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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

More die by enting too much than too little. The world has little patience with the impatient man.

Steps Toward Naval Preparedness

DREPAREDNESS took a leap forward today. And in what is undoubtedly the most important division of the branch of the service itself of most usefulness to the United States-the submarine division of the navy. The news columns of the morning carried three stories of work on foot to make our navy commensurate in strength and range with the nation it must defend. One item is a record of accomplishment. the perfection of a disappearing rifle for use on submarines. In view of the considerable activities of German submersibles above the surface, the pursuit and shelling of vessels attempting to escape, the success of the navy's gun factory in working out a light, disappearing three-inch rifle, which will hereafter be installed on all submarines, is highly important.

Secretary Daniels announces that two great shipbuilding plants, one in Newport News, the other in Camden, are preparing for the manufacture of submarines and have asked for an extension of date on blds for new vessels. The enlistments of two such great plants should mean the rapid manufacture of more and better submarines than the halting little fleet at present in commission.

Probably most important of all, if plans do not go wrong, is the announcement of a new bureau of invention and development, with Thomas A. Edison as a civilian adviser at the head of a group of native inventors who will give the navy the benefit of their large practical knowledge. Secretary Daniels has taken immediate steps to utilize the large body of nebulous but valuable suggestion from officers of the navy and interested citizens. The bureau's first duty will be the perfecting of the submarine beyond any present standards. If the Government is able to supply the new bureau with the necessary experiment station, it should do a tremendous amount to end that sorry spectacle of foreign countries rushing far ahead where America has shown the

Seeking a Catholic Forum for Suffrage

of disagroement from the wage per hour to the shars assigned the workers? Further, it in, of course, probable that years will come when there will be no increase, even years of Ions. What will be the temper of the men in the former case, and what the temper of the company in the latter? If the union becomes a partner in industry, leaving the public outmide, will it be expected or prepared to share ionnes as well as profits?

The Mexican Whirligig

TS THE occupation of Mexico City by Car-I ranza a bid for America's recognition of the "first chief"?

One thing is certain, the pronouncement of President Wilson on the impossibility of further anarchy in Mexico seemed to breathe life into the Carranga campaign. After that word, Gonzales started for Mexico City, and he got there.

But Mexico City has been occupied before. The star of Carranza, the star of Villa and the various leaser luminaries of the Mexican armies have been in the ascendant on many previous occasions. It seems to be a matter of waiting and wondering whether any one of them will attain much more permanence than a shooting star.

Even on the quite as important question of where the interests of the Mexican people themselves are to be found, there is just as much confusion. Villa started his campaign on the plea that Carranza refused to carry out a program of land reform; the "first chief" is calisting the new labor unlong of Mexico on his side as a friend of the working classes. One day it is Carranza who is accused of keeping his army going by the largess of English and American oil interests; the next it is Villa; while Zapata is variously reputed to be standing blindly and In many ways short-sightedly for the landless peon, and to be "for his own pocket" all the time.

In military and political aspects Mexico is confusion worse confounded. Difficulties of intervention aside, an effective and just decision on the whole situation south of the Rio Grande is a problem such as few Presidents have had to solve.

Get the Convention First

T IS fortunate that Philadelphia's efforts to bring the Republican National Convention here next summer do not depend upon the industry or hospitality of Councils. If a prospective guest in ordinary life received an invitation of no more cordiality than that extracted from the leaders of Councils to the Republicans of the nation he would not make many visits. But the Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in inviting the Republicans to convene here. It is sufficient for the present that this body extends the hospitality of the city and guarantees a convention hall and whatever funds are necessary to finance the convention. It is not necessary to have the consent of Councils to construct the convention hall before inviting the convention. Get the convention first. The hall must and will follow. Not even Councils would dare thwart the wishes of Philadelphia's business men by delaying action if the Republicans choose this as their convention city. Progressive Philadelphia is back of the chamber.

Amphibious Childhood

THE "old swimmin' hole" where the boys of our youth learned to swim "doggy fashion" is no more at the disposal of the city boy. But behold what he has gained! In its place he has everything that a progressive Recreation Board, although handlcapped by lack of funds, can devise. Today there is not a boy or girl, nor a man or woman, who cannot taste the pleasures and benefits of swimming taught by competent experts in the pools or bathhouses of the city.

Best of all, the girls are not neglected. Indeed, it is astoniahing to see so many of these young maidens, not yet out of the

A BUGOLOGIST BEATS THE MAN WITH A BUG

Nebraska's Greatest Citizen Is Not Bryan, But an Entomogolist, Who Added \$100,000,000 a Year to the Crops by Fighting Insects.

By JOHN LUM

THE first citizen of Nebraska is not a politician with a bug but a man of science who knows all about bugs. The committee appointed by Governor

Morehead to select the most distinguished Nebraskan to be honored at the Panama-Pacific Fair, rejected the claim of William chose, Instead, Prof. entomology in the

State University. Mr. Bryan's admirera may seek consolation by assuring themselves that the extinguished ommoner is a citizen f the world and that io single State can

LAWRENCE BRUNER, claim him. But that still leaves Lawrence Bruner at the top of the list of Nebraskans.

And Bruner, after all, is not a Nebraskan, but a Pennsylvanian. He was born on March 2, 1856, at Catasaqua, Lehigh County, only 60 miles north of Philadelphia. His father was Urlah Bruner and his mother was Amelia Bropst. He, therefore, inherited the sturdy qualities of the race which has done much for this great Commonwealth, and carried them with him to the West when his parents migrated in his youth. He was educated at the University of Nebraska, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in 1880. when he was 24 years old, and immediately began that pursuit of bugs which has led him to his present high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Vanquisher of the Chinch Bug

He was at first an assistant in the United States Entomological Commission. In 1888 he became field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, and was atfached to the University of Nebraska. He became instructor in entomology in the university in 1890, and was promoted to a full professorship and the head of his department in 1895, and has been State Entomologist since that date.

When the chinch bug was destroying the wheat crop in Nebraska young Bruner discovered a parasite, harmless to the wheat, but deadly to the devouring bug. He tamed it, and let it loose to multiply in the fields. What was the result? The wheat crop of the State, which was 17,450,000 bushels in 1886, fell to 8,500,000 bushels in 1894 through the ravages of the bug.

In 1896 it rose to 19,400,000 bushels.

In 1906 it was 52,288,000 bushels.

And in 1914 it was 71,000,000 bushels, They may say that republics are ungrateful if they choose.

But Nebraska farmers, and all Nebraskans dependent on the prosperity of the farmers, are grateful. They know who has made wheat-raising possible.

Bruner has saved the crops of the State on several other occasions when they have been threatened by insects. The despised bugclogist who used to be seen wandering over the fields with a net chasing butterfiles has proved that bug study is of greater importance to a Commonwealth than the construction of rhetorical periods.

The effect of this entomologist's work is shown in the development of Nebraska as an agricultural State. Of course he has not done it all, but his share in the work has



Commissions in the Army Sent to France-The Oxford

Contingent Enlisted in a Body.

By R. A. SELBIE Of the Officers' Training Corps.

The following description of the British method of preparing officers qualified to command the army enlarged for purposes of war should be of interest to every American who would like to see preparations for the defense of his own country entered upon with an intelligent appreciation of the gravity of the problem.

THE Boer War taught England many les-L sons, not the least of which was the inadequacy of her supply of officers ir case of a big war. The pinch was felt even during the Boer War, chiefly owing to the recklessness with which officers exposed themselves and the quickness of the Boers to recognize this fact and to pick them off. When Lord Haldane became War Minister he took advantage of the lesson and proceeded to establish the present officers' training corre and territorial battallons, known as a whole as the territorial system. This was to take the place of the old-time volunteer and militia companies, and the justification for his farseeing policy is already apparent. Its success is phenomenal, and the greatest of its results is the sure supply of officers it has created from an excellent material of young university, business and professional men. 'he organization of the system is roughly as follows: It is divided into two groups, the Officers' Training Corps and the territorials. The latter are local formations, as are the corresponding units of the regular forces. Their officers are drawn from the professions. businesses and universities, the men from all walks of life; shop assistants, factory hands, clerks and even laborers. They are primarily intended for home defense; to take the place of the regular army when the latter is fighting abroad. That is, they cannot be compelled to go abroad, but in the present war several territorial battalions were asked on parade to volunteer for foreign service, and all, to the last man, offered. The precedent has been followed, and many territorials who were, comparatively speaking, trained on the outbreak of the war, were sent straight out to India, Egypt or the front.

of the school corps, officered by the masters, who hold their commissions in the territorial force; the senior of the university and business men's corps, such as the London Scottish, the Inns of Court (sometimes known as the Devil's Own), or the Artists' Rifles. Cadets in these units are, of course, in the ranks as privates, or N. C. O.'s., but their training and teaching has the end and aim of making officers out of them. A cadet who leaves the O. T. C. with certificate A to his credit is equal, as far as mere knowledge goes, to a second lieutenant who has passed into the army in the ordinary way. Great care is taken with the training, especially at the yearly camps, where staff officers and other regular officers are assigned as adjutants and temporary colonels to the O. T. C. battalion for purposes of instruction. A great debt is due from the O. T. C. to these men, who give up their time during this period in the kindest and most helpful spirit. As I heard it once expressed by an enthusiastic cadet, "They come and grovel on their stomachs with the best of us." Most senior O. T. C. battalions contain an infantry force, a cavalry section, medical section, signalers and communication companies, while some, such as the Cambridge University O. T. C.,

things and to the organization of Lord Kitchener. No doubt it is in great measure attributable to the war fever. No man joins now from passing or languid interest; every one has one desire, to become properly trained and physically fit in the shortest possible time. That the "terriers" are capable of holding their own in the trenches, and that they are properly officered, has been amply shown in the last few months. Of. cers and men alike, they have been alia, through their peace training, quickly 154 easily to pass from civilian to military activities, and no man of them regrets insmall trouble he may have taken to do so.

1.32- 21.7

DO ANIMALS ENJOY THE SCENERY! E. P. Powell, in the Independent.

E. P. Powell, in the Independent. I plant flowers around my barnyards and barns as freely as around my house. I am quite sure that animals like flowers, and the are made more valuable as well as happy by pleasant surroundings. I have noticed that cows lying down in a barnyard or pasture in-variably face the moon and seem to be enjoying the night very much as we do. This matter is not taken into consideration as it should be not taken into consideration as it should be A neighbor of mine insists that his horse, when let out to drink, enjoy the view of the valley just ahead, so that they are twice as long at the trough. He has finally built a screen so that they will go on drinking at once, for he says, "I have no time to show the valley to 20 or 30 horses in succession."

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Bryan continues to withhold the text of his conversation with Ambaseador Dumba, is he afraid or merely ashamed to make it known! -Springfield Union

After all, what the South needs is more white people. The addition of a few hundred thes-sand whites, by immigration, to the population would in the course of a quarter of

MAN sumrage is not a religious ques W tion; there can be no more cleavage by creed than by party. It is a human question of human rights.

The formation and work of the Catholic Suffrage League assure this. There are autiragists and antis in every parish and every congregation; it is only a matter of seeking them out. The new league can do fine work for suffrage on these lines within the spacious fabric of the Catholic Church. The power the league may exert is conelderable. At present it is engaged in gaining permission to address meetings of the

various church societies. If it succeeds, it will have opened a forum to suffrage that is broad in numbers and earnest in convictions. A good move for the community as well as for the women's cause.

A Trustee of the People Speaks

WESTWARD the course of academic free dom takes its way. Just now it's the University of Wisconain that is worrying over its professors and their right to manage their university and instruct its students in the way that seems wisest to them. The Governor wants a central State board of education to supervise the supervision that already exists, and friends of the Wisconsin's exceptional president, C. R. Van Hise, sed in the proposal an attempt to curb the work that that gentleman and his teaching staff have done for the good of the State, as well as of the students.

Governor Brumbaugh is somewhat of that opinion, too, in the letter he has written Wisconsin's Governor; and though both it and the rejoinder of the Western official forebear to mention matters academic in the neighborhood of West Philadelphia, the impression one carries away is that a certain gentleman in Harrisburg, who is also a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, would just as soon let the public know where he stands on a similar matter, recently broached quite near home.

Sharing the Profit of the Trolleys

DROFTT-SHARING is to have a trial on the street railways of Wilkes-Barre, According to the decision of the arbitration beard, wages will not only be alightly increased but a further increase will become operative in 1916 and 1917 if the passenger revenue during 1916 rises shows that of 1914. Profit-staring has not been invoked in this case for the purpose of establishing justice." it is parely opportunist. The board not only fools that such division of increased revenue. is an industry where workers come so directly in contact with patrons, will tend to the advantage of supplayer and employed in an immediate and material way; it is sure inst could-sturing is a step toward forsstalling future disagramments and saving Curure leasure.

The experiment will be watched with interast when imally in farms; and actual spring, or will be muraly transfer the pulpt quessives.

grammar school, actually enjoying Marathon owima-

Knowing how to swim is primarily a protection from drowning. But in the physical enjoyment and increased health it provides it is worth more than any addition made to the curricula of our public schools and colleges in the last decade. The University of Pennsylvania secured a late though commendable start when it decreed that every student must be able to swim a required distance before receiving a diploma. There will be a lot of exemptions from this course when the present crop of schoolboys become freshmen.

Our War Chest of Food

TF ANY foreign Power wants to put a food blockade on Pennsylvania, this is the time to do it. The eggs are already mustered in. The hens have done their April duty, and 17,000,000 dozen more eggs throng the cold storage vaults than in March. Butter has jumped 4,000,000 pounds, and fish 1,400,000. But while beef has declined and other meats only hold their own, the squab supply is down to the slarming figure of 48 pounds.

The average and ultimate consumer might think that 18,860,169 dozen eggs is a lot. Yet how long would they last if Pennsylvania's seven million and a half of cooks and gourmands set out to live on them in a period of war? Few of us realize how close to the wind a modern nation still sails in the matter of food supply.

Neutral is as neutral does, in politics as well as war.

Prophesying the war's end in October, 1916, is considered optimism over in England.

By a bit of cosmic trony, the inventor of the German military gas goes by the name of Luther.

The semi-wackly capture of Mexico City has come off without more than the necessary minimum of murder.

The case of the men who stole a taxicab is only another demonstration of the wellknown habits of the worm.

It looks an if the Southern States would finish the Dixie Highway in plenty of time for the winter exodus to warmer lands.

The Austrians are losing "whole army corps" once more. Evidently the Petrograd press bureau has made a quick recovery.

Hair a million passengers daily and not a faint accident has year is a record that the Pennasivania Railroad can afford to advertime

If the Blankenburg Administration had a few years more to run, it could pay for the transit plan out of the money it saves the city.

By sho time we get through making muniarranging is, of empras, the only real test at | tions for the Europeans we shall have a good the sound's proposal. Will profit-charing end | sowing knowings of how to make them for

been greater than that of any other man. Since 1890 the value of the farm products has increased fourfold, while the number of acres of improved land has increased only a little more than twice. The exact figures show that 25 years ago \$402,000,000 worth of stuff was produced on 6,300,000 acres. In 1900 the number of acres of improved land had grown to 11,470,000 and the value of the farm products had risen to \$485,000,000. But in 1910, the date of the last census, the farm products were worth \$1,614,000,000, while the acreage cultivated had increased only to 14,200,000.

The addition of more than \$100,000,000 a year every year for ten years to the value of Nebraska's agricultural products proves beyond the faintest shadow of a shade of doubt that it pays to study bugs.

He Stayed the Plague of Locusts

Professor Bruner's fame is not local. Argentina was being devoured by a pest of locusts in 1897 and 1898. The Government of that country had heard of the Nebraska bughunter, and cabled to him to come and save the wheat. He wont and conquered the locusts as he had vanquished the chinch bug of the Nebraska farmers. He has told all about the locusts of Argentina and Paraguay and Peru in books that he has written, and has also put into books some of the few things that he knows about insects in general. He is the author of an introduction to the study of agriculture, as well as an introduction to the study of bugs, though in these days of pestiferous insects the layman might infer that both subjects should be included in one volume, or, at may rate, that the introduction to the study of bugs was really an introduction to the pursuit of farming.

A member of the committee which unantmously selected the entomologist has explained the choice by saying:

"Political fame, such as is possessed by Bryan, is a bubble and fleeting. True distinction only is lasting. That's why we decided Bruner was the most distinguished man."

And when one considers that every high school graduate is familiar with the fame of Hippocrates, but would be put to it to name any of the Bryans of the fifth ante domino century, one is persuaded that the committeeman speaks words of soberness and truth.

THE ARMY'S MAIL

From the London Chronicia. Mr. Harbert Samual says it is impossible to reduce the rate of postage on parcels to troops at the front owing to the excessive burden that would be thrown on the transport authorities "The number of parcels sent daily to the ex-paditionary force in France has increased from 12,000 in November and 18,000 in February." he says. "to shout 60.001 in addition about half a million letters and newspapers are sent daily, and the total weight of mail matter is about 100 tons a day."

TIME'S LAVISH GIFTS

grieve me not with brooding on the years, Nor mystic charm in stay time's hand

More clearly do I see as each day nears-Time calmer take use time of all be payet -d. W. Peach in Builders Woman's Manjatan

Volunteering Is Not "Playing Soldier"

The territorials are just as much a part of the army as the regulars, and this vital fact, together with the respect and admiration they are now earning for themselves, has done much to destroy the former contempt in which volunteers were held (and very often justly held) by the regulars, and to promote good feeling between the two forces. Volunteering is no longer "playing at soldiers"; a man has to work and to work hard to keep his place, and he must be keen on his job. Again, it involves no expense to join the territorial force. Uniform and equipment are supplied, and army pay is earned each year in camp. The requirements are attendance at a specified number of drills per year, the passing of musketry courses and efficiency standards and the attendance yearly at a fortnight's camp.

The Officers' Training Corps, or the O. T. C., is the senior branch of the territorial force. In it a man is trained for one of three things: The regular army, after leaving school or college; the special reserve of officers, or the territorial army, as described above. The cadet joining the regular army proceeds in the ordinary manner to Sandhurst or one of the other military schools. A cadet who joins the special reserve after his O. T. C. training joins a regular regiment, but is placed on its reserve strength; that is, is attached to one of its reserve battallons, of which svery regiment has several. He is required to pass a certain amount of time with the regiment on joining it, at the expiration of which time all he has to do is to attend a fortnight's camp every year. While he is still a cadet he may pass one or both of two certificates. called A and B. Without a certificate the time he must put in is six months, either straight off, or with intervals, as he can fit it in with his ordinary work. With cartificate A he must do five months, with B only three. On joining he gets a bonus of some £36 (\$156) for uniform and equipment, and he receives officers' pay during his training and during camp. A cadet who joins the territorial force merely doos the ordinary training of his battalion as described above. The O. T. C. itsuif is divided into two sec-

tions, anylor and junior. The junior consists

Others again are purely cavalry units, or yeomanry.

have an engineer secti

I was fortunate-or unfertunate-enough to see the first few weeks of the war in England and to try to materialize the training I myself had had in the O. T. C. at school and college in the shape of a commission. When I presented myself on the third day of the war at the O. T. C. headquarters in my university I found there some 200 men, past, present and even future members of the university, on the same errand as myself. Many of them had never been in the O. T. C., but had turned up at the headquarters as being the likeliest place where they could realize their desire. Our first duty was to fill up and sign many and intricate army forms, giving our record, and stating which we wished to join, regular army, special reserves or territorial force. This done, we had to present ourselves before a board, consisting of the vice chancellor of the university, the lieutenant colonel commanding the O. T. C. and various officers from the War Office. Technically, one is not allowed to leave the university while one's course is unfinished or one's degree untaken. As in the Boer War, a special act was passed in convocation whereby the undergraduate can go to the war and, if he is lucky enough to return, can take up his studies where they were left off without counting the intermediate time. The vice chancellor accordingly gave the required permission, together with an informal handshake and blessing and we were set free.

Oxford Men Rush to Enlist

This board had sat all day and every day of the war, and it continued to sit until, as I was told, every member of the O. T. C. had passed before it, and nearly every member of the varaity, some 3000 men, together with hundreds of past members from one to ten years' standing. Of those now left in Oxford, mostly doctors' rejections, all are drilling hard, including the professors and tutors who are of fit age. After this those of us who were fortunate enough to pass the medical tests were sent into training at once. Volunteers for the regular army were entered at Sandhurst, these offering for the special reserve or the territorial force were sent into training camps. In due time they were drafted into their respective units and sent overseas or to the front, or remained in England for home defense, as the case might be. From the above account it will be seen that the senior division of the O. T. C. automatically disbands on the outbreak of war, its members presenting themselves for commissions from their respective corps. The junior divisions remain as before, though cadata can leave their school corps at 18 th join the army, and many have done so. The territorial force is called out on mobilization with the regular army. In the present case many of them were put to the somewhat dreary job of guarding railway bridges and other points. But the usefulness of such a force is obvious, as it at once frees the regular troops for notive service. The speed with which officers have been

trained is a thing to marvel at, and is a

relieve the race problem in South Carolina et its most irritating aspecta.-Columbia (S. C. State.

Of course, the moral of the Nashville com Sion government flasco is that mechanica, changes in mechanical plan, may or may see mean reform. Without the civic virtue hat insists on putting into power men who can be trusted as a set of the se rusted, no system will be good .- Brookin Eagle.

No Governor could make a greater contribu-tion to the weifare and future progress of Georgia than by setting himself to the extinction of mob violence in this State. There is as greater work for any Georgian to do; for Georgia is teing disgraced, and disgraced again and again, in the eyes of the world.-Augusta Chrop-

The existence of a State with but one party is not altogether healthy. The Anglo-American political tradition presupposes a hiparty rivalry, For this condition of affairs, however, neither the Democracy nor the people of Virginia are to blame. The race issue has made all the the Democracy nor the people of the all the to blame. The race issue has made all the Southern States single party communities, and not until the negro is definitely and by general consent "counted out" of politics can two strong and genuinely contending parties exist in the South.-Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE MUSE ON THE BENCH

From the Spokans Spokesman-Review. Judge William Hutchinson, of the District Court of Sloux County, Iowa, is something of a poet. In deciding the case of Vrice versus Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. wherein the killing of a hog by a train was in-volved and the amount asked \$25, the Court Cours gave the following statement of issues and instructions:

"Paragraph I-Plaintiff brings suit against de fendant, and for his claim doth say fendant, and for his claim doth say: " 'My razorback stole down your track One cold December day; Your Sixty-nine came down the line And enuffed his life away. You can't blame me, the swine, you see, Stole through your broken fence. So just strip off some currency The debt to recompanse.' "Paragraph 2-Defendant for reply and in de-nial pleads;

nial pleads:

'Our coffers are not full enough o answer all our needs. Our Sixty-nine went down the line And killed your swine, we know: But resorbacks on railroad tracks Quite often come to wee: The twenty-five we must decline For which your heart doth pine! Just plant the dead, place o'er his head; Here lies a foolish swine.'"

AMUSEMENTS B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

BELLE MASON & KEELER BAKER LADDIS CLIPFI FOUR ANTWERP GIRLS: WARD A FITZGERALD, AND OTHER STARS MARKET ST. ABOVE 1578 THE Stanley ' Charlotte Walker Added-CHARLES CHAPLIN In the First Sa-wind of New Councy, WCOLAN SYMPHONY OECHESTRA and SOLOISTS WOODSIDE PARK-Free Vaudeville DAILY 5.30 EVENINGE THE AND VIEW