Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Independence fiquers, Philadelphia. Broad and Chestnut Streets
Press Union Building
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BUBBCRIPTION TERMS

By carrier, Dank Only, at cents By mail, postpaid tasts of Philadelphia, except where foreign postage required, Dank Only, one month, twenty-five cents; in 7 Only, one year, three deliars. All mail sub-reptions payable in advance.

Notice-Subscribers wishing address changed must MELL, 2000 WALNUT RETSTONE, MAIN 2000

ET Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Equare, Philadriphia.

BRITHERD AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-FOR JUNE WAS DERST.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

A man in haste to be rich stubs his toe on unforescen obstacles,

Councils' Jitney Blunder

FIRE present state of the attempt to regu-Late the jitneys is a very pretty example of Councils' political blundering. It has failed to secure the public good or serve its own

evil purposes. Councils started out to regulate; at least, that was the legitimate and public excuse for the ordinance. A bond, a driver's license and certain traffic regulations of a minor sort were manifestly necessary if the public safety was to be guarded. The law enacted was supposed to accomplish this. As a matter of fact, an apparent desire to drive the litneys out of business-at the suggestion of what interests it is needless to speculatechused Councils to insert such a drastic regulation of fares that the act became virtually confiscatory. The result is an injunction suspending the law till September 20, when the Court of Common Pleas next meets. The estensible purpose of the law is thwarted, the public is left without protection, and with the poor consolation that Councils' sinfater designs have falled.

There is this much satisfaction to be got out of the situation: The jitneys haven't been driven off the streets. Philadelphians can get cool, quick, comfortable rides in any reasonable direction at a reasonable price. In the course of their summer respite the jitney drivers can do a lot to justify their further existence. More, they can do something toward molding public opinion in such a way that Councils will be made to see the futility of its whole-hog-or-none position and enact a reasonable and public-spirited law. Failing this, the jitney men can and undoubtedly will do their part toward worsting such a Councils in the election which will then be in full swing.

Philadelphia Can Contribute

DHILADELPHIA bas ever been a city of inventors. From the time Benjamin Franklin astonished the world with his discoveries in electricity until the present it has moved in the forefront in science, invention, education and industry. And now, when the Government is canvassing for material to place on the Naval Advisory Board, this city can contribute its quota of great men in whatever capacity they are needed

Turning to the national aspect of this hoard which Secretary Daniels is forming, the Government will do well to treat it gencrously in furnishing funds for investigation and experiment. No salary could lure for the country's service such men as Edison, Wright, Maxim and Ford. They are willing to give the country the benefit of their knowledge. But funds for experiment work are essential. The history of the world in full of incidents where invention was harassed by skepticism and lack of money. The United States probably will not discourage these geniuses by any such niggardly policy. The inventive genius of America, encouraged with sympathy and urged on by patriotism, is capable of results of which the lay mind has never dreamed.

England Making a Self-Analysis

DEMOCRACY has its advantages. But in trying to perform its part in the European war, England has found that it also has certain disagreeable disadvantages. Recent events have given English optimism some stunning body blows. One part of the London press is criticising and harassing the Administration. The number of troops at the front in northern France and in the Dardanelles is found to be hardly half so many as supposed, due to the shortage of munitions. And now, when the country has railled to take up the tremendous English loan, the Government has more obstacles to overcome because 200,000 Welsh coal miners

At last the English people are beginning to realize that their supreme confidence and imperturbability of spirit are not a proper authatitute for the preparedness of Germany. They are learning slowly what is wrong. And when all selfish interests, whether represented by striking laborers or a refusal to enlist, are subdued, the English people will be ready to pit their best against the best of their enemies.

Seven Hours of Life

FISHERE are butterflies that are born with one aun, to die with the next. Their man-made brother, the aeroplane, as Orville Wright tells us, has an average life in war time of no more than seven hours. It seems a pitiably short usefulness for a thing into whose marvelous contrivance goes so much of man's brains and ingenuity. Yet how much longer is the sum of those moments in a man's life when he accomplishes a thing to justify the miracle of his own creation?

Effective Temperance Leadership

TF THE National Abstainers' Union can cover the whole country, as it is planning up cover Pulladelphia, it will be one of the mulat effective aids the temperance cause has ever bad. Everything that eclence, education, industry and morality can leach is seing enlisted. Even moving picture scenario writers will be enrolled that the kinetoscope may turn its tight on old Demon Rum. One of the weaknesses in Lessperance cama light has been the tack of co-speration hethe church and the Sunday school. Science and industry have segregated the evil of shol as a beverage, so that such a campaign as that planned ought to make the educational propaganda effective.

tween the agents the union has cultated and

At the recent national Christian Endeavor convention in Chicago, which closed with its slogan, "a saloonless America by 1920," Daniel A. Poling, the superintendent, sent the young people away with the message to provide in every city and community "a free employment bureau and community centre where laboring men can go," and added that "every church ought to contribute to the support of a community nurse, playground, comfort station and social betterment, as

well as hold religious meetings." The leaders in the temperance movement are showing themselves to be men and women of vision; but their campaigns will be effective only to the extent that church workers convert their passive acceptance of temperance ideals into actual work. The National Abstainers' Union promises to furnish the right sort of leadership.

The Gang's Knife for Brumbaugh

THE Dave Lane variety of harmony carries a side line. Atlantic City thinks it is a knife for Governor Brumbaugh.

While the five knights of the round table conferred at their shore hotel, squires and henchmen of varying degrees were said to be gathered in the neighborhood listening to orders and evolving plans for the destruction of Governor Brumbaugh's personal ma-

The only purpose mentioned so far is to put a spoke in his chances for the Republican nomination in 1916. But it is a safe bet that the rock-bottom purpose, as well as the rock-bottom reason, lies nearer home. The gang was ready to use the Governor's good reputation in the election to ride into office on his shoulders wherever the chance offered. But events since last November have been disappointing, to say the least. The Governor has put through some men and some measures that irk the old-line crowd. Any half-way decent program of reform was bound to do so. The rub of it is that Governor Brumbaugh's work in many directions has gone a good deal farther than half way, and that the attention of the country is beginning to centre on Pennsylvania. Limelight is bad for the business of the

State gang. Power for a Governor like Brumbaugh is worse. Hence the knife.

Curbing the Dynamiter

THE du Pont Powder Company is doing what the States or the nation ought to have done long ago. It is going straight at the root of the bomb outrages that fill the news columns by curbing the sale of explosives to irresponsible parties. Hereafter nobody can buy any of the stuff from which tragedies are made unless his identity-and that means, of course, his responsibility-is known to the firm.

There are always going to be men with real or imagined grievances against individuals and against the State. There are always going to be some of these with so little moral sense or so fickle a sanity that for a fatal moment an urging toward assassination or vandalism will rule their actions. The only way to curb such men and to check the deliberate criminals who live by terrorism is to make the securing of explosives all but impossible. A little social sanity can do it. Du Pont shows the way.

Shadows on the Place in the Sun

GERMANY'S "place in the sun" is under an eclipse. A half of the colonial possessions, whose aggrandizement has ever been a watchword on the warring tongues of Teutons, are now shadowed over by the avid, swelling paunch of that arch-colonizer, John Bull. Japan has snipped off a corner in China, France nibbled at a bit of Africa, but it is England that is responsible for the news of the eclipse which has resulted from her successful expedition against German Southwest Africa. A. Bonar Law tells Parliment that the Allies now hold 450,000 square miles of German territory, which totaled 1,100,000 before the war.

The future is another matter. The Allies must secure a full victory if they expect to keep the colonies; and if they make peace on any decent basis of dividing territory by its inherent nationalism, they must prove their better claim to lands where the population isn't even Caucasian. If England does keep the territories she has captured, it will undoubtedly mean the age-old process of giving them their freedom in many vital ways in order to bind them securely to the British Empire.

But there is a future for the map-making industry, any way.

Carranza's offensive isn't half so much so as his inaction.

Moran will have his Phil of victory before the season ends.

Fourteen varieties of Philadelphia genius, fourteen. Count 'em.

Huerta may learn a few things beside Engiah while he resides with Uncle Sam.

Kiel, the home town of the German navy, rejoices in a theoretic state of siege.

Let the significant fact be noted that Dave Lane didn't call it a square table conference, Of course, Germany attacked the Nebras-

kan by mistake. He is her best friend in Germany has a queer habit of forgetting to put her concessions in her notes. It reminds

one of other correspondents. The guardsmen who participate in cocaine scandals and "heave rocks" at passenger trains are furnishing valuable material for

Harry Thaw must have followed Mr. Roosevelt's trial attentively. He marshaled that jury for a photograph with as much

skill us the Colonel himself could have done. Judging from the undisguised haste Carranga is showing to get his Mexican house in order, President Wilson must have added a postscript to his recent note containing a

The rumoced ruling of the Fashion Art League of America that no back will be complete without 25 buttons next season will probably cause more public distress, through the vartoons it inspires, than through the half dozen wives who will be upwise success to try to make hubby wield the button hook.

SAD STATE OF THE WOUNDED

They Are an Incubus on the Army, Which Must Devote Itself to Destruction Instead of to Succor. Private Help Needed.

By ARNOLD BENNETT Through the Courtesy of the Wounded Aliles Relief Committee.

THE primary object of this war and of all wars is to lacerate human flesh, to break bones, to inflict torture, to paralyze and to kill. Every army in the field today is out for maining and homicide, and for nothing eise. Certainly armies make prisoners, but not because they want to do so; rather because they are afraid to carry out logically their principles. Every explosive weapon, from the 42-centimeter gun to the service revolver, is designed, made, charged and fired with the definite and clear intention of either doing men to death or inflicting upon them the severest possible disablement, which must nearly always be accompanied by intense physical pain, and which very often involves lifelong misery and woe. Guns are aimed against buildings only for the reason that they serve directly or indirectly to protect men from murder and disablement, and the purpose of destroying buildings is to deprive men of some kind of defense, and thus expose them to destruction, torture and paralysis. This is war. * *

Visualizing the War

We see on a poster, "Ten Thousand Casualties." But we forbear from letting the words raise an image in our minds. Our conception of the affair implied by those three words is a mathematical conception more than anything else. We do not see 1000 prisoners led away in despair, nor 1000 decaying corpses lying in strange, contorted attitudes on the ground, nor 8000 tortured, bleeding men, whose torn and pierced bodies have in a few moments exuded hogsheads of blood. You protest that I ought not to use such a phrase as "hogsheads of blood"-it sickens you. And why should you not be sickened? Those hogsheads of blood, lacerated limbs, smashed bones, glazing eyes, screams of pain, are exactly what we all in every country asked for when we voted sup-A battery which could not point proudly to such results might as well spike its guns in shame. I do not say we weren't right. I emphatically say we were right But I also say that we ought at least to have the pluck to realize what we asked for. The Kaiser, it is said, cannot bear to look on blood. Naturally! But it is a pity. It is a tremendous pity that those who cause war seldom see what the thing is that they have caused. It is a tremendous pity that we cannot all of us see on the cinema the fall of a shell into a trench crowded with men and the convulsions of the wounded in the open field. What men can suffer we ought surely to have the strength to witness! Could we bring ourselves to do so, could diplomatists, overlords and financiers be compelled to do so, there would be an end to war and of bellicose ideals, even in Prussia. War only persists because people do not realize what it is. People object to realizing what it is, and their delicate sensibilities are carefully respected by practically all newspaper correspondents and writers of private letters home. * * *

How the Man Feels

What about the treatment of the wounded? In considering this we must bear in mind both the psychology of the wounded themselves and the psychology of the army in general. The wounded man has suffered a horrible and tragic disappointment, for he like every soldier, hoped to escape damage; very probably this hope amounted to a be-He knows that he has done his duty, and the mere fact that he is wounded proves that he has affronted risks. But he knows also that he is useless for the time being, if not for life. He knows that he is only in the way, a dead weight, a source of possible danger, a drag on the operations. Further, his mind is perhaps perturbed by sudden anxieties about his family. Lastly, he is in great pain, he is acutely enfeebled and he is helpless. If ever a human being needed comfort, special attention and the full aid of medical science, apparatus and highly skilled nursing-if ever a human being needed to feel that he was the centre and chief object of all activities in his neighborhood-the wounded man is that human being.

But, on the other hand, the army, like the wounded man, knows that the wounded man is useless and a dead weight. The army cannot help wishing that it might be freed of the immense incubus of its wounded. And it is well aware that where the interests of the wounded clash with military interests, military interests must prevail and the wounded must be sacrificed. The devotion of Red Cross workers and of comrades is superb. All is done that in the circumstances can be done, but the circumstances are nearly invariably against the wounded. the general psychology is against them and the imperious practical-necessities of the sit-

uation are against them. * * * Nobody deserves succor as a wounded man deserves it. His need is a thousand times greater than that of the average person for whose benefit the National Relief Fund was established. Miffistries of War cannot do all they would wish for the wounded. The devotion of Red Cross workers, though absolute and marvelous, is unequal to the tremendous circumstances. The necessity of private enterprise, especially in the allied armies, and in all the allied armies, is so clear, so heartrending, so compelling, that charity was bound, as it were, to leap from the pocket and organize itself, and it has

LIFE IN FORDVILLE From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the things we can't understand about neighbors is why they do all their loud laughing on the front porch after 10 o'clock at night.

THE HEEL OF THE TYRANT From the Rochester Post Express. If the claims of a Newark innitor that he is a grandson of George IV are substantiated, it will have to be admitted that the hereditary class is getting a firm foothold in demo-

THE TELEGRAPH BOY Death bids his heralds go their way On rad-rimmed bicycles today. Arrayed in blue with strenk of red. A boy bears tidings of the dead; He pedals morrily along. Whistling the chouse of a song! Passing the time of day with friends, visit the fources sincer. Passing the time of day with friends, thatil the journey almost ends.
Then, slowing down, he scans each gate For the doom'd name upon the plate.
That found, he loudly knocks and rings, liands in the yellow missive; sings.
His song. The maid says at the door "No snawar?" and he's off once more.

No answer through the empty years! - Edward Shiffits, In the London Nation.



WELL, SELF-PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE

MEN OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

LIQUOR

INTERESTS

George H. Earle, Jr., Has Rehabilitated So Many Bankrupt Enterprises That His Friends Are Saying He Is the Kind of "Business Doctor" the City Needs at This Time.

By HERBERT S. WEBER

This is the seventh 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.

Maria

TN THE gathering twilight of the evening of August 10, 1911, an elderly gentleman hurried along Spring Garden street to the corner at which the great mansion of the Mayor sent forth upon the dusk the mys-

terious gleam of many oftened lights. was high time for Mr. Dave Lane to be going somewhere. For a great streamer had been stretched across Chestnut street, from which beamed down upon the hurrying world the cherubic and successful face f an ambitious Vare, a candidate for executive officein defiance of the wishes of the overlords of Pennsylvania. There

GEORGE, H. EAHLE, JR. was hard work before the harmonizing Nestor of the Organ-

ization. Soon the others came-Penrose, McNichol, Clay, Wolf, Seger, Scott, Devlin, Martin and Reyburn, who had permitted the use of his house for this historic conference, was there. Historic, because they were about to elect Rudolph Blankenburg Mayor of Philadelphia, as events proved. But, even if they had known the outcome, two of the conferees would probably not have acted differently; Penrose and McNichol. Blankenburg was not their supreme enemy at that moment. That enemy was the emblazoned Vare, who was threatening to wipe Penrose and McNichol off the map of this State. Who should be Mayor mattered little in comparison with that issue. It was war to the club, and Reyburn held the club, Clay held it, too, as Director of Public Safety. Would Reyburn hand over the police club to beat down the Vares and wreck the first real primary Phladelphia was to enjoy? No, he said, he would not.

Anything to Beat Vare

"Then let Clay run for Mayor," said Mc-Nichol, finally, and the worried Penrose

Anything to beat Vare! And surely Clay could do it, holding the club. Then let Blankenburg swamp him; the prestige of the Penrose machine would be preserved. But Reyburn clung to the Vares, and the fight was on.

Incidentally, after the meeting, when the reporters, who had been held back at the doors by policemen so they would not disturb the leaders, were allowed to see the Mayor, he remarked that several compromise candidates had been mentioned, among them George H. Earle, Jr. That was the first hint the public had that the banker might be a candidate. Possibly it was the first hint he had himself. The choice showed how sore beset was Penrose. Earle was a self-willed man. As he said himself later, he had defied the most determined man in the United States, Roosevelt. There was no reason to believe that he would blot his business career with political subservience.

So here was the Penrose answer to the Vare defiance: "You won't compromise? Very well, then we'll give you a rival whom the highbrows can vote for; yes, and the independents, too," It is an interesting study of the psychology of the "god from

Earle as a McNichol "Club"

Again, this year, when the Vares are threatening another ordeal for the Penrose-McNichol prestige, the name of Earle appears as a McNichol "club" over names that bear too much of the South Philadelphia flavor. He polied some 130,000 votes to Blankenburg's 124,000, and considering the unity of the reform ranks, the personal popularity of their leader and the sulking of the Vares, that was doing pretty well. He would not be up against a Blankenburg in 1915, and he would make a bid for the labor vote, as he did in 1811, and for certain sections of the business men's vote. But itis hard to intagine the Vares forgiving him those cruel words Mr. Harle spoke to the crowds in their own downtown, denouncing the brothers as contract grabbers and false friends of the poor, buying proxies with buckets of coal and baskets of food.

when won

in Milling William

If McNichol ran Earle again, in the event of a factional war to the knife, it would be as a "business doctor," and as such the banker has an enviable reputation. Here you have a city (it would be said) which has plunged into some blg financial undertakings, a great transit enterprise, particularly. What could be more needed than a financial expert, who has pulled a dozen or two companies out of the jaws of perdition, and who can handle millions as deftly as a shrewd housewife handles pennies? The trouble would probably be that Earle has not taken any part in the political world since his defeat, except for brief service on the Mayor's vice investigating commission, He has stuck very persistently to business, with his usual success, and only the other day received a silver loving cup from the employes of a department store, whose positions he had made tenable by rescuing the concern from its difficulties.

Succeeds Where Others Fail

His first feat in business doctoring was performed when he was a young lawyer. His family owned a considerable amount of stock in the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company. bought it at 50 and it hung around 5. Then Earle told the directors they had better make him president. He cut deadwood out of the concern and bought a lot of dock property. People said he was a visionary, but later the railroads were scrambling for water terminals and he had his turn. The company sold some of its land at a price which put it permanently on its feet. One after another he took the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Finance Company of Philadelphia, the Tradesmen's Bank and the Market Street National, and made them flourishing institutions. When the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust Company went to the wall, Earle became receiver. Both banks were full of the paper of the Philadelphia Record. The Comptroller could not allow the receiver to protect these loans with the cash assets that were left, so Earle, and Richard Y. Cook, after securing the Record's equity with their own money, got control of the paper, ran it successfully for four years and sold it at a big profit. Instead of pocketing the profit they paid the bank's creditors 100 cents on the dollar, with back interest, and nearly as much to the creditors of the trust company. This is the achievement of which Mr. Earle is most

proud. His next success was with the Real Estate Trust Company, Frank Hipple, the president, shot himself in 1906 when found that Adolph Segal had made a tool of him. The big building and an empty safe in it were all Earle had to go on. He asked the directors to give him the use of \$2,500,000. With this he offered the depositors, who at one time would have taken 50 cents on the dollar, one-third of their deposits in cash and two-thirds in cumulative preferred stock. In 60 days the doors were reopened for business, and on the first day new deposits of nearly \$1,000,000 were taken His war on the Sugar Trust followed. and the trust surrendered in the middle of a savage lawsuit, and gave several millions back to the Real Estate Trust Company.

A Rapid Transit

In 1984 Earle was made a director of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Ha not only represented 30,000 shares of stock, but he became one of the most influential street railway men in the country through his various holdings. In 1906 when the company faced severe criticism he resigned that he might state his opinion as a citizen. He returned to the directorate in June, 1909, and urged an investigation to discover whether the six-for-a-quarter strip tickets could be restored. He succeeded in getting under way the consideration of a profitsharing plan for the carmen. It was natural that two years later, when

Penrose brought him forward for Mayor, he was heralded as "the champion of labor and the defender of the rights of the people for cheap transportation." The announcement of his candidacy followed a long conference with Penrose at Earle's cottage at Atlantic City, the summer capital of Philadelphia. Lubor did not give a whole hearted

indorsement to the candidate. Through Frank Feeney, McNichol's friend, the Allied Building Trades Council of the America Federation of Labor indorsed him, but the carmen's leaders were rebellious. They sail that in the car strike of 1910 Earle "first refused to be mediator in the strike and then entered into a lengthy controversy with Pratt, the strike leader, which only confused the issue."

Fights Government by Contractors

Earle made his fight on "government of contractors, by contractors, for contractors, Penrose also said some amazing things about the Vares as contractors. The words of Penrose, the foe of contractors, deserve, to be recorded: "The so-called contractor leadership in the local Republican Organization in Philadelphia has for serrel years been the subject of criticism and reproach through the State. * * * The situation becomes indefensible when it culminates in the proposition of a contracto candidate for the office of Mayor." Edwin Vare answered by announcing that he would quit as a city contractor so as not in embarrass his brother. Meanwhile the Cap lin inquiry was opened against the Varsa but this factional weapon proved a boomerang, and the investigating commission was adjourned just as it was about to prove too much.

A very pretty legal problem developed to the fact that Mr. Earle spent a good deal of time at his country residence, and in 188 voted at Radnor, out of the city. The charter says a Mayor must have been an in habitant five years before being elected and if voting outside the city within that time disqualified the candidate, his record disqualified him. An injunction was sought to prevent his name being put on the ticket Earle replied that he had been a bona fide resident of Philadelphia all his life, but f Dimner Beeber, the candidate of the Republican Nomination League, offered to give \$1000 to some charity if John G. Johnson would back Earle's opinion. The court refused to decide, saying it had no jurisdiction till Earle should be elected, so the interesting point was never decided.

But Penrose won his main point. Exist defeated Vare at the primaries by 105,455 to 82,256, with Beeber a bad third with 26, and the Senator, "foe of contractor govern-ment," remained boss of Pennsylvania.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Our statesmen would as well refrain from speaking two or three times on the subject of the German note until the President shall have had time to think once.-Houston Post-So great are the present responsibilities rest-

ing upon Woodrow Wilson that the question of his position in the 1916 campaign figures at comparatively small politics.-Washington Stat-How astounding it is that Germany does as

proposal must be the same answer that was given by Belgium to the same proposal! - Charleston News and Courier. Mr. Bryan correctly notes that an embargo oa shipments would be unneutral. pose such an embargo were forced on her Gov-ernment in retaliation for these arbitrary inteferences with our neutral trade?-Milwaulice

This is Carranza's great chance. His first move should be to see that the people of the capital city are fed. This would not only belo win the support of the people vitally conce but must appeal to the favor of the world as nothing else could do.—Springfield Republican

COLQUITT AS MEXICAN HARMONIZER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-I hope you will pardon this maiden affort of mine in calling the American public's attention to your editorial of yesterday sutilise "Mexican Whirtigig," and to the pronon ment of President Wilson on the impossibility of further anarchy in Mexico. Will the long-suffering American public ask the world-President Wilson why the good offices of the Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Governor of Texas, were not accounted. accepted some 18 months ago, when it clearly shown that he was the only man was could bring peace to Mexico? JOHN E. HAWKEY.

Philadelphia, July 14.

AMUSEMENTS B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STRESTS MASON & KEELER BAKER

LADDIE CLIFF: FOUR ANTWERP GIRLS: WATE A PITEGERALD; OTHER STAR FRATURE MARKET ST. ABOVE 1975 THE Stanley VIOLET HEMING SYMPHONY OROHRSTRA and SOLOISTS

GRAND HABRY HOLMAN ALTHOUGH A MAINTENANT TO THE STREET OF GRAND

WOODSIDE PARK-Free Vandeville PALLY AND STREET STOAT