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TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,857.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

Nothing is difficult to the man with the habit of doing things.

Prepare-Prepare Sanely

THE movement to create a Philadelphia branch of the National Security League began propitiously last night. "I believe," Mr. Wanamaker said, taking a stand that every citizen must share, "If the house we live in is not safe, our first duty is to make it safe. I believe if the country we live in is not safe from attack, we should make it safe from attack."

As to degree and method, Mr. Wanamaker took a position for same preparedness which consorted admirably with the League's decision to accept no support from any citizen, no matter how patriotic his motive, whose means came from the manufacture of munitions. Mr. Wanamaker said: "We must not let the people feel that we want to impose upon this country a large standing army, nor that we are ignorant of the evils of militarism or burdens of taxation, but we should rather direct our efforts toward advocating preparedness to the minimum degree compatible with national insurance, and ask that this preparedness to the minimum degree be planned scientifically and upon economic

Better still, Mr. Wanamaker sounded the note of world-peace in his plea for preparedness, a note that, since the first days of the war, has been too much subordinated by the cannon's roar.

It is only doubtful if the means Mr. Wanamaker suggested for putting a close to the European struggle and for bringing justice out of it, would achieve those ends. A prohibitive tariff on exports and importsquite apart from its constitutionality or its effect on our domestic economy-would undoubtedly raise a storm of anger among the Allies which could be allayed by no public-spirited proposal to buy Belgium's freedom from the nation that would undoubtedly win the war as the result of such a policy of embargo. It is a fine impulse, this of help toward Belgium, in place of ships for our navy, and of a determined effort to end the war. But it seems more likely, at first blush, to end in anger, hostility and that state of international feeling in which a navy would become the prime essential.

What Is an Ideal Councils," Mr. Moore?

TS IT possible that so regular a Republican as J. Hampton Moore was referring to Rudolph Blankenburg when he gave his illuminating description of the "ideal Mayor" this city needs? Reduced to specific terms, Mr. Moore's picture of the man of the hour is one who has the following qualifications;

1. A strong guiding hand. 2. A strong, constructive policy.

1. One who can rise above factions or local ambitions

Mr. Moore's undeviating regularity and the fact that he stands No. 1 on the Organization's mayoralty slate lead to the natural inference that he does not see in Mayor Blankenburg these qualifications. Thus does the Organization humorously explain its nagging policy with reference to virtually every reform Mayor Blankenburg has tried to in-Itiate and the long series of obstacles it has used to block the path of such necessities as rapid transit, a convention hall, better graded

streets and better housing conditions. Will Mr. Moore now oblige the community with a description of what constitutes an "ideal Councils" and what expectation Philadelphia has that it can be obtained by the re-election of the machine members of the present body?

Out-regulating the L. C. C.

FTHE average citizen got quite a surprise yesterday afternoon. It was the rate increase of 3.86 per cent. which the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the express companies. The ruling waked him into a rude realization that the express companies still exist and still count for anything.

His first reaction was the reflection that one' branch of the Government, the L C. C., was choking the cat with butter in order to oblige another branch, the parcel post. This impression lasted until he read that the companies themselves had asked for the increase. A year of trial showed that profits were too light, and new rates were, thereupon, calculated which would bring in over \$5,000,000 more in revenue. The average citizen probably dropped the subject with the final reflection that if the parcel post competed disastronaly with the express companies at low rates, it is just possible that higher rates may mean a still smaller business and no \$5,-

000,000 at all-But just before the average citizen consigned the express question to the spot in oblivion whence it had arisen, he might have ventured the further reflection: that the whole thing is of supreme unimportance for the me and only reason that he has in the parcel post a competitor to express companies that can out-regulate any commission that SYLT EST.

The Elusive Egg

FREE State law has not moved a step toward the solution of the storage age problem. If anything, it has approvated it. To hearn with there is a pretty big probper here in food supply that a probibition ar southering less men't meet. Rembilion sage | lamon to herter for the glomants their bosses.

are not in the least improved by being kept over nine months; yet winter prices pertainly are. Doubtless, nobody is much worried over the speculators who bought 50,000,-000 at a low rate in fruitful April, expecting to sell them during next February's shortage; yet the fact remains that some sane provision sught to be made for storing a proper quantity of eggs in such a way as to adjust prices and supply a little more sensibly than nature does on her own hook. The

State law, however, doesn't accomplish it. Moreover, the State law doesn't even accomplish the purpose written in it. The State law cannot prevent Pennsylvania eggs being kept in storage ten months, or a year and ten months, and sold to the Pennsylvania public. Those 50,000,000 eggs and their owners are in no particular danger. A large portion of speculators will ship their property out of the State, keep it in cold storage till the season is brisk and ship it back again. Pure food legislation won't work unless it is put on an interstate basis.

Rainbows Good to Look at, but the Nation Wants an Umbrella

Not all the inventive geniuses in the world can restore the morale of the navy if it has been lost. However great their ingenuity may be, it cannot compensate for the stupidity of a niggardly Congress. However great their enthusiasm, it cannot persist unless nurtured by liberal grants.

We are an optimistic and credulous people. We have confidence in the ability of American brains to overcome any difficulty into which blundering unpreparedness may plunge us. We delight in the dramatic. Lo, the Secretary of the Navy stamps his foot and up spring a score of genii who at a nod will rectify all errors and bring into being some mighty though undefined engine of destruction which will drive our enemies into the temples of melancholy and

What need of the substance if we have the shadow? Let us delude ourselves and by a sort of mental necromancy secure the protection for which we or those who represent us are unwilling to pay.

Put it down in a book that we must have an efficient naval organization before inventive genius can make the navy invincible. Put it down that there must be highly trained officers, trained in navigation rather than in the artful obtaining of examination questions ahead of time. Put it down that there must be a trained personnel. Put it down that there must be discipline. And put it down that insurance cannot be bought without payment of premlums.

Let the public beware lest it be deceived into a false sense of security. Let the Secretary of the Navy beware lest the spectacularity of his latest scheme delude him into believing that he has in one move corrected all errors, cured all defects and by a miracle of achievement made the navy of the first rank. For, in fact, nothing has been accomplished. There is merely a promise of achievement, a hope that invention will prove a panacea.

This is a great nation, not an association of children-a Colossus just beginning to realize its might and wealth and the envy it has aroused. It does not object to gazing at rainbows, but it insists on being provided with an umbrella.

A Pacifist Extravaganza

HE EVENING LEDGER printed a I ago an article written by Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain on the war as it is affecting the peoples of Western Europe. In its picture of the brutal horror, the foul indecency of modern warfare, it was, perhaps, unequaled. In its implied prayer that the insanity of war might soon be ended forever it affected its readers with extraordinary power. So much so that the following astounding paragraph might have passed unnoticed:

If I could buy all that any nation hope to gain by this fury; if I could pile up all the hopes of every nation, and all its aspira-tions and win them at the price of one single human life. I would refuse to pay that

In 11 countries of this world mothers are paying that price with the lives of their sons, and wives with those of their husbands. In populations of hundreds of thousands men are paying that price with the only lives they have to give, their own. For what?

Precisely for the things Mrs. Boissevain rejects: honor, freedom, national integrity, the stored-up idealism of centuries, security of living and the hope of peace. For these Mrs. Bolssevain would not pay the price of one single human life!

Not even your own, Mrs. Boissevaln?

Breakfast-table news: "Russians pursue Turks in Mush region."

Here are those envious Portuguese trying

to get into the news again.

Gang candidates with good memories naturally hanker after "harmony."

Dictionary makers will have to make a "lift" to insert Colonel Roosevelt's new word,

Admiral Noah had this to be thankful for: He didn't have to keep a lookout for German submarines.

China may be a very pacific country these days, but it pulled off a rousing little revolution not so long ago.

Judging from the dramatic effect of the Kaiser's moves, Max Reinhardt must be ataging the German campaign.

T. R. seems to have located a rift in the Progressive lute somewhere between the "humanitarian" and the "patriotism" stops.

Who can blame Premier Asquith for being too weary to explain to the Commoner who asked him what England is fighting for?

Colonsi Roosevelt decorates himself with new laurels as an architect. To "I built they Pansma Canal" he now suggests "I built the Penama Exposition."

"Billy Sunday," according to Neil Bonner, of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor designs, "handed Philadelphia a lemon" The unly comfort left seems to be that even &

TEACHING BOYS

28 States and the District of Columbia-Military Drill and Its Relation to National Defense.

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

States shall provide courses in military instruction is attracting much attention. With such a leader as former President Roosevelt thundering forth his warnings against the unprepared condition of this country properly to defend itself the advocates of some form of compulsory military drill seem to be in the ascendant. From one end of the country to the other this sentiment is gaining new advocates. It is reflected in the increased attendance at the various undergraduate military camps, the widespread interest in the camp planned for older men at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the many branches being formed of the National Security League in all the large cities. A branch of the league was organized in Philadelphia last night.

Naturally the advocates of total disarmament oppose adding anything to the milltary burdens of the country, and, therefore, protest against the suggestion even of optional courses in military instruction in our

and industrial efficiency of the nation.

the country, as it should,

But Uncle Sam is receiving help in a millprivate military schools and academies scatschools makes instruction and drill in miliof our public and private schools.

There are many educators who believe that the average boy is improved by the rigid discipline to which he must submit in a military school. Without doubt such a course has been the making of many a boy who found the purely intellectual courses of public schools and private academies irksome Certainly these courses in military training make for a better specimen of physical boy-

But how does Uncle Sam profit? In many of the military schools and colleges there are who in addition to other subjects teach mill-

by the State could also help out in such an emergency because military drill in varying degrees is obligatory on the part of the students. army officers assigned to duty by the War Department.

tional Military Academy at West Point, the Empire State has 17 such schools. Pennsyl-The distribution of these preparatory military schools by States is as follows, according to the American College and Private School Directory:

Alabama. California District of Columbia Fiorida Ohio Indiana Kansas Kentucky Maryland Virginia Massachusetts Mississippi Total ... Nebraska

The extent to which military instruction High School, Nathan C. Schaeffer, the State Superintendent, has ruled that it is a matter for the local board to decide.

"A" IS CORRECT

mobile leaves a straight road to turn to the right, if momentum was sufficient, which two of the four wheels would leave the ground? A says the inner two, B says the outer ones.
Which is current? RAY E. BENNETT.

THE ART OF WAR

Schools That Do This Are Found in

WHETHER the public schools as well as the State universities of the United

public educational institutions.

Philadelphia's interest in the matter of military instruction has been accentuated by the offer of Dr. Joseph Leidy to be one of a hundred men to contribute \$1000 each for the establishment of a course in military instruction in our own Central High School. Doctor Leidy, who is a graduate of the Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania, has picked out the system of milltary instruction in the schools of Switzerland as the model for the course he proposes for the Central High School. The Swiss system is likewise the one which Colonel Roosevelt holds up as the ideal for

In Switzerland the boys receive military training during the last few years in the public schools. After their graduation they serve with the army for from four to six months, and then for eight or ten days every year for a period of ten years. The advocates of this system maintain that it not only provides Switzerland with an immense army at a minimum cost of money and inconvenience, but that it adds to the physical

One Hundred Military Academies West Point and Annapolis are the two in-

stitutions from which the United States gets most of its officers for the army and navy. And it will get more when these schools are either expanded or the Government establishes additional schools in other parts of

tary way from still another source, the 100 tered over 29 States. Every one of these tary matters an essential part of the curriculum. To a certain extent military discipline is considered to be a fair substitute for the athletic systems adopted in so many

on the faculties graduates of West Point tary training and supervise the drills. The graduates of these institutions would be the first to enlist in case volunteers were called for any war in which this country might

The graduates of all universities supported Their instruction is furnished by

New York leads in the number of military schools and academies. Counting the Navania has but two and both are near Philadelphia. One is the Cheltenham Military Academy, at Ogontz, and the other is the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester.

9 New Jersey New Mexico....... New York..... North Carolina..... South Carolina Tennessee West Virginia..... Wisconsin

will find a place in the public schools depends upon the action taken by the State or local education boards. In the case of the Central

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-Please explain for me in your valuable columns the solution of this inquiry: An auto-Which is current? Philadelphia, July 21.

[The inner wheels will leave the ground. It is to prevent this that the high banks are built at the furns of the automobile race tracks—Editor of the Eventura Lenger.]

UP TEDDY AND AT THEM!

Heave ho! Go slow!
Out West there's some commotion.
For Teddy's there, with his testh all bare,
Yelling at the occar.

He shouts and pouts
Because it's named Pacific;
In accents strong he says it's wrong In language most prolific. To fight is right.
He frowns at arbitration
And given a wheene about Chinese
And warms against etaguation.

He raves and craves
To change the Constitution:
But there's no fear that he's sincers

SHRAPNEL SHELLS AND TULIPS

Speculation in Shares of Corporations With War Orders Is Flourishing as the Dutch Bulb Mania Once Throve, and Prices Have Already Increased 500 Per Cent.

. By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

there was a demand for them.

Indies company.

John Law's wonderful plan to make France

ten times as rich as it was by capitalizing

its credit without any adequate plans for

redeeming his flat money set afoot a more

wonderful speculative mania than had cursed

the Netherlands about 100 years earlier. He

went to Paris with \$500,000 that he had won

in gambling in the other European capitals

and opened a bank. He persuaded the Duke

of Orleans, the regent, to adopt his plan of

issuing paper money against the national

credit and he organized a great company to

exploit the wealth of the country west of the

Mississippi and later united it with the East

He proposed to pay off the national debt of

1,500,000,000 florins and issued shares in his

companies to do it. Every one was delighted

with the plan, save a few sound-headed

financiers, and every one was eager to buy

shares in the great company. The crush was

so great in the street where the securities

were dealt in that it became necessary to

build gates across it and admit people un-

der police regulations. The attempt to make

money out of hot air failed, of course, and

when the crash came Law had to be smug-

Short History of Disaster

The rapidity of the boom and the sudden-

ness of the collapse are admirably described

in a jingle that the people sang in the streets

On Saturday came to the pauper's stall.

lative mania was raging in London. Com-

panies for all sorts of foolish projects were

formed and the people bought the shares. One

man floated a company for making boards

out of sawdust, and another for turnishing

funerals to any part of Great Britain; but

the height of absurdity was reached by the

prospectus of the corporation "for carrying

on a great undertaking, but nobody to know

No corporation warned the public against

While Law was active in Paris the specu-

On Monday I bought share on share; On Tuesday I was a millionaire;

On Wednesday took a grand abode; On Thursday in my carriage rode;

On Friday drove to the opera ball:

gled out of Paris to save his life.

at the end. It ran:

THE craze for speculation in the shares of | sissippi bubble burst were those who were L companies having war orders has not yet prudent enough to sell their shares while reached the stage of acute mania that characterized the Dutch tulip boom in the 17th century, but it is on the way. Manipulators of the shares are busy and the innocent pubic, thinking that the demand for shrapnel will be permanent, is buying with the same avidlty shown by the Dutch in the 17th century, when they were convinced that the domand for bulbs would never fall.

The whole population of the Netherlands devoted itself to tulip-raising until they flooded the market and the bottom went out of it, and the people became sane once more to live the rest of their lives in poverty. It took all the sound philosophy which they could muster to make them content to live at all. Some who were not philosophical killed themselves.

At the height of the boom the bulbs were sold by perits, a weight of less than a grain, as diamonds are sold by carats, and the choicest varieties brought from 11 to 27 floring a perit. The Admiral Liefken bulb was one of the most highly prized, and one weighing 400 perits sold for 4400 florins. A Childer, weighing only 106 perits, brought 1615 floring and a Semper Augustus, of 200 perits, was snapped up by an eager purchaser for 5500

The stock brokers abandoned their regular business and dealt in bulbs. Men sold their houses for a song to invest the proceeds in a flowering plant and men who had no houses saved their wages and invested in the new lottery.

When they awoke from their dream tulip bulbs were worth less than we now have to pay in the seed stores on Market and Chestnut streets, and to say tulip to a Dutchman was like calling a London cabman a Bosch in this year of grace and grape and canister.

There were some compensations to the world in this mania, however, for the tulip was developed to a state of perfection never before known, and it is now possible for every lover of a garden to get for his early summer delight the lineal descendants of the 17th century bulbs that sold for more than

their weight in gold. The men who have lately been paying \$200 for shares on which a dividend has never been declared are likely to wake up in a few months to find that they have not even the consoling thought that their folly has benefited generations yet unborn. The slump is bound to come when the war boom is over and prices will sink to the level of actual

A Rise of 500 Per Cent.

The most notorious booming of shares has centred around a company whose president has succeeded in getting a large amount of war business. On July 21 of last year the common stock of the company was selling for 40%. It remained around that figure for many months and moved upward only a few points at a time until last spring, when the announcement that a contract for many million dollars' worth of war supplies had been signed was followed by feverish activity on the stock exchanges. Within less than a fortnight the price of the common stock soured to 150 or thereabouts. Then it slumped to about 120, only to boom again. Just a year from the date when it was selling for 40%, with little demand, it was finding purchasers at 204, or five times as much.

The common stock of another company which was inactive a year ago at 46 sold for 75% yesterday. This company is supposed to have large war orders, but its officials have been so reticent about their business that the speculators have not yet been attracted to its shares in large numbers. But the files will gather about the honey if the war continues, and shares bought up now at comparatively low prices will be unloaded on the guilible and credulous. For there are always people anxious to buy at the top price. They are like the self-supporting young woman who heard that a security which had been hovering around 105 for months had risen to 125. "And now," said she, "I have been count?

couldn't buy a share between un!" Prudent Sell on a Rising Market

ing up my cash with a friend to see if we

Few man ever got rich in that way. Those who saved themselves from the wreck of the tulip manta unleaded their tulips at the top prices. They sold on a rising market and let who would buy. In the same may the lowwho excepted disputer when John Law's Mis-

knows no creed. It leaves none beyond the outer portal. It is the hymn of the universal brotherhood and the single fatherhood. There are men—possibly we are of them—who have no faith in creeds and forms. They may be called iconoclasts and heretics and in fidels. And yet, for every one of them there comes sometimes through the medley of sounds a voice out of old time:

FAIR PLAY FOR GERMANY

Sir-When the war first broke out you were keen and were the first to grasp the golden op-portunity to make the most out of the situation, which speaks well for your great prowess. The general. English news to my way of thinking is mostly exaggerated and not always in strict inder dog and he is for fair, square play. German-American does not relish the appella

[The Evening Lepown was not being published when the war began.—Editor of the

FAVORS AN EMBARGO ON ARMS

Sir—As an intelligent reader I feel that I require some explanation of the flagrantly conflicting matter I clip from your last evening's issue and enclose: "Feeding the starving and

of emancipating the negro claves it was con-sidered that he had made a great advance in civilization. Suppose President Wilson would make the bold stroke by putting an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war. Would it not be a noble stride toward a trus

speculation in those days. But "the world do move," even if John Jasper's theory about the sun is fallacious, for the officers of one great American corporation, which has some war orders, have announced that the common stock is in the hands of men who are apparently planning to unload it on the public by circulating stories of great profits from munitions contracts, but that there is no

justification for any boom But the warning will have little effect, for it is still true, as Pudd'nhead Wilson remarked, that an open season for fools limited to a single day is not enough, the world has grown so.

A MINISTER AND HYMN

What an Editor Thinks of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and His Old Pastor.

From the Nashville Tunnessean,

One of the blackest superstitions is the idea that so many people have held for so long that she preacher must be a man spart, distant and solumn, not touching the common activities of men anywhere. The sreatest minister is the one who most nearly lives the life of his people. One of the kindlest of all the youthtime memories that come to us is that of riding along a country road at night with a preacher and hearing him tell a story, a human-interest sort of story of the kind that make man laugh out loud; the kind of story that the blacksmith might have told, that the driver of the peddling wagon might have repeated across the fence to the farmer resting his plow-horse in the shade. That is the way we like to think of the preacher of our childhood.

And yet, many times when we would worship on the far hills alone there comes through the harmony of the rustling leaves and the murmuring waters the voice of that preacher, as it used to come through the music of the congregation in the old church back at home, and "Nearer, my God, to these, nearer to these."

singing:
"Nearer, my God, to thes; marrer to thea;
"Pen though it be a gross that raiseth me."
That is the grandest hymn the world ever sang in its devotions. We heard it and loved it back there in our childhood, when we did not know what it meant. We have heard it on the two most science occasions of our maturer life; once when, on bended knoe, we were received into the inflowedly of a great fratural order, amin when, with bowed head and in the wrent of many hopes, we stood by the spent grave of monity brother. It is a hymn to live by and to die by. It is universal in its application. It

"Or if, on joyful wing, cleaving the sky, Sun, moon and stars forgot, upward I fly, Still all my songs shall be Nearer, my God, to thee."

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

sales of your paper increased in bounds and jumps. So much for that. Now then, I am sorry to see the onesidedness of the press in accordance with the truth, also too highly colored to be swallowed by the thinking Ameri-Besides the American people get tired of the same old strain. To a good many, I for one, this is the U. S. A. yet awhile, not England. The average American sympathizes with the tion of barbarian as so often applied to the Germans in general. Nothing would please me better than to see some red-blooded editor take the stand for a square all around deal on the war question. I am of the opinion that the paper which had nerve enough to cater to the other side in the spirit of fair play, right and fustice will be amply repaid by an increased patronage.

A. BECKMAN.

patronage. Putnam, N. J., July 20. EVENING LEDGER.]

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

issue and enclose: "Feeding the starving and healing the sick is certainly a nobler thing than helping to spread the ravages of war." Baldwin's orders amount to \$37,000,000." These war orders include "shrapnel and other war materials." Baldwin's is only one of many. I mention them because they are so near home.

Now, this is of a character corresponding to Now, this is of a character corresponding to a great deal that is being published in our newspapers. Thoughtless people, if they read it, do not stop to reason about it, but there is a mass of intelligent thinking people who are puzzled or shocked by it, but let it pass. Some I know will not waste their time reading it. It has been stated within the last two days that the orders placed in the United States to the amount of \$100,000,000 have been and are being filled for munitions of war. Is the little editorial item enclosed mere wind? If so what is the use of publishing it?

When Abraham Lincoln made the bold stroks

When Abraham Lincoln made the bold stroke

civilization? Then might we truly flap our wings and crow about our humanitarianism. XANTHUS SMITH-Philadelphia, July 20. TAKING IT HUMOROUSLY

From London Opinion.

These Zeppelin raids should be good for literature. Every suburb will soon have its six or more best cellars.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

If we do intervens, we shall do so in the interest of civilization and of the Mexican perple, not for the profit of a treacherous usurper. -Chicago Journal. Before Germany and Great Britain live har-moniously side by side again some understand-ing of the nature of justice must permeate beld

nations.-Grand Rapids Press

The Orduna incident carries a greater ser-gestion of danger to the continuance of friesd-ly relations between this country and Germany than did the last German note. — Cincinnati

Is it not time to abandon the Alphones and Gaston interchange of polite and poorly founded amenities and proceed upon the assumption, proved to be correct by numerous happenings, that Germany has not the remotest intention of conducting the war according to the rules of in-ternational usage?-Kansas City Journal.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE SPECIAL! MISS MARY MELVILLE WILL ACT AS BARMAID AT KEITH'S BAR
IN THE CRYSTAL LOBBY
A Coreing Good Show in the Coolest House b

MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH Stanley LEONORE ULRICH SYMPHONE ORGHESTER and SOLDISTS

D'ENTEN HAVEL & CO.I BAN BICE LULU BELEON & HARRI LYONE COUNTREE OF ACTAINS NAMEDIAL PARTICOL & STATES C. LAUGHING PROTURES