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ENTREED AT THE PHILAPPLIPHIA POSTUPPICE AS SECOND-

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JULY WAS \$2,334.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915.

There may be too much vice in the world, but the market was never plutted with virtue.

#### Loophole for the Jitneys

ONLY ten jitneys left of all that endless procession of crowded, rattling, jostling vehicles which filled Broad street from curb to curb! If Councils had extermination in mind when it passed the "jit" ordinance, it did its work well. If only "regulation" was "-intended the ordinance went too far,

The public demand for cheap automobile transportation was clearly shown by the prosperity of the jitneya while they were allowed to run. Now that prohibitive restrictions have stopped them, both "jitneurs" and their erstwhile patrons are casting about for some method of furnishing and utilizing motor transportation at rates within the possic bilities of the poor man's purse.

The path to repeal or amendment of the Sitney ordinance is long and rocky. A test of the legal status of the ordinance is attended by delay and expense. Small wonder, then, that the persons most concerned turn to examine the legal barriers for a loophole, through which some remnants of the banished service may pass.

Apparently the loophole is there, for Councils in its enactment exempts from the bond and license requirements about every sort of vehicle for hire, except those operating over a fixed route. Any driver who can operate his car from a fixed stand in the atreet, or from a garage, permitting his passenger or passengers always to fix the destination, may, under the express terms of the law, do so without giving the jitney bond or paying the litney license. And he may charge for his services as little as he please-even five cents. The new law has nothing in it concerning rates of fare.

So, even without resorting to the "sightseeing car" device or the taximeter, the "Jitneur" may be able to render in part at least the service which the poor man wants: and if Councils really aims to eliminate entirely the convenience of cheap motor transportation, it will have to try again,

## Register

THURSDAY of next week is the first day of registration. The Committee of One Hundred has proved its alertness by calling the attention of the voters to their duty to qualify themselves to take part in the election when a Mayor and Councils are to be chosen, If your name is on the assessors' lists you can register and vote. If it has been omitted

from the lists you are disfranchised, unless you see that it is put there. The duty of every public-spirited citizen is therefore plain The men who are in politics for private

ends will qualify themselves and their followers for voting. They need no urging. If the grafters win it will be because the honest men let them. But the honest men are expected to do their duty.

## Trade for Those Who Want It

S. BRILL'S remarks about the oppor-The South American trade are a valuable contribution to the success of the campaign of education now in progress. Mr. Brill, however, knows that business men cannot be educated in the mass. And he knows that the volume of foreign trade is made up of the shipments of this hardware merchant, that clothing manufacturer and the other maker of agricultural machinery. It is the result of the individual initiative of alert and ambitious men

The Philadelphians who will combine today in the study of a specific market in Argentina or Brazil and in preparation to supply that market will win the prizes awaiting those who get there first. The problem is simple. The South Americans need what we produce. They will buy it if we will consuit their tastes and manufacture goods to please them, and then, if we make such arrangements for salling the goods as will meet the state of their finances, and will put ships on the ocean which can carry the goods to the South at reasonable rates.

This means, as Mr. Brill points out, that banking and transportation facilities must be provided along with the goods. The banking facilities are already in the way of preparation, but present conditions are such that no shipping man will build vessels for use in the Bouth American or any other foreign rade under the Stars and Stripes. We must se such ships as are now available until there is in Washington an Administration which knows more about the way to restore our merchant ships to the seas.

# Bryan Climbs the Heights of Asininity

DRYAN is still a repudiationist. The same intellect and the same sense of moral resonsibility that twenty years ago advoted repudiation of just debts through the res coinage of fifty-cent silver dollars is ow advocating repudiation of national rebility for the protection of the rights Americans on the high seas by keeping clean citizens from sailing on passenger pa belonging to beligerent nations. y all the precedents of international law. by all the agreements among nations. min most respect the lives of poses and craws of merchant ships. In er to keep out of trouble Mr. Hrvan would may a

the lastic raised by the Lusitania and the Arabic and permit the Germans to set new precedents of witful slaughter of noncombutants who happen to be traveling on ships engaged in trade.

Such a precedent would rise up to smite us if we should happen to be engaged in a foreign war in the distant future. If we admit by our course in this crisis that the Germans have a right to sink British merchantmen we cannot deny that right to an enemy of our own in the future, and whoever then sailed the seas in an American passenger ship, if any are left after the policy of the Democracy is adopted, would do so at the pertl of his life.

It is fortunate for the self-respect of all Americans that we have some real men in Washington who believe that there are things more important than keeping out of

#### The World's New Financial Centre

THE financial centre of the world today is In New York instead of in London. American stocks and bonds are the only securities for which there is a ready market in London. The United States is the only one of the great Powers which is not pilling up a war debt of billions. The other nations are draining their resources and burning them on the battlefields. It is estimated that the year of war has cost France, Russia, Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary the incomprehensible sum of \$41,000,000,000 in direct and indirect ways. The direct cost, as represented by the war loans, is \$18,700,000,000. It will cost \$480,-900,000 a year to pay the interest on these loans at 2 per cent. This burden will rest on the nations for many generations, and If the war continues for another year it will be doubled. Before the war began economists said that three months' fighting would bankrupt Europe; but they are now hesitating to say that three years will exhaust the available resources of the con-

No one doubts, however, that it will leave the nations so poor that they will be dependent on America to finance their enterprises, as they used to finance America in the years when it was developing this vast territory. Already rates of exchange have risen so that an Englishman who wants to send money from Philadelphia to London has to pay a premium of about 5 per cent. to get it. The debt of Europe to us is increasing so rapidly that the British bankers have sent a commission over here to arrange some way for paying it. In the first six months of the year the balance of trade in our favor was \$700,000,000, and Sir George Paish, one of the most distinguished British financiers, has estimated that it will reach \$1,709,000,000 before the end of December. It will be necessary to lend money to Europe to pay this debt. Every month that the war continues increases the financial obligations of the belligerents here.

The war has made the world for the time being dependent on the riches of this continent. Some experts are convinced that America has permanently become the financial centre of the world. Optimistic Americans for years have been looking for this desirable consummation, but they hoped it would be brought about by the natural processes of evolution instead of by a great

#### A Hotel De Gink for Philadelphia

"MIGRATORY and Unemployed Work-ers," better known as tramps, predict a hard winter, and say that the burden of caring for their brethren will fall on the cities of the East. A first indication is in the establishment in Philadelphia of a lodging house. For three days any hobo can find free lodging and partake of pot luck; after that he must join the order and promise to pay ten cents a month to the cause.

The reason the shelter is started so early from San Francisco has already begun. Beating back on the Southern curve, through the grain belts. then up through Chicago, or perhaps still in the South until a lucky turn brings them near New York and Philadelphia, the great army of tramps has turned its face to the East. The fair has not been a success for them, and, lured by the prospect of work, they have taken to the trail again. That they look for work is certain. The comic supplement tramp is no more the type than is the highbrow tramp. The average tramp has his reasons for being an outcast, but he knows the value of work, and spasmodically, at least, he works.

The finest feature of the shelter which has just been established here is that it purposes to be as nearly self-supporting as It may. It makes no appeal for outside aid or direction. Its purpose is to help men until they get jobs. It will not coddle or corrupt; it will not waste. And in that respect, at least, it can teach many more elaborate organizations a lesson.

Perhaps not even the Kalser knows who "M. P." is.

Did the British win that Russian naval battle after all?

German publicists are now busily engaged in making munitions for the alibia.

More gold can be made by digging hard at your job than by mining in Filbert street.

The Governor is off for San Francisco, and his friends are hoping that is the only way

Diplomatic correspondence on the recent

German submarine exploit ought to be in Arabic notation. The massing of the Haitlan rebels is trivial compared with the rebelling of the

Haltian masses. The release of Abe Ruef from jail, after serving only half of his sentence, ought not

to encourage other grafters. The Bayonne police have put a ban 'on young women's attending picnics unescorted. Are they going to supply police escorts?

Doctor Dillon says that the Allies will be in Constantinople within a month. Now make a mark on your calendar and see how good a prophet he is

There is no difficulty in getting boys to wash themselves if they can take a swim while doing it. Last week 119,817 of them patronized the free baths.

The Mint has begun to coin dimes to put in the Christmas stocking; but does not the Administration think that the people will be able to use any larger coins?

Private Citizen and Editor William Jentings Bryan lays the blame for the Arabic disaster on the foolhardy. The Government may go farther and add "Germans" to "fool-

#### THE TARIFF AS A MORAL ISSUE

Protection Is Part of America's Obligation to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. It's the Payment of a Debt

#### By B. K. LITTLE

STARTLING as it will seem to you, there is one thing left to say about the tariff, This is it:

A protective tariff became a necessity to this country the moment that the Declaration of Independence was signed in this city on July 4, 1776. This is why: The men who signed that document

ushered in a new era on earth. They did enough in drawing up the political principles of this freer life for men. They did not actually define the means and terms by which their new system was to be sustained and maintained. But in creating a system so fine they created the necessity of its maintenance. Giving us what they did, they gave us the obligation of carrying it

on. That obligation is written between every line they composed. Those men did more

than sign a declaration of rights; they dedi-

cated us to the preservation of those rights. Thus far we have discharged the duty fairly well. We have thought and we have fought for those rights. But you cannot have merely by flat a new political system and the new life growing out of it. Otherwise the Declaration is nothing but a spoiled parchment. It is not enough that the new life shall be loved and fought for. It has got to be paid for in cash. The Declaration we are so proud of and spout so freely isn't the collection of words we have come to think it. We are living it every day. And like every other living thing, it must have its sustenance.

In other words, you can't keep a Declaration of Independence going without a tariff.

#### How Nations Succeed

While the rest of the world remains as it is, men cannot set up men to live a larger life of free industry and opportunity without taking mighty good care to provide practical means of carrying out the principle. We all know well enough what a life has sprung up here since 1776. We know well enough that the working man is the backbone of it all. No country ever lasted very long that failed to give its workers n chance. Ours has been made what it is by printers' apprentices, by rail-splitters and canal boys. Its great men and its average men have always been workers. This country is what it is because its workers have always had a chance.

But now their chance has to face new dangers. For a long time our tariff consisted of the Atlantic Ocean. It left us to develop our chances without competitionthat is, competition with workers who yearned for no such chances as ours. But now steam navigation, the cable, the whole business of progress have thrown our workers into competition with all the other workers of the world. In point of brains there is no danger of that. In point of brains our workers are removed from competition. But that's only why the competition on other grounds is so dangerous.

On the day the Declaration was signed we had to have a tariff. The necessity was postponed for a time. But on the day the first steamboat crossed the Atlantic the necessity of a tariff became immediate. That first steamboat asked us a stern ques-

It asked just this-Are we going to have American workers and American homes in merica? Or are we going to have German, Italian, Japanese workers and homes in ...merica?

What does the Declaration say on this point? What are we going to make the tariff say?

The man on the street is bored by the tariff. He thinks it is a complicated mathematical problem, a far-away business proposition. It is that, but it is more. It is a bitting, burning, immediate moral issue. On its face it isn't very poetic; underneath it is just as much a burning issue as the preservation of the Union was in 1860. We needed a Lincoln to make us see that government of the people was in danger then, that tearing up the Union was tearing up the Declaration. Government of the people was in jeopardy then. Prosperity of the people, and all that depends upon it, is in danger now. And we need a business Lincoln to make that clear.

## The True Old Sayings

All the old sayings about the tariff are truer than ever. It is as true as ever that, on brains, on business organization, on scientific economies. Yankee manufactures can compete with any other manufactures. It is true that a protected manufacturer is apt to become rich. What of it, if the American worker and all his chances are protected, too? The tariff isn't for the manufacturer. Too much has been made of that. The tariff is for the worker. He comes first. If American fortunes become swollen, they become swollen at some point between the worker and his employer, not at some point between the worker and the tariff. The tariff is no answer to that problem. The worker is the man to protect; and it is more important to protect him from poverty than from riches. Save him from the poor, and he will save himself from the rich.

No matter what are the economic aspects of the tariff, they all come down to a moral basis. Here is the American worker, the man who has made this country. He has done it because he has had his chance to do it. Ever since 1776 he has had the chance. Is he to go on being an American, or is he to go back and be a Jap? Every lowering of the tariff carries him a step in that direction. It means nothing less than letting the Jap or the German rewrite the

If this sounds hyperbolical, it sounds so only because it is unsupported from a wealth of available proof and illustration. Every sane American knows that it is true. Every sane American knows that if you want a Declaration of Independence and all that goes with it, you've got to have a tariff to pay for it. We can't have one and not the other. That's the bottom truth of all That's the new thing about the tariff. We want it, don't we?

## TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING

How little the war has affected the working of the Transvasi gold mining industry is shown by the value of the output for the first half of 1915. That value was 183.621.000, exceeding that for the corresponding half of 1914, before the war, by no less than 18.922.000. To date the Transvasi has produced gold to the value of more than 17.975.000,000, and of this total all but a quarter has been divirbuted in dividends.

THE PUBLIC MORALS IN CUSTODY

Three Notable Occasions on Which Certain Principles Underlying the Limitation of Censorship Have Been Clearly Set Forth-The Siamese Twins of Morality

By ROBERT HILDRETH

NENSORSHIP had been a subject of con-U troversy long before the invention of the cinematograph and the widespread popularity of the moving pictures, and it is likely to continue to divide opinion so long as there is opinion to divide. With the increased recognition of the movies as an educational force, the discussion will doubtless lose some of its pettiness and reach a plane where the real issues will stand out in a clearer light. The present difficulty is partly due, no doubt, to the fact that the moving picture business is, as yet, first and foremost a business, a new business and a mammoth one, a commercial enterprise of sudden growth, the social function of which has not yet been fully established, but, on the other hand, so is the printing of books and of newspapers primarily a money-making business.

To undertake a comparative consideration of the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech, the freedom of the drama and the freedom of the movies would necessitate innumerable pros and cons and ifs and buts. In general, the duty of the censor or licenser s to suppress all or part of a publication of any kind, according as he may think his action necessary for the protection of public morals or the integrity of the Government. The police power is the source of his authormost unknown in America. Censorship has been mostly of the kind exercised by public opinion or by courts, mayors and police chiefs. Another form exists in the safeguards raised against the misuse of the mails. To the credit of the movie business may be cited the voluntary establishment, or, in other cases, the voluntary acceptance, of boards of censorship. It seems, therefore, that the movie men, as a body, are not opposed to regulation as such.

## After the Dark Ages

The Dark Ages were the heydey of censorship. Then came Gutenberg and the printing press-and still censorship. From that time on the landmarks in the history of intellectual and religious and artistic liberty are likewise landmarks in the history of modern democracy. How undemocratic and un-American the consorship was regarded in this country from the beginning of the natibn is shown in the Federal and State bills of rights. The term is here used in the broad sense of restriction and interference.

Nearly three centuries ago John Milton wrote his famous Areopagitica, "a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, to the Parliament of England," and in it are contained those noble sentiments nobly expressed which make the address one of the most prized documents in our literature. From the proposition that the licensing statute "will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth, not only by disexercising and blunting our sensibilities in what we know already, but by hindering and eropping the discovery that might be yet further made both in religious and civil wislom," Milton proceeds to show what benefit 'may be had of books promiseuously read." Thus he writes on the question of censorship

and morals: "Good and evil we know in the field of this world grow up together almost inseparably; and the knowledge of good is so involved and interwoven with the knowledge of evil, and in so many cunning resemblances hardly to be discerned, that those confused seeds which were imposed upon Payche as an incessant labour to cull out, and sort asunder, were not more intermixed. It was from out the rind of one apple tasted, that the knowledge of good and evil, as two twins cleaving together, leaped forth into the world."

## The Olga Nethersole Case

That close interdependence between good and evil that Milton saw in life and therefore in books, the judge who presided in the New York Supreme Court in the case of the People against Olga Nethersole et al., saw in the play of "Sapho." In addressing the jury Judge Fursman considered the question of consorship and public morals. Some of his remarks are applicable beyond the circumstances of that particular case, as they touch upon broad principles. He mid in part:

"You are not the custodian of the pu iorals as you sit here. You are not here as the promoters of any reformatory move-

ment in the city of New York. You are here to decide whether this evidence satisfies you, under the rules of law which I have declared, beyond a reasonable doubt, that this play offends public decency as acted by these people, and whether, therefore, they are guilty of this offense defined in this statute. \* . Mere suggestiveness-and I think it must be said in all fairness that there are things in this play, and it cannot be denied and has not been denled, that are to a certain extent suggestive -but mere suggestiveness is not sufficient. It is not enough, in order to make a crime under this statute, that it may offend the modesty of young girls. This statute means, when it declares a play to be an offense against public decency, that it shall be of such a character as to offend in that manner the great mass of the people of all characters, of all estates, of all faiths, of all denominations, of all positions in society. This law was not made for young girls or young boys alone; it was made for the community at large, and the courts have held that in order to constitute a crime under this statute it must be an offense such as would annoy a large class of people-the great mass of the public."

SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT-

Here, in defining "an offense against public decency," the Judge is defining a crime, declared such by statute. It need not be pointed out, however, that his remarks have far wider application.

In a court of law, under special circumstances and in language suited to the occasion, a Judge reasserts the principle embodied in the quotation from the arch-democrat of English history. Another aspect of the censorship problem-indeed, several aspectsmay be found in clear illumination in a letter written in 1910 by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, in reply to a protest against the exhibition of moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries prize fight:

## Autocratic Censorship

"I thank you for your favor of July 6. If it lay in my power to say whether the pictures should be exhibited it would not take me long to decide it. I do not see how it can do any one any good to look at them. But will you be so good as to remember that ours is a government of laws and not of men? Will you please get that well into your head?

"I am not able to do as I like as Mayor. I must take the law just as it is, and you may be absolutely certain that I shall not take the law into my own hands.

"You say you are glad to see that the Mayors of many cities have 'ordered' that these pictures shall not be exhibited. Indeed? Who set them up as autocrats? If there be some valid law giving any Mayor such

power then he can exercise it; otherwise not. "The growing exercise of arbitrary power in this country by those put in office would be far more dangerous and is far more to be dreaded than certain other vices that we all wish to minimize or be rid of. People little know what they are doing when they try to encourage officials to resort to arbitrary power."

THE SNAKE OF SILVER LAKE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Walter Prichard Eaton's memory of the ratilesnake rhyme printed in the EVENING Linguist plays him false. He says that it

As I was going to Salt Lake. but his ear should have told him that the metre was defective. The correct version runs:

As I was going to Silver Lake I met a little rattlemake. Who'd e't so much of jelly cake It made his little belly ache.

It made his little belly ache.

Mr. Eaton deserves the commendation of all supporters of righteous causes for insisting that it was jelly cake, and not ginger cake, that caused the belly ache. Ginger cake is a wholesome confection good for aliments in the stomach, but every person of experience knows, to his grief, what will happen if he indulges too freely in jelly cake. But Mr. Eaton takes the local color from the jingle when he has the speaker headed for Salt Lake. There is a Silver Lake in every State in the Union, if hot in every county, and children who have never heard of the midcontinental salt sea are familiar with the Silver Lake of their neighborhood.

Lansdowns, August 28.

G. W. D.

#### POLITICAL EXPLOITATION To the Editor of the Evening Ludger:

Sir-Finding that a large number of my Afro-American friends are feeling very much horse that one whom they have looked on as truly devoted to the interests of their race about have approved a play that they consider to

creases race prejudice, I want to state that it is just because I am acquainted with so high a type of Afro-American, and because Mr. Griffith, the author of the play, recognized the type of men and women who have arisen, by showing scenes of Hampton, that I confined my remarks to what I perceived still exists—the exploitation of ignorant people, both white and colored, by politicians, who make racial progress subordings to party interest. reases race prejudice, I want to state that it is

But who can be better able to decide what is prejudicial to the interest of the race than those who have risen to positions of social eminence, notwithstending prejudice, and when these tell me such pictures as "Gus, the Renegade," intensifies race hatred and embitters the lives of the large majority of negroes, and when I know that white men take advantage of negro girls oftener than negro men pursue white ones, I feel that it is only a matter of justice and wise foresight on the part of those in authority to eliminate those pictures that serve no good purpose and are proved by those who have the interest of their race deeply at heart to be productive of bad effects.

CHARLOTTE ABBEY, M. D.

Philadelphia, August 22. Philadelphia, August 23,

A FORMIDABLE CORPS In the event of war it would be well for the

Government to organize and arm a corps of medical specialists. They are famous for their charges and spare neither friend nor foe .- New Orleans States.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The greatest war order will be the one that ends it.-Washington Post.

Enthusiasm aroused by the Liberty Bell wherever it is seen shows a healthy and enduring patriotic sentiment which inspires every conndence in the future .- Washington Star

We can do a very large foreign business with great sarety, but it is wise to keep within the safety lines during the storm of war and de-struction which is sweeping away the assets of those who are buying from us on credit.— Cincinnati Enquirer. The strain of the European war upon our neighboring British Dominion has been bravely borne and handsomely met. None other of the dependencies of the mother country has been

prompt or more substantial in its sup-There is no opposition to the development om our merchant marine. Everybody favors from our merchant marine. it, but only in Washington is countenance given to the wrong way to go about it. The right way is to strike prohibitive legislation from the

statute books.-Brooklyn Eagle. Everywhere throughout the United States business continues to extend and expand, and there is but one limitation that is apparent, and that is the illegal action of Great Britain

merce with neutral nations.-Cincinnati En-

In trying to arrive at any estimate of Yuan Shi-Kai's intentions for the future, it will be only fair to take into account the self-evident fact that, whatever his fallings, the present letator of China is a genuine patriot, has at seart the permanent good of his country and is likely to travel that road which he honestly considers the best for the nation.-Detroit Free Press.

A decided step in the direction of better dip matic representation is made when a man of Sullivan's type is replaced by one of Russell's. If the present appointment signifies a change of policy in the State Department, as surmised. much the better. The country never to faithful at the expense of the country's best interests abroad.-Cleveland Plain Dealer

# HEART-BEATS OF OCEAN

The moon-track streams across the silent seal Its slivery spiendor beams a vision rare Such as the world of magic weaver of sir. Yet each pulsating wavelet throbs with glee.

Alive with joy of its white mystery.

Strange mirth of ocean, calling us to share
Its fascination passionately fair.

Sure of response from frail humanity.

Our daily lives pulsate with less of calm,
And less of beauty. This, thy spell of peace
And trembling joyousness, is none of ours!
Our music is a penitential pasim
And joys go darkling, as if glad to cease.
Oh, steady ocean glow! Oh, white foamflowers!

-Caroline D. Swan, in Springfield Republican.

AMUSEMENTS B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

Tom Lewis and Co. LAUGH APTER "MYSTERIA": GRACE FISHER.
AMETA: CHAS. OLCOTT: THE
MEYAKOS AND OTHER PEATURES

MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH
11 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
SAM BERNARD Stanley

Garrick Now Main 250, 85c. Children, 180 HOWE'S THAVEL PROTIVAL MANY OTHERS

GRAND WARREN & CONLEY, BOOTH LEANDER, WARD & BOWELLE AND THE GRIL WARD & BOWELLE AND THE LEANDER, WARD & BOWELLE AND THE GRAND THE

Casino Rosey Posey GIRLS and LA BERGERE