacking in elegaent thrill. but the man who knows when it is time to again that

Ho'd draw a map of them. There would



# MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

Judge James E. Gorman, Slated for the Democratic Nomination, Has a Record of Service in the Juvenile Court That Makes Him the Hope of Many Independents.

This is the sixth in a series of sketches of men who may figure in the mayoralty campaign, intended to let the voters know something about who they are and what they have done.

THE best way to tell about Judge Gorman would be to tell about a lot of other people instead. These other people, if they were allowed to vote and knew how, could easily elect him Mayor or any other thing he might

want to be, for their name is legion. They are the silent, living majority, but a great many of them will not live to vote for anybody or anything. for they die at a great rate, do these little citizens who are Judge Corman's friends. It has been his job

to keep as many of them as possible alive and properly cared for. As the Judge of the Juvenile Court for a little more than a year he has been so useful

JUDGE GORMAN. that when any social worker starts to talk about his recent retirement from the Juvenile bench he finds it hard to keep his temper. Judge Gorman seems to have the mysterious enixture of kindness and firmness which is necessary to that gigantic problem of keeping other people's homes from falling to pieces.

One case, among the thousands, is as good as any other to show what he has been up against. A man gets drunk and comes home to beat his wife and children. He is sent to jail. The wife has to go out to work. The children run about the streets and get into trouble. They lack food. Something has to he done. As you and I seem to be too busy to "visit the widows and the fatherless" we have to let "The Society" do it for us,

When society fails it tries to remedy things by spelling a word with a capital letter and by putting a "the" in front of it. So, when a home gets into trouble it sends the children to "The Home."

The Home is overcrowded, an unhealthful place. In the best Home one child in three dies. The person in charge is not the child's mother; probably nobody's mother. The child wants to go back home, the mother wants to have it back. But she is scrubbing floors. Well, we let it go at that. We let her scrub and we let the child go on being unhappy.

Judge Gorman said, "The mother ought to have enough money to stay home and take care of her child, and we're going to give it to her."

Politics said "No." He tried to have a bill nassed by the Legislature to let him "commit" children to their mothers and order the payment of money direct to the mothers for the support of the children. The bill was

Like all people who have the gift of quick intuition and who think with their hearts he acted hastily and impulsively. The other day he asked to be relieved of his duties, and is now in charge of another branch of the Municipal Court. But he was not quitting, the social workers say. He was pretty nearly "all in." He was tired out. For he often sat in his court from 9 or 10 in the morning until II o'clock at night; that is, till the work was done.

"Judge, you're so tired you can hardly make your hand write another order," the indefatigable lawyer for "The Society" would say, in one of those courtroom "asides" with which they would brace each other up with the grim humor of tired men going on their nerveal

Each Case Is a Human History

But why, it is time to ask, all this strenuous effort over the little question of giving a child a meal ticket? It only partly answers the question to say that Judge Gorman disposed of 650 cases, for example, in the last week he sat in the Juvenile Court, a record for this country. The real answer is that he went into these cases with the thoroughness of an imaginative mind. Each case involved a complicated chart. An agent would ask that 5-year-old Johnnie Jones be committed to a Home. Work of five minutes, if you

But, "Where are the other children?" the Judgo would ask.

be Johnnie, in one corner. Then, nearby, would be Billie, aged 7, and where was he, and was he satisfied there? And so on-the row of children and their destinies. Then at the top the father, his wages, or lack of wages, and Mother, and the fix she was in. And when all the intolerable family tree

of shame and suffering had been set down, and the dazzling interrelationships of hopes and despairs and possibilities and certainties had been calculated, he would finally get back to hungry Johnnie, in the corner, the "case" in question, and to try to fit him to the patchwork of "something - has-to-bedone," and like as not, the Judge would find that he would not have to be taken away from his mother after all, and sent to "The Boiled down, this all means that what a

Magistrate often does in five minutes Judge Gorman might take an hour to; and that method required many witnesses and much testimony; and the Judge would never send a witness home unheard, but would sit up until 11 o'clock, if need be, to do the thing He visited the Hemes that were not homes

and the protectories that did not protect and ordered them to better conditions, or he'd have the law on them. This was work he was not required to do. He would also dig down into his pocket in court, when there was no legal way of getting enough money for some "case," and "on the side" he would fill in some crevice of poverty's tumbling tenement.

# A Fight for Mothers' Pensions

In the statement with which he closed his endeavors for the present he reviewed his fight. He had labored to provide suitable homes for children offender. The institutions became overcrowded and the alternative was to send them back to their mothers, making payment of an amount count to that which would have been given to the institution. The Superior Court, however, had ruled that the court had no power to make such an arrangement without legislative authority, and a bill to this end was submitted by him to the Legislature. He wrote to every Senator and Representative asking his support. It was not enacted. Then he placed the children with the institutions with an order upon the County Commissioners, and the children were passed on to their homes. but the Commissioners refused to pay the orders. The Judge was placed in the embarrassing position of having made the institutions borrow \$6000 for the children they had sent to their mothers under his direction. He had expected the city to exert itself and have the law making this system workable passed by the Legislature. The city did not exert itself, and the Judge decided that so far as relieving the distress of mothers with dependent children he had become "nothing but a registering clerk with no power to

Now for the politics of it. Judge Gorman is a Democrat. Unlike some other prominent Democrats he is not co-operating with the Republican Organization.

When politicians whispered in his ear on the bench, he said, "Get around in front and tell it to me there out loud."

There was a man who had ill-treated his 10-year-old daughter, but whom the gang wanted to run for office, and, of course, go free and have his children, too, if he liked. The man did not get his daughter back, He would have acted in the same way if

corrupt Democrats had tried for a similar But now we come to the bigger political phase of it, if anything is bigger than the saving of children. Where does he stand in his party on general issues? He is sup-

posed to incline toward the reorganizers in his party, but it is the Old Guard that has indorsed him. He is considered a harmonizer, and he undoubtedly looks upon himself as a harmonizer. At any rate, there is no other Democrat in town that could very well enter the lists with any show of strength. His nomination by the Democrats seems assured. A Democrat, But Independents' Hope

The most pertinent question now is, How many Democrats are there in Philadelphia? About 34,000 voted for Palmer, 65,000 for Woodrow Wilson and for Congressman-atlarge 52,860. That perhaps is the most reliable test. We can call the working vote about 50,000. So on the face of it Gorman has no chance. But if there is a bitter factional fight in the Republican Organization and the independents do not sally firmly and prompt-

lidate, Gorman ly to an independent might be a fusion cand . If the inde pendents do not build up a coherent organigation, they may find themselves in the position of seeing those 50,000 Democratic votes as a life-saver. And that would be German's chance.

James E. Gorman-that is his name-is 55 years old; he was born in this city and was educated in the public schools. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and while he is now a rich man he has known the pinch that the people who faced him in the Juvenile Court know too well. When he was admitted to the bar he was getting along on \$6 a week. He conducted a large and profitable real estate business in the northern part of the city, and he was to a great extent he strumental in making Germantown avenue a business aftery. He came to be largely coscerned in banking and building and loan association interests. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratia Association, and is a member of the Hibernian Society and the Catholic Historical So

Upon the death of Magistrate Hagan be was appointed by Governor Hastings to ill the vacancy, but was afterward defeated to that office. He was subsequently a canddate for Register of Wills, and was appointed to succeed Magistrate Hughes.

The Municipal Court act provided for alls Judges to be elected on a non-partisan bask At the election in November, 1913, he polls a larger vote than any other of his ass clates on the new bench. Early in 1914 8 was put in charge of the Juvenile Court, the House of Detention, where he gained much experience as a Magistrate, before juvenile cases were put into the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court.

# TRAIN FOR WORK, PLAY AND PRAYER

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir—The Rev. Mr. Steele, of St. Luke and the
Epiphany, objects to personal liberty. In his
article on your editorial page this evening he
finds fault with the working persons who misappropriate legal helidays, such as the Fourth of July, when he thinks all should gather to practice patriotism by going fishing or picknick-ing. He would not permit men to do on Sundar what they will. He would have them devan the forenoon to prayer or churchgoing. If h Steele will kindly inquire into the condition that drive humankind to forego religious exectses, which may or may not be a good thing to do, he might place himself intelligent per-favorable position in the eyes of intelligent perto do, he might place himself in a sons by advocating a five-day work week, which will allow one day for the rest and recreate that toil makes necessary, and one day for re ligion, which is the business of Mr. Steele sonally, I am irrevocably opposed to the blue laws or any kind of laws that forbid a man enjoying himself on the one day allotted for life SAR TORUS

# AFTERNOON OR EVENING

Bryn Mawr, July 7.

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
Sir-J. wants to know whether it is proper
after 1 o'clock to say "good afternoon" or "good
F. S.

Philadelphia, July 6. The use of "Good afternoon" between 1 and o'clock is a matter of latitude. Southerners are in the habit of saying "Good evening" at any time after noon, whereas Northerners is not say "Good evening" until after the evening meal.—Editor EVENING LEDGER.

FAREWELL TO AN OLD FRIEND

To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

Sir—The Liberty Bell passed Narberth station at full speed this afternoon, giving the waiting crowd only a blurred glimpae of the departing relic. Many there had never seen the bell, especially women and children, and the bell, especially women and children, and the same must be true of other stations the train have slowed down in passing encul to let one see the details of the car? Even this increased the schedule time.

chief object of the trip to have the bell seen W the people of the republic?

Let me add that many maw with sorrow the bell whiz by, as if an aged friend were whirld.

bell whiz by, as might never see again, away whom they might never see again.
WILLIAM H. COLEMAN. Narberth, July 5.

CANDIDATES FOR SYMPATHY

From the Atlantic.

Diddle children are to be pitied for being conducted to be constantly made over out of the further eldest's outgrown raiment. How can Tonniny be sure he is Tonniny when he is a ways walking around in Johnny's aboes? Or Polly, grown to girlhood, ever find her own heart, when all her life it has besten under Anna's pinafore?

# AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CONROY and LE MAIRE HEODORE RENDEX AND SYMPHONY PLAYE EN WELCH: HENSHAW & AVERY, MOS-BROS.; ETHEL MACDONOUGH AND OTHER WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE A U D E VI L L L Mathres Daily, 5:39, Svenings, 7:45 and 9:48 THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 1978

anley 13 A.M. to 11 HS F. M. STANCHE SWEETS STAFFORY ORCHESTES AND SOLOISTS

Stanley GRAND ION SHOP VAN AND CAR THERE AND TON SHOP VAN AND CAR THE THE TAX AND THE