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WATERRO AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILT CIRCULA-

FOR JUNE WAS 92,857. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Labor is the great alchemist, for it makes bread out of a stone, cake out of the earth and sugar out of the grasses.

Playgrounds Closed-Frisco Open

WILLIE is hitching on the back of the ce wagons. Mary is playing hopscotch on the asphalt. And all the dangers, physical and moral, of the streets are lurking in wait for them while the playgrounds are

But the junketeer-guardsmen of Councils are off to the Fair.

That is the exact situation. The Finance Committee found without much difficulty the \$29,000 necessary for Councils' Liberty Bell pass to San Francisco. But the Finance Committee couldn't find the \$15,000 that would have kept nine public playgrounds open which are now closed down for lack of paid instructors.

There is nothing to do about it, of course. Councils won't be back for business till September; meanwhile the city summer takes its

Chalk up one more civic achievement on the monument of Councils. The voter will have a chance to collect the little mortuary bill in November.

Thaw Is Sane-Are We?

THAW is sane. The jury has settled it, if not the Judge.

Thaw is guiltless of murder. A jury settled that some years back.

Just what makes the difference? Is it the neuropathic influence of Matteawan? Has Thaw been cured by medical skill-or legal? Allenists and jurymen pronounce Thaw sane today. Allenists and jurymen would doubtless have pronounced him sane ten years before the crime. Yet the crime is a fact. Paranoia has loosed the bonds of sanity on one occasion. Will it do so again?

What can be the outcome of such thoughts on a case that has wasted human energy and human life for almost a decade? Can it be anything else than an avowal that the Thaw affair indicts a luxurious society which breeds, fosters and arms degeneracy and accuses an instrument of justice which is powerless to deal fairly and finally with it?

State Charity Begins at Home

CHARITY begins at home, as much for the State as for the individual. Until the eltable institutions of the State are in th best of shape, Pennsylvania must think twice about appropriations for private chari-

This should be no excuse for deprivations, for endangering worthy private institutions by a sudden withdrawal of support. But the very difficulty of determining what private charities are an unjust burden, what charities are being run uneconomically, even dishonestly, is an argument for the State's closest attention to its own.

The whole situation needs a thorough overhauling and inspection, and then a sane readjustment of the support that the State now gives so lavishly.

Why Busy Men Are Called

THE name of Thomas A. Edison is a synonym for busy efficiency; a man so busy that he hardly has time to read his mail, much less to get the sleep a normal man requires. Yet be is ready to consecrate his time and talents to the service of his country on the Navy Advisory Board that our navy may be made ready and efficient.

The same is true of the other inventive genluses who either have agreed or are understood to consider favorably positions on

It was because he was always busy that Alexander Graham Bell contributed so much to the progress of the world with the invention of the telephone; and that Orville Wright and his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, were able to give the world the first practical flying machine. They are the type of men who are being enlisted to improve our naval service.

To be sure, they are busy. That is what makes them so invaluable to science. As the late Elbert Hubbard remarked, whenever the world wants something done it asks a busy man to do it.

Putting 10,000 Children in School Again

T IS a little absurd to suppose that Mr. Grundy and the Manufacturers' Association have made their estimate of jobicsa children purely in the public interest. But in the end there will be this much unconaclous Quixotiam in their canyass of the children who will lose their jobs as a result of the Brumbaugh child labor act; their figure of 19,127 will be a useful norm to the officers and inspectors who have to enforce the law.

As for the \$11,700,000 a year that "industrious and often needy families will have lost," behind it iles the whole broad question of child conservation which the Legislature and the press threshed out before passing the bill. There will be auffering in certain places; there was hound to be. Suffering is eseparable from almost every wise readjustpoint of society. But in the present case it is a price initirated by the good done the shiften and almost obliterated by a fact that Mr. Grundy summs to be overlooking Heren million dollars may no longer be paid es the price of youth; 16,227 may lose their robs. But the wages must still be paid not times joins must still be filled by unot the | Anna Howard Shaw?

same demand as hefore. Only, the money and work will go to grown men and worden In the face of such an attempt as Mr. Grundy's to stagger the public mind with meased figures, the first duty of the press is to point out that the greater the number of children thrown out of employment, the greater the number thrown into school. Ten thousand, a hundred thousand boys and girls without work means better brains, better health and better ideals for another day.

Given more than half a glance, the figures of Mr. Grundy carry their own answer, their own defeat.

But will Mr. Grundy tell us how the families of 10,277 children earning an average wage of \$5 a week can be deprived of \$11,-700,000 a year by the transfer of the children from the factories to the schools? At the worst it could be only a quarter of this sum

One More Dose of Councils

THE first day of jitney litigation brought out a number of interesting things besides the verbal pyrotechnics of Judge Sulz-

The jitney partisans were undoubtedly most interested and concerned with the affidavits submitted and the Judge's apparent antagonism toward them. If the cath of the drivers and observers is to be believed a full Ford car driving from 63d street to the ferries finished a cent and three-quarters shead, while cars on the Broad street routs showed varying losses from seven to sixteen cents a trip. Judge Sulpherger's objection that a car may often take on passengers for only a few blocks and drop them for new fares took no account of the number of trips during the slack hours of the day when the car may be nearly empty. To an inexpert and disinterested observer the fitney men seemed to prove their contention that the law is confiscatory.

But that appears to be quite beside the point-which is the really important thing in vesterday's proceedings from the point of view of the average citizen. The law may be confiscatory: It may be only a deliberate means of driving the jitneys out of business. But it is within Councils' rights to pass it. City Solicitor Ryan declared:

I have looked up the Supreme Court decisions and I find that Councils have a right to build a canal in Chestnut street if they want to. The question of their right to regulate the Jitneys in this city dissolves itself into vapor. There is no question about it. Councils may do what they please about the streets.

That is a thing to know, to ponder and to remember. "Councils may do what they please about the streets." They may also do what they please about housing, playgrounds, business and a dozen other vital interests. The only answer is that the voters can do what they please about Councils.

If they don't do something in Novemberand in every November following-then experience is a futile, meaningless word.

Congress Not Needed

ANNIS TAYLOR, former Ambassador to H Spain, is so worked up over our relations with Germany that he advocates the immediate calling of Congress in special seasion. But in what respect would Congress aid the diplomacy of President Wilson or make the European belligerents feel any more kindly toward each other? Political observers from one end of the country to the other say that Mr. Wilson is stronger than his party. Isn't he also stronger than Congress right now? The last thing the country wants in Washington is a man with a hasty

Clean-Up for Keeps

THE cities are putting new enthusiasm I into the health proposition every year. First it simply'didn't exist-all this idea that people can keep their houses clean and themselves healthy if they want to. Then it was a fad. Everybody laughed over "clean-up" days and the spectacle of grown-ups pretending to be very much in earnest about looking spick and span for a day or two.

"Swat the Fly" was the movement that really showed the life and vigor in the campaign for city health. People really liked it; and they saw results. The end of it all is that today any number of quasi-public hodies are doing genuine, useful work on "clean-up and

Perhaps it is the interest and inspiration of the children that keeps it going. At any rate, Philadelphia saw them out in great force this week campaigning for health with their surplus summer energy. While scores of little girls learned how to bathe their haby brothers by practicing on celluloid dolls at Child Federation centres, a hundred children paraded the streets with garbage cansthe clean kind, the right kind-advertising the Sanitary League's official covered garbage can. It's 20 cents with your name and address on can and cover.

A "round table" conference? Where's your

Proud Manhattan bows before the problem

The garment workers of New York have taken off their coats.

Suffrage introduces the yellow car fund instead of the yellow dog.

Guard the National Guard is the antiliquor motto of Mount Gretna.

Signs of life in the dyestuff industry have nothing to do with the ammunition boom. The "moonlight schools" of North Carolina are going into competition with the

'moonshine" variety. It will be quite a change for Professor Carnoy, of Louvain, when he begins his

work at the U. of P. Why log in "German emissaries" to account for the Remington Arms strike when

the absurdity of interunion fights is enough? Is it possible that our late Secretary of State is paraphrasing the remark of Dr. Bamuel Johnson that "no man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money"?

Mr. Bryan intimates that the President is bound by the one-term plank. It is a good thing for the country that Mr. Byyan was not bound to that length of service

Wouldn't the dealers in second-hand automobiles be tickled to death if their sales would arouse as much interest as the auction of that "clightly used" policy car of Dr.

THE GREATEST · JEWISH CITY

Chelses, Mass., Said to Contain the Highest Percentage of Hebrews, and Phliadelphia Holds Twice as Many as Palestine.

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

THERE and what is the most Jewish city in the United States? Chelsen, Mans., was stamped with that distinction at the recent session of the convention of the Federation of American Zionists. Twenty-five per cent, of its population of 40,000 are Jews.

Numerically, New York has the greatest Jewish population either in the United States or the world, but the proportion of Jews there is slightly below that of Chelses, Nearly half of the Jews in America, and one-twelfth of all the world contains, live within the confines of Greater New York. Nevertheless, their proportion of New York's entire population is only about 16 per cent.

The extent to which the Jewish people maintain their racial integrity though scattered to the four corners of the earth still remains the most astounding thing in the history of nation-building. From the time of their bendage in Egypt, their flight through the wilderness into the promised land, and their wonderful expansion during the reigns of David and Solomon, followed by their subjugation at the hands of the Greeks and Romans, this integrity never suffered. And even during the last two thousand years, as they have gone with civilization into every quarter of the globe, they have always been a distinct people.

The study of their world-wide distribution forms a subject of gripping interest. Roughly speaking, there are about 12,000,000 Jews today. Every country has its quota-

Only 78,000 in Palestine

Palestine, the original home of the Jews, numerically does not contain many Jews, but in proportion to the entire population of that country it leads the world. The latest statistics give Palestine a Jewish population of 78,000 out of a total population of 350,000. This gives the Jewish race in Palestine a percentage of 22.29 of the entire population, though its total of 79,000 is hardly half the entire Jewish population of Philadelphia. In certain parts of Africa and Asia the Jewish population, although numerically small, is proportionately high. Tunis in Africa ranks next to Palestine with a Jewish population of 108,000 out of a total of 1,923,217, or 5.62 per cent.

Europe, of course, contains the great bulk of the world's Jewish population, there being approximately ten million scattered throughout that continent of nearly 500,000,000 people. Russia furnishes a home for more than half of Europe's Jews. There are 5,215,895 of this race living under the Czar's authority. Then comes Austria with 1,113,687 and Hungary with 932,406. Germany has 615,021.

Of all these European countries, however, Rumania contains the greatest percentage of Jews. There are 259,015 there out of a total population of 5,956,690, a percentage of 4.52. The Jewish proportion in Austria-Hungary which includes Bosnia-Herzegovina, is 4.42, that of Russia 4.15.

Portugal probably contains the smallest percentage of Jews of any of the civilized countries. Out of this country's total population of 5,423,132 there are to be found only 481 Jews, representing but .01 of 1 per cent. In Spain there are but 4000 Jews out of a total population of 19,588,688, or .02 of 1 per

Atlanta and the Frank Case

The Jews are not an agricultural people, a fact which explains why in this country most of them have found their homes in the great cities. Outside of New York, of course, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston contain the greatest number. The Jewish population of Philadelphia is estimated at about 150,000, or a little less than 10 per cent. of the entire population. St. Louis, with a total population of 687,029, contains 45,000 Jews. with the same number credited to Cleveland out of a population of 569,663. San Francisco, with 416,912 inhabitants, contains a Jewish population of 30,000.

Atlanta, Ga., thrown into a state of turmoil over the trial and conviction for murder of Leo Frank, has a Jewish population of only 4200 out of a total population of 154,-839. This case attracted nation-wide notoriety, and the charge was freely made that much of the agitation against either the retrial of Frank or the commutation of his sentence from death to life imprisonment was of an anti-Semitic origin. Yet the proportion of Jews in Atlanta is extremely

The number of Jews in the small towns of the United States is almost negligible. An estimate made by the Industrial Removal Office shows that 50 of the principal cities of the United States, not counting New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, contained only 287,100 Jaws.

MORE BLACK SHEEP NEEDED From the Army and Navy Journal.

One of the difficulties to be met in the selection of a natural mottled brown for cloth for the army is the shortage of black or brown sheep. In the experiments conducted in the Quartermaster Corps under the direction of Brigadier General Henry G. Sharpe it has de-veloped that it will require 70 per cent. of brown or black wool to produce the dezirable natural color for the cioth under consideration. A less proportion of dark wool would produce to light a color of cioth and would not meet the requirements of the army. In peace time, with the present strength of the Regular Army, there will be no shortage of black wool, but in the event of war it would be necessary to use dwe in producing the cloth for the light. to use dyes in producing the cloth for the uni-form of a large army. To provide for this con-tingency General Sharpe is now conducting in-vestigations to determine whether a domestic describing to determine whether a domestic die can be secured for coloring cloth. Unless this can be done the position of the War Department will not be improved by adopting the new cloth. The European war has called attention of the War Department to the fact that the present cloth for uniforms cannot be produced without the use of German dyestuffs. This fact is responsible for the effort that is now being unde to secure a cloth that is now being unde to secure a cloth that is now being made to secure a cloth that can be produced without the importation of any foreign material. Not until the cloth can be found which can be manufactured without the use of such material will there be any change in the uniform of the army. uniform of the army

HINT TO ALIENISTS The alienists say, with a wink or a ned, In which the best alienists revel, That when a crank says "I've a mission from

He soon will be raising the devil. Your murderous fool may be learned or not, A stoppy or elegant dresser; A total abstainer, a militant sot, A cook or a college professor.

But watch like a cat his most infocent move.

The moment he bints of a "mission":
His faucies are taking a dangerous groove
And homicids lurks in his vision. He'll put some poor innocent under the and.
And this is a hint, on the level.

Hawars of the crack with 's mission from

He soon will be ruising the devil. - A. in the Broaklyn Ragia.



AMERICA BREAKS THE RECORD AGAIN

She Has Led the World in Steel and Cotton Production, Tall Buildings and Fair Women, and Now Her Hand-made Poetry Has Made Europe Sit Up and Take Notice.

By BURTON LITTLE

HERE is an easy way to earn \$10. Get any obliging friend who thinks it worth while to offer you that sum for guessing the last thing he has in his mind at the moment -no! not that-the last thing he would ever think of thinking of. And then say: Poetry.

And collect the money. If you would make doubly sure of the \$10, be distinct and say: American poetry.

The annoyance of your friend will be easy to assuage. Tell him, on the authority of one of our foremost critics, that America is just now writing the best poetry in the world, and he will be reconciled at once to American poetry. You will have titillated his patriotism if not his taste. He may go home to his wife or to his friends at the club with a new paradox to spring.

A Jewel of Absurdity

"By George, this is a great country!" he will say. "Do you happen to know that we are just now turning out the best-just guess what! The last thing you would ever think of. The best poetry in the world! What do you know about that! By heavens, you can't beat this little old land. Just to show that there's nothing we can't do, we turn to poetry and say, 'Hello! Here's something we'd nearly forgotten. Let's see what we can do with this darned thing.' And there you are!"

In short, your friend is immensely amused with this jewel of absurdity. He has long been proud of our tallest buildings, our biggest bridges, our smartest women and the like. He may know that one of our sculptors and at least two of our artists are sure of immortality. But who besides a few highbrows-the kind that wear these rubbertired spectacles-would ever have thought that little old America would be leading the van in-poetry?

Well, it's true. Not so many years ago, when William Dean Howells had ceased to write poetry, and when Edmund Clarence Stedman, Sidney Lanter and Paul Laurence Dunbar had joined Whitman in the great silences, there virtually ceased to be, for a time, such a thing as American poetry, There were, indeed, in all the magazines certain faithful spaces decorated with symmetrical printed lines. But whenever you wished to damn anything in a thorough and workmanlike manner you pronounced it about as funny, about as serious, about as poor or as good as "magazine poetry." And magazine poets were about as careless of their identity as second-story men.

Now, in 10 short years, the American magazines are printing the largest volume of the best poetry written today.

While we are about it, let us pile Pelion upon Ossa and add to the paradox. As if this improvement were not startling enough in itself, it is, one may truthfully say, largely the work of one man-a young American

Real Poetry Once More

About 10 years ago the daring thought came to William Stanley Braithwaite to brave a reading of the magazines, find out how many yards of poetry they had printed during a single year and how many feet of it were true poetical feet. To his vast surprise, he discovered that some of this joke of magazine verse was no joke at all, but very good poetry indeed. He published his discovery in a newspaper and shocked the country. America, our America, was printing some real poetry! He cited chapter and verse, and called the whole country to witness the profiley. And, lo, it was true.

Every year since then Mr. Braithwaite has annually reviewed the output of magazine poetry, and every year he has found more genuine postry, more new and genuine posts and-what is more remarkable of all-more American people reading these poets. It is not too much to say in 10 years Mr. Braithwaite has gently but firmly accustomed this country to poets and to poetry. He has emboldened timid young men to venture into verse. He has called attention to older posts who had gone unread and has stimulated them to stronger endeavor. And together they have all of them licked up an increasing public for

poetry. It is now possible to sell books of poetry in this country. More volumes of excellent home-grown verse were published last year than ever before. American poetry is attracting attention abroad. After each yearly review now Mr. Braithwaite receives letters of commendation from the literary curious in France and in Germany, as well as from all over the United States. He has, to drop very suddenly from the poetic, put American poetry "on the map,"

Making the Commuter Think

In the last two years Mr. Braithwaite has published in a small volume the score or more poems of the magazine year which seem to him the best. Into the second of these volumes the man who is wont to consider poetry either above or beneath him may dip his nose without a blush and without contempt. In it, on page 137, he will find a poem made out of one of the most typical of American things, one of those experiences which the average American would take to be the farthest and most safely removed from poetry. This is Joyce Kilmer's truly lovely and moving poem called "The Twelve Forty-five." It's about nothing but a little midnight suburban train and the commuters riding home upon it. But no man who has ever fidgeted or snoozed through the usually trying experience of riding home on a slow and belated night "rattler" and thought it the most hateful experience in the world can take that ride in the same fretful spirit after reading Kilmer's poem. He will find that a scribbling poet has changed his life for a little the better. Something that was beautiful right in his own life, hitherto lurking unseen, will have been shown to him by that little poet, so that he can forever after see it for himself. And it will come over him that that's what poets are for, and that they are really worth reading.

Sonnets Equal to Keats'

. Do you know that in this little volume of Braithwaite's you will find a poem by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker on "New York" that is not altogether out of all comparison with one of Whitman's best things-"Crossing Brooklyn Ferry"? Do you know that a year ago other trustworthy critics agreed with Mr. Braithwaite in the discovery that two American poets had written the best two sonnets done since John Keats first looked into Chapman's Homer and made out of his experience one of the few great sonnets ever written? True!

And why shouldn't it be true!

Why shouldn't American nerves and brains tingle in a manner to make Kipling. John Masefield and William Watson in England, heritors of all the traditions of the most wonderful literature in history, look to their laurels? Here is a land with every variety of geographical beauty that has ever inspired poets before. Even the business side of the life we live teems with the romance at least of the gigantic and the daring. Our Edisons and Bella have delved the farthest into nature's mysteries. Any one who thinks we are a cold people, unfriendly to emotion and ashamed of it, has forgotten the welcome to Dewey and the death of McKinley. The real reason we have had so little poetry before is that the stuff for poetry in our life is rich to the point of embarrassment. Having lived so much poetry, it will be wonderful, indeed, if we do not breed the posts to record it all, and, finally, the readers to give them an audience.

That is precisely what is happening now,

TWELVE-HOUR SHIFT FOR FIREMEN To the Editor of Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of Svening Ledger:

Sir-A statement attributed to City Treasurer McCoach was published in the Sunday Transcript. It deait with an increase of pay and curtailment of the working hours of the city firemen. I agree with him for an increase of pay but not in putting more work an them in their supposed leisure hours. I do not think that the policemen are more contisted to it than the firemen. The firemen do more work and meet with greater dangers. Although the Bolicemen ineast with dangers, they are far less frequent; humdreds of them walk their beats daily without meeting any distortance whatever. Piremen, an the other hand are slways facing some dan-

on the other hand, are sivery facing some dan-

ger or other, not only at fires, but also en receive to them on their apparatus, in which they are out day or night in all kinds of weather. They very seldom get a decent night's rest, owing to the fire alarm system which is in vogue. The curtailment of their working hours is a necessary reform, even more important than as increase of pay; the hours are too long. Men men should be appointed. They do not have or get much so-called leisure hours. The idea of get much so-called leisure hours. The idea of remaining in the firehouse 24 hours a can five days in the week, with every sixth day on three or four hours daily to eat and see that families, is absurd. It is not fair, and for humanity's sake should be changed. The policeman works in eight-hour shifts. Physics should not only get an increase in pay, but also a 12-hour working shift. A CITIZEN. Philadelphia, July 14.

WHAT A WOMAN WOULD DO

If She Could Have Her Way With the Milwaukee Public Schools.

When Victor Berger married Meta Schlichting When Victor Berger married Meta Schliching in Milwaukee 17 years ago he did not then expect to become a member of Congress. And his bride certainly had no expectation of presiding over the school board. But since the memorable date the husband, who is now effector of the Milwaukee Leader, a Socialist dall newspaper, has served a term as a member the House of Representatives, and the will who was elected to the school board some the ago and re-elected for another term in Appl. ago and re-elected for another term in Ar ago and re-elected for another term in April became president of the board by the vote si her colleagues early this month. A reporter found her in her kitchen making jelly its other day. She turned the gas down under its jelly kettle and then the president of the school board and the reporter and down together begins the gas range and talked.

side the gas range and talked. "My aim as president of the board," said Mra-Berger, "will be, as it has been since my else-tion to membership on the board six years are, the greatest good to the greatest number; to give the best and broadest of for educational development to all the ch all the people. I want our boys and girs to have every chance. I believe that she the only object of a school board.

"In order that the children shall have 124 chance I am open to conviction on all manual in connection with the schools and education "I shall watch with interest the rotars parament which Mrs. Elia Flagg Young has its troduced in certain Chicago schools and which I understand she proposes to extend sill further. It looks like a sane and reasonals means of solving the problem of overcrowdist in districts now congested but likely to be de-populated in a few years by the crowding of of the people by the erection of factory build ings. I have wanted to make a study of the "The Montessori system, if it proves to be all that has been claimed for it, may in time taken into the public schools. It is now really in its infancy, and its growth and development and possibilities for usefulness will be closely

"Just now there is need for expansion on the part of the school of trades for girls, not in the curriculum but in the matter of overcrowding." There should be a place for every girl whe wants to attend this school. From time to the as the need arises, more branches may added to the curriculum, as is being done in the school of trades. chool of trades for boys, but so far it seems in fill the requirements, save in lack of

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Bryan feels some interest in the German a out more in the German vote.-Portland, Mag

German diplomacy, as currently illustrated, seems devoted to the gentle art of blaming it all on the other fellow.—Chicago Hersid.

but it seems to us that the Cincinnati torned came as a punishment for that fremendous be publican majority Hamilton. dislike very much to suggest such this year.-Houston Post

They are digging up masteden benes cu in Indiana farm. But if they want to find some really immense skeletons they ought to dis around in New Jersey for the remains of the extinct. extinct trusts.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Characterizing General Nelson A. Miles as al arrogant, self-centered, strutting old peacest now in his doinge, shows that John L. Sullivan is as well prepared to buttle in words as he was in the manty art in the good old days-Mis-

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE BELLE MASON & KEELER BAKER

LADDIE CLIFF; FOUR ANTWERP GIRLS; WAR VIOLET HEMING THE Stanley

SYMPHONY ORCHESTES and SOLOISTS

GRAND MARRY HELMAN, SACTOR

WOODSIDE PARK-Free Vaudeville PARTY 2 DU SVENINGS I'45 AND PAR FIRMORES EVERY PRIDAY