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PRILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915

ways easier to kill the lion's whelp than to elay the full-grown beast.

THE SHADOW DEEPENS

WEDH all the talk of loans and more cans, by Allies or by Germany, the fact stands out that they are counting on their own financial rehabilitation after the war in over by flooding this nation with their cheap products and thus securing for themselves a share of the yellow flood which has flowed to the United States. This country their appointed dumping ground and American workmen and manufacturers their appointed victims.

There have been panies in this nation before, and hard times, but there has never been such a panic and there have never been such hard times as there will be unless a Republican President and a Republican Congress are elected in November of next year.

PHILADELPHIA'S CURSE

Men must have public minds as well as salaries, or they will serve private ends at public cost.—William Penn, in "Fruits of

WHEN the founder of this city put this conclusion in his book of maxims he was not writing for the Philadelphians of 1915. But if he had had them in mind, he could not have described more aptly the conditions that have prevailed.

Philadelphia has been cursed for more than fifty years by men with private minds seeking to further private ends at public cost. What the city needs in this year of grace is men with public consciences and public minds who seek first the public good. When the men of that character here do their duty the era of contractor rule will come to an end.

DUMBA DAMNS THE COURT

IN THE days of circuit riding lawyers, the attorney, defeated because he had a poor case, was in the habit of going down to the tavern after the adjournment of the court and damning the judge until the air was blue with his profanity. It harmed no one and relieved his feelings.

Ambassador Dumba's letter to Secretary Lansing resembles nothing so much as the fulminations of the defeated lawyer. He knows that he has a bad case, and he thinks etter by cursing the tribunal that has decided against him. Uncle Sam is big enough and tolerant enough to let the disgruntled diplomat, caught in a grievous error, ease his feelings on the eve of his departure and to permit him go in peace.

NOT GOOD SPECIMENS

THERE has been no reason brought forward why Smith should be elected Mayor of Philadelphia except that he is a Republican. So are Porter and Potter. There is no question about the message Philadelphia will send to the nation so far as Protection is concerned. But Porter or Potter means Protection and efficiency. Smith means Protection with enough barnacles and other parasitical animals attached thereto to frighten off hordes of voters.

The only reason the nation has not a high tariff now is that a coterie of leaders insisted that the voters must swallow hemlock along with it. There are no gangs in rural districts to "deliver" a vote, and the rural districts determine a Presidential elec-

Mr. Wilson and other Democrats would not weep very long were Smith and the interests behind him presented to the nation as specimens of triumphant Republicanism.

THERE IS THE BATTLEGROUND

THE PUBLIC LEDGER'S authoritative survey and pell of the State show that 16 counties may safely be counted as in favor of the suffrage amendment. Twenty-eight counties are opposed to it, while 23 are noncommittal or doubtful.

The situation is distinctly encouraging. A convert to the cause is seldom lost. The movement is perforce progressive, never retrogressive; and this is so despite the fact that apathy in some cases has made the contrary appear to be true. Any county that ncommittal is harvest ground. Even the 28 counties which are against the amendment are debatable territory, for there is

always the chance that they may be won. Thousands of voters will be converted to the cause before November. The average man is in favor of a square deal. As a reasonable creature he knows that it is not sare deal to deny women all participain government, to herd them in a class slves, as if they were lepers, and prevent the exercise by them of those in-Henable rights for which women, equally with men, made sacrifice in blood and treasure during the days when this nation was

won for democracy. That women have political acumen and a sound apprehension of the duties attendant on full citizenship they are amply demonstrating day by day. They have begun to wage a campaign of education which reaches ato every corner of the Commonwealth and despite financial and other handicape they are putting their arguments before the

lectorate everywhere. They are fighting as valiantly in New Jersey as in Pennsylvania and they are making progress with a sureness that is prophetic. Win or lose this year, they cannot be denied eventually. They are as certain of ultimate victory as the nation was of the final extirpation of slavery from these shores. For woman suffrage is essentially a moral question, just as it touches the very elements of democracy, and the achievement of it is sure.

The Public Lebers's poll is invaluable in showing the women where the chief battleground is and on it they can concentrate their heaviest artillery.

SHEEP, GOAT OR CITIZEN?

THE primary was instituted to give citizens the opportunity to select their own candidates. They can do so if they want, or they can surrender the franchise in bulk and let leaders vote for them. That is their privilege.

We take it that the average citizen does not require anybody to tell him what he ought to do. Nature gave him a brain and the power to use it. He is just as capable of making a decision as anybody else is. He may like the boss system and think it is a good thing. He may, on the other hand, consider democracy as a God-given institution, a sacred inheritance handed down to him by his forefathers, which he must preserve at any cost. If so, there is only one thing for him to do, and that is decide which of the candidates is best fitted to be the Chief Executive of this city and vote for

This newspaper has no interest in factional politics. It is vitally interested in seeing that this city gets the best government possible. It is vitally interested in seeing that every dollar of tax money is honestly and efficiently expended. It is harnessed up to the duty of presenting the facts as they are and turning the limelight of publicity on the political activities of the

It has performed that duty by exposing the method under which Smith was selected as a candidate. The full facts are before the electorate. No Republican and no citizen can be in any doubt about them. Every man votes with his eyes open. Let him put a little conscience as well as judgment with his ballot in the box.

PROGRESSIVE WILMINGTON

EVERY visitor to Wilmington has been impressed by the evidence of prosperity. The census of the manufactures in the city, the result of which has been made public in Washington, does not disclose the whole truth, for it is confined to the industries within the city limits, but it shows a healthy and satisfactory development in the last five years. The amount of capital invested in manufactures has increased from \$38,500,000 in 1909 to \$46,400,000 in 1914, a gain of more than \$7,500,000. The value of the goods manufactured in the city has grown by more than \$1,250,000, and the average increase in each factory has been \$23,000, or about 18.5 per cent. The figures show that business in Delaware's largest city is in the hands of wide-awake business men.

THE IMPERILED FAMILY

CAN the family survive the attacks of the forces working to destroy it? This question is behind the investigation making by the Social Service Commission of the Inter-Church Federation into the causes for the increasing prevalence of divorce in this city. It is important that the question should be answered in the affirmative for the State cannot do for the rearing of children what can be done in a good old-fashioned home. Thoughtful observers, however, have long been gravely concerned over the delegation to outside institutions of the functions which used to be performed by the home. Religion, instead of being taught at the fireside, is taught in the Sunday school or not at all. The public schools are asked to teach cooking and sewing, and the mysteries of life are to be explained by hired teachers in courses on sex hygiene, instead of by the fathers and mothers.

While this delegation of the duties of the home to public teachers has been going on, the number of divorces has been increasing. The nation was astounded a few years ago at the discovery by the Census Bureau that one out of about every four marriages proved a failure and was dissolved in the courts. It is well, therefore, that every one interested in public and private morals and in the preservation of the family for the sake of the protection of the purity of society should be concerned in the divorce

The first fact that confronts the investigator of the subject here is that practically all of the divorce cases are heard before masters and behind closed doors. This practice has doubtless been responsible for the growing number of divorces granted, and it has also led persons seeking easy divorce to acquire a residence here instead of in other States, until, outside of Pennsylvania, this city has acquired the reputation of being one of the most agreeable communities in the United States in which to seek freedom from gailing marital bonds.

Reform of procedure will not cure the divorce evil. Nothing but a fundamental reform of undisciplined and selfish human nature will effect a permanent improvement.

Doctor Dumba ought to tell it to the

The first thing Bulgaria knows there won't be any Bulgaria.

We may as well lend England the money. Otherwise she will take it in meat.

Showing the women where they are weak is naming territory that they will make their citadels.

The trouble with some of the statesmen urging unpreparedness is that they are suffering from the same thing themselves.

Germany's plan for annexing Belgium is all right, but General Joffre is likely to have say in the matter before it is settled

The primary system could not have suited them better if the boness had made it according to their own specifications. Systems do not give good government; but good citizens do,

SEPTEMBER DAYS IN PHILADELPHIA

The Month Must Be Reckoned as One of the Favorites of the History Makers-Philadelphia "Nationalized" Long Ago

By CHARLES F. KINGSLEY

EVERY month has its share in history, some especially interesting anniversary dates associated with the names of the State and the city. The very beginning of Pennsylvania goes back to that day in September, 1670, when the father of William Penn died and left the son a claim on the British crown for stateen thousand pounds. Eleven years later Penn obtained from the King, in Heu of cash for the settlement of this debt, the grant of the land forming the territory now occupied by the greatest State in the Union.

Jumping down the years to Revolutionary times we find that the First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia on September 5. Lord Howe's campaign for the Delaware and the capture of Philadelphia took place in September, 1777, beginning with the Battle of the Brandywine on September 11. The anniversary of this event was appropriately observed a week ago last Saturday. The day after the battle Washington marched from Chester to Philadelphia. . He then marched out on the Lancaster road to fight again, but a storm came up and ruined the ammunition of both armies. Lack of a good information service on the part of the American forces enabled Howe to enter Philadelphia on September 28 without another battle. For the British the following winter was "the gay winter." For the ragged Continentals it was the winter of Valley

A Great Task Well Performed

It was in September, 10 years later, that the Constitutional Convention finished its task and the "greatest work ever struck off at any one time by the mind and purpose of man"-as Gladstone once described the product-was ready for the approval of the people. That was one hundred and twentyeight years ago last Friday. Speaking of anniversaries, one of the most

significant to the present times is the one that occurred vesterday. On September, 19, 1796 (Larned gives the date as September 17). Washington issued his famous "Farewell Address to the American People." It was published in the Philadelphia Dally Advertiser. The retiring President, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," spoke not only to his own day and generation, but to all the generations that should be born under the Stars and Stripes, and to all who should adopt Old Glory for their flag to cherish and honor.

The burden of his message was an appeal to loyalty to country, an appeal to Americanism. "Be united," he pleaded; "be Americans. The name which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. Beware of attacks, open or covert, upon the Constitution. Beware of the baneful effects of party spirit and of the ruin to which its extremes must lead. Do not encourage party spirit, but use every effort to mitigate and assuage it. Keep the departments of government separate, promote education, cherish the public credit, avoid debt. Observe justice and good faith toward all nations: have neither passionate hatreds nor passionate attachments to any, and be independent politically of all. In one word, be a nation, be Americans, and be true to yourselves."

One cannot help thinking that the advice of Polonius applies to nations:

To thine own self be true, And it must follow as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

It would seem, too, that if this nation is in need of anything at the present time it is a rebirth of that Americanism of which the Father of our Country spoke.

Washington, on another occasion, said some pregnant things on the preservation of America and Americanism, calling attention to the necessity of preparedness for war. Americanism and preparedness, as he viewed them, are closely related. He thus concluded a speech to Congress:

A Word of Warning

"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defense, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Words that were true then. Words that

are true today. Oft-quoted words, but true for all that. Talk about "nationalizing Philadelphia!"

Penn and Washington and many another did that for us long ago. However, they are men well worth remem-

bering on the day of the September primaries, 1915. A city that fails at the polls to live up to such traditions as Philadelphia may cherish might as well hide its light under a bushel.

A PLEASANT CHANGE

President Sam of Haiti was murdered. The United States has requested General Blot to restore order. But Doctor Bobo, the insurgent, decilnes to be reconciled. Restful reading, this, after a year's struggle with European war names.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I find you in the wild, unpeopled places, Where, mile on mile, the heatherland unr You smile in simple unturned flower-faces Which honest yellow sunlight aureolail The curiews crying on the windy moors,

The glad larke singing in the blue, have souls

Star-clear as yours!

I find you in the forest, where the trees
Band, dreaming, o'er the rillet, seaward sped;
I see your graceful sienderness in these,
I feel your touch in brown leaves softly shed
On wistful golden afternoons; and turn
To see the sweet curve of your down-bent head
In grass and fern.

I find you best, I think, beside the sea;
It breathes your vory spirit—fresh and clean,
Yet full of breath and light and mystary,
Deepness on deepness, hidden and unseen!
In the untrammeled tide you are expressed
Bo well and warmly! Sea and sky between,
I find you best.
—Lacy Nicholson, in Chambers' Journal.

A SOLDIER OF THE SOUL OF FRANCE

AS USUAL

Irrepressible as a Boy and Grave as a Sage Is Le Blanc, Who Commands a Big Gun Hidden in a Vosges Forest. They Who Fall in Battle

By HENRY SUYDAM

By Special Arrangement With the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. "Idiot!" repeated Le Blanc. "All idiots!

in battle.

headed.

as they died."

But isn't it the brave fellow?"

two graves of completion.

In the trench Le Blanc beamed with

pleasure. He explained, he expostulated, he

ragged his men, he joked with his officers,

At last, at sunset, he took us into a ceme-

tery, made close to the French trenches on

a lovely hillside. Chiselled on a stone cross

with a bayonet point were these words: Ce-

ciderunt Fortes in Proelio: They fell bravely

The graves all faced the German trenches.

The first interment was dated in March.

New graves had been dug three or four times

a week ever since, until now there are three

parallel lines, with the third line lacking

Le Blanc walked briskly through the birch

"These men, my brothers, died for France,"

he said, steadily. "Their soldiers' souls are

above us, showing us the way we must go.

They lie with their faces toward the enemy

Outside the railings stood three soldiers

with cameras to snap their little captain as

he spoke so bravely of their fallen comrades.

of whatever rank, take so keen, intense and

Courage to Be Alone

Le Blanc, it seems, saw long service in

Africa. The African soldier, I was told, is

a distinct type. He lives alone in a tent,

sometimes in a wilderness. One cannot im-

agine much formality between officer and

subordinate under such conditions. I can see

Le Blanc thrusting his head from under his

"Africa makes them independent," said the

Colonel, "It makes them dislike discipline.

Also, it makes them good soldiers. There's

There's Le Blanc. I offer him, nameless as

he must remain, for what he is worth as a

French type. There are others like him. He

is as irrepressible as a youth, as grave as a

sage. And he has the most difficult of all

forms of courage: the courage to be alone in

We left Le Blanc waving farewell to us.

with his pet owl, solemn as a French come-

Le Blanc, who has always been a soldier,

as his father before him, has been to the

United States. He went there to lecture on

"The Soul of France." Le Blanc ought to

COUNTING UNHATCHED CHICKENS

Rotterdamsche Courant as saying in a private letter: "We shall have to retain Belgium." The remark is not startling. Necessity was urged as a reason for violating treaty obligations with Belgium, and can with equal consistency be pleaded as a reason for breaking the promise made at the time of the violation. But the chickens are not hatched yet.—Springfield Republican.

FOR ALIENS TO CONSIDER

What is more, the vast majority of these 12,-

Prof. Paul Rohrbach is quoted by the Nieuwe

terdamsche Courant as saying in a private

dian, perched on a post beside his head.

him, for I had never seen a soldier any

vivid enjoyment out of war.

tent-flap to bawl for food.

Le Bianc, for example."

extreme danger.

know.

I asked some of Le Blanc's superiors about

gate. He faced us while we stood bare-

he bullied and terrified his correspondents.

You might search the records of the French Army for a week without finding the name of Captain Le Blanc. Le Blanc, you will understand, is a mere handle which discloses nothing. With a modesty which one would scarce credit, the French insist on nameless heroes. This is the one unbreakable rule for correspondents: "No names will be permitted."

Le Blanc-which isn't the name at all-is the son of a French general. When I first saw him he was standing in the door of a dug-out in the heart of a Vosges forest, inexpressibly surprised at five military motors debouching correspondents on his threshold. So Le Blanc stood in his doorway and looked us over; this Le Blanc who is the pet

of a brigade. He wore the regulation blue, with high boots of soft leather. On one hip dangled a pair of field glasses, and on the other a revolver. Pinned to his coat were three medals: one for some brave deed during this war, another for Sudanese service, and a third for distinguished conduct in Africa. The medals

Le Blanc wore a black mustache twisted up at the ends. His eyes had the curious effect of seeing three ways at once, and finding something amusing in each direction. On his head was the new steel helmet, painted dull blue.

A Sense of Humor

Le Blanc, you may be quite sure, missed nothing. He saw, first, our clothes, then, a bit fearfully, our cameras, and lastly, our faces. "Mes amis!" said Le Blanc, And enfolded

us in his good nature.

Down the road, Le Blanc had a battery hidden. He was as proud of it as a boy with a caged squirrel in the back lot. "Come!" he said. "I will show you first

my best pet. It annoys them-those ones out

yonder. You must never tell any one where you found it." He trudged off down a road between tall, cool trees. We followed. He jabbed the sharp point of his stick into the dirt at intervals of three feet, leaving a trail of little craters behind him. At last he came to a

mossy bank, clambered up and pushed aside the bushes. "Votla!" said Le Blanc. It was a seven-point-five, with its muzzle hanging open hungrily and a long snout of blue steel thrust over the edge of a cliff.

Four of the crew, lying on the grass, rose quickly and saluted. Le Blanc shouted an order. A lieutenant came leaping from a dug-out. He blew a whistle shrilly. More men came springing into position beside the gun. In a slow steady voice, the lieutenant was reciting a list of numbers, and a soldier, bent over, was twirling a dial.

A man reached into a box filled with shells. A second swept away the branches masking the gun's nose, revealing, far below, a smoky valley.

The lieutenant stopped his numbers. The elicking stopped. Everything stopped. There was an abrupt silence. "Fire!" shouted the lieutenant.

I saw a string suddenly jerked. I stood on my toes and opened my mouth, for once, at Sandy Hook, I had been almost disjointed by a concussion. Nothing happened.

Le Blanc leaned up against a tree, choking with mirth. "Close your mouth," he said. "Ammunition

Le Bianc has his own sense of humor,

Faces Toward the Enemy He took us into a trench. We chuckled at his helmet, because the new French headpiece is not impressive, on Le Blanc or any

"I observe your laughter," said Le Blanc in English, walking ahead of us through the trench. "I observe it. I cannot blame you. I have been in your country. I know the New York policeman. I am like him in this droll thing on my head. But it's all one when bullets fly."

Le Blanc hurrying along, came to a soldier who was taking a look over the trench para-"Idiot!" said Le Blanc, and boxed him on

"My captain!" said the soldier, as one who

assuredly do his best in future to avoid a like danger,
After the war is over and the tumult and the

After the war is over and the tumuit and the plotting have died away nearly all these Il000,000 allens will still be in the United States. It is to their interest to find their position here as agreeable and profitable as it can be made. And each group of them will find that position pleasant or profitable if it acts so as to make it so—not otherwise. This is a case where no foreign Government can help them—even if the foreign Government is inclined to now are the foreign Government is inclined to pay any at-tention to the matter.—Chicago Herald.

WE HAVEN'T THE PRICE Poce at any price? Well, if the price is to let anybody kick you who wants to kick you. Americans haven't got the price.—Kansas City

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

In every striving worth while period of the world "the old fight of conservatism and re-form goes on."-Kansas City Times.

The American investor seems fairly safe who buys the British Government securities in full confidence that ultimately they will be re-deemed.—Springfield Republican.

is evident that while the Russian trade field is buge, the obstacles in the way of an effectual American campaign in that regard are not slight.—Springfield Union.

The attitude of Mr. Fairbanks towar, the providential office is not that of an ardent seifseeker, but that which any man of correct principles and the true settee of propriety must assume. If he should be nominated, it will be because the party and the cople demand him an, not at all because he has gone after it we a gun.—Terre Haute Star.

AMUSEMENTS

FORREST-Now Mats. 2:15 Evgs. 8:15 D. W. GRIFFITH'S THE

BIRTH OF A NATION 18,000 People 3000 Horses

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS VAUDEVILLE'S GREATEST PRODUCTION! Gertrude Hoffmann

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LYRIC Last Week. Evenings, 8:15
Mat. Week. Heats 50c to \$1.00
Victor Herbert's Combo Opera Success "THE PRINCESS PAT" "Production a delight"-Record GARRICK of the Mon. Sep. 27

Potash & Perlmutter BEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, 9 A. M. KNICKERBOCKER Theatre-Plan Desmatio "WITHIN THE LAW Senation EVENING PRICES, 15c, 25c, 35c, 56c MATINERS, Tues, Thurs., Bat. Best Beats, 25c

There are said to be 12,000,000 aliens in this country. They all had reasons for coming here. We all know what they were. They wanted a chance to draw higher wages, to live better, to enjoy more freedom than they had at home, to embrace opportunities they could never see in their class-ridden countries, and to escape ceriain things that are a part of the Government of their fatheriand. PALACE 1914 MARKET STREET
Continuous 10 A. M. to 11:15 F. M.
TODAY AND TOMORROW
HELEN WARE in "THE PRICE"
WEDNESDAY—"HEART OF JE INIFER" ADELPHI—Begin. Next Thurs. Evg. "What Happened"

What is more, the vast majority of these 12,600,000 aliens intend to stay right here. No matter where their sentiments may be, their bread
and meat and their chance in life are in the
United States. Among them are, of course,
a few men of education and position and business connections who could do as well at home
as in this country. But that is emphatically
not the case with most of the 10,600,000.

Under these patent circumstances it behooves
all of these 12,000,000 aliens to consider exactly
who is their best friend, after all. It particuiarly behooves certain racial groups among
these 12,000,000 to reflect if it is wise to pursue
a course which may cause them to be henceforth discriminated against in the matter of
employment.

Certainly there is a possibility that militons
of hard-working aliens may feel exactly these
unpleasant consequences, if some scalots among
them waste any time or thought on the machinations of representatives of their native
countries who would use them as instruments
of disorganization and destruction. An employer might be caught with that sort of material about the premises once. But he would MARKET ST. ABOVE 18TH
11 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
Pirst Presentation
LOU TELLEGEN
1b "THE EXPLORER" THE Stanley Allegheny Mats. Daily, Sc. 10c; Evgs., 10c, 20c Emmet Welch and His Jolly Minstrels; Holden & Harron; Emmett & Tonge; Gallando; Lo-ve & Wilbut Kenny & Hollis, etc.

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