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PRILADRIPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.

ean to not an anchorite: it loves to display itself among men.

TRIPLE BLOW TO TRADE

SENATOR WEEKS is confident that the Democracy will discover that it made arievous mistake when it enacted the seam's law and that it will amend it this nter. The act has not yet gone into effect, at it has already lost to a single Scattle rm a contract for \$1,200,000 worth of lumber se more favorable conditions prevail in eritish Columbia than will prevail at Seattle or the next year.

The Democrats are human and have come ligence. They cannot persist in a policy f evident folly. But the seamen's law is the only blow delivered to American rade. Benator Weeks includes the tariff law and the abandonment of the open-door poly in China in his triple indictment of the cratic Congress. Even though these ets should be repealed at once it will take are for the country to get its trade where would have been but for these blunders.

GAS IS HOLDING ITS OWN ITHEN Thomas A. Edison announced in September, 1878, that he could produce stricity for a large number of lights by g a dynamo there was a panic among rs of shares of gas companies in Lon-They thought that gas was to be uperseded by the new light. But they used wrong, as the owners of an old deice usually guess wrong when a new invenon in their line is made. More gas will used in the year 1915 than in any other ar since its general adoption as an illuof in the first half of the last century. setricity, instead of displacing gas, has red the gas producers to cheapening product and to inventing more ecocal, artistic and convenient methods of ng it for lighting, and has led them to ect apparatus for the use of gas for cing heat and power. There are probmore houses in Philadelphia with fafor both gas and electric light than

re lighted by gas alone in 1875. And no -to-date kitchen is without a gas range cooking and a gas heater for hot water. Gas has been generally used in the United tes for less than 100 years. The first atent on its manufacture was taken out in 1813, and the inventors lighted some New agland cotton mills by the new illuminant. was not until 1817 that the practicability gas for general lighting was recognized. on Baltimore began to use it. Its use r street lighting dates from 1834, when W York set up some gas lamps. Philadelhis followed the example of New York in 535. Chicago, which was then a small comity, had gas lamps in 1840, and Cincinalso much less populous than at preslighted its public places with gas in Electricity has not been any more sucful in crowding gas from the streets han from the houses. The two forms of shting are still competing for popular vor. The observance of Gas Week, which ne today by the gas companies of the ited States, is a move in the campaign hold all the territory now occupied and win more.

THERE IS THE NEXT ROCKEFELLER?

SIXTY years ago yesterday John D. Rocke-feliur accepted a job as bookkeeper. His ges amounted to \$50 for the few days than three months that ended on Jan-

Where is the \$3.50 a week bookkeeper toay who is planning to be the John D. feller of 1975? Bookkeepers do not ork for so little nowadays. Office boys get are than Rockefeller received. Where, then, the office boy who has decided that he will ne a great commercial giant and will vote all his time and all his energies to at end? The opportunities are as great ow as they were 60 years ago. Mr. Rockeler says that they are more numerous and re promising. The youth who perceives stunity and embraces it will get And he may as well be the one who ing these lines as any one else.

THER "ILLEGAL" STEEL TRUST

fermation of a new steel company he combination of a group of indeanies would be a natural outthe activity in the steel trade ad by the war. The demand for the of the steel mills is so great that from the nations in need. Profit atseeking investment. The new we said to be forming will be e the ordinary laws of ecostill in operation. Men see an to make money and they em-et is all there is to it. of Courses to repeal the eco-

os not succeeded. The com-combined are competitors. We ld by the wise men who have anti-trust laws that it is an t morality and contrary to

Steel Corporation because it is made up a lot of corporations that were once bidding against one another for business. Their action is justified on the ground that the corporation has destroyed competition and that the country is at its mercy, notwithstanding the evidence that independent steel corporations are doing a successful business.

The formation of a big rival steel trust makes the Government's complaint in its suff look ridiculous. But it is too much to hope that the Attorney General will ask that the suit be dismissed. He is more likely to attempt to prevent the independent steel companies from combining and to continue that policy of meddling with big business which the little politicians have for years thought would win votes from the unthinking for their party.

AT LAST!

IN THE West the Allies have begun at last to fling forward their offensive.

It is time. The pressure in the East has become great, but the resiliency of Russia is beginning to assert itself. Formidable movements in the West give a new power to the Czar. Already, in the Balkans, Bulgaria, just ready to join the Central Powers, has hesttated, and there will be no force of half a million men thrown against those ancient mountains in an effort to save Constantinople so long as there is real danger of the allied troops bursting through the German lines in Flanders. So, too, the Italian campaign takes on a new fury.

The cost of the offensive in the West will be terrible-has been terrible in two daysbut every success won underwrites the loan sought in America, and is an additional guarantee of its success.

Slowly, but surely now, the war is moving to a crisis and the enormous resources of the Allies are being brought to bear. Everywhere else the force of the German arms must be lessened when real danger looms in the West, for there is the flower of the Allies' power, which can be stopped by no secondrate defense and will require of Germany her ultimate strength.

PENNSYLVANIANS LEAD THE VAN

THE secret of the prosperity of the rest of the country is out at last. The Bureau of the Census has discovered that 1,125,454 natives of Pennsylvania are living in the other States. There are 54,900 of them in New York, 12,000 of them in Washington, 11,000 in Los Angeles, 10,000 in Youngstown, 13,000 in Baltimore, 20,000 in Camden, and more thousands in other cities. They have taken Pennsylvania grlt and Pennsylvania enterprise and distributed it throughout the continent and have made things hum abroad. while those who have remained at home have kept this great Commonwealth at the head of the procession of the sons of Penn who are justifying the confidence of the great Friend in the future of the Commonwealth which he founded.

WAR WIDENS THE HORIZON

THE war is widening the outlook of hun-I dreds of thousands. Evidence of this is found in the large number of persons who are seeking instruction in the languages of Europe. English is no longer enough, if they are to have any intercourse with the outside world, even though it has been sufficient for the ordinary European tourist. But the United States must soon come into much more intimate relations with all parts of the world than it has sustained in the past. Europe is stricken, and we must act as its physician in a thousand ways, both now and when the war ends. It needs what we produce, and if American business men can speak the language of France and Germany, Italy and Spain, as well as of Russia and Holland, they will be much better qualifled to play the part for which destiny has cast them in the great commercial drama of the future.

The alert business man will not confine his attention to Europe. The South American continent is looking to us to take the place of the Old World for the next generation as the source of capital for its development. A working knowledge of Spanish must be acquired by whoever expects to get into intimate relations with Argentina, Chili and Peru, and the man who would do bustness with Brazil will find the way smoothed

for him if he can speak and write Portuguese. It may be possible to court a maiden through an interpreter, but this is because there is a universal language understood of all maidens that finds its expression without words. Trade, however, cannot be won by looks and sighs and hand pressure. The man who gets it must be able to talk business in the vernacular and to talk it better than any competitor.

Greece does not regard a treaty as a mere scrap of paper.

The Allies have decided that the Germans are not to have things all their own way, but they have been a long time letting the

Captain von Papen explains that by "idiotic Yankees" he meant the owners of a New York newspaper whose father was a Hungarian Jew.

Not even royalty is immune from motorcar accidents. The Kaiser and the Queen of the Netherlands were thrown from their cars on the same day.

Perhaps it may be good politics to call an extra session of the Senate to revise its rules so that the ship purchase bill can be jammed through, but the men who think so will dis-

cover that they guessed wrong if they do it. The dolls' head industry of Germany has a rival in a new plant established in this city. and before long the little girls of America are likely to find "Made in Philadelphia" in place of "Made in Germany" on the back of the necks of their doll bables.

Colonel House has called on the President again, and while he was in Washington he went to the State Department also. yet they want us to believe that his visit to all the warring countries of Europe in the summer was purely for his own pleasure.

By all means ask the electors to vote on a city loan of \$22,000,000 at the same time they choose the men who will spend it. No better argument for electing a man is not because almost and a Councils that is not because sould be framed than putting in juxtape the people's miney and the hast can-

OUR ENJOYMENT OF DRESSING UP

We're Frankest About It in Childhood, But the Fondness Lasts Longer-It Only Proves That the World's a Stage

By WARREN BARTON BLAKE

WHO doesn't enjoy "dressing up"? Of course, we are frankest about it in childhood. The small boy joyfully sketches a black mustache with burnt cork when he plays soldier, and what little girl doesn't revel in putting on a long skirt, "doing" her hair and giving a tea party to all her lady friends, each in her mother's second-best short skirt?

"Dressing up" is not, however, easily outgrown. Jean Jacques Rousseau wore an American costume with fur trimmings that seems to have been highly becoming (we judge by the old prints); Tolstol, Rousseau's heir, used the smock of the Russian peasant. Balzac wrote his best novels in the garb of a monk. Chateaubriand never wearied of clothes for clothes sake nor of exotic touches, Robert Louis Stevenson, who loathed Chateaubriand, doted on dinky little caps and tight trousers and enjoyed making up for amateur theatricals.

Making Faces in the Mirror

Pierre Loti, Chateaubriand's literary grandson and Stevenson's rival travel writer, is rumored to know something about powder and rouge pot; yet who would deny him these accessories, or the Persian costume he wears in his country house at Rochefort-if, indeed, he likes Persia and paint? Latins are born actors; let that be the excuse of every Latins are not so much afraid as Anglo-Saxons are of being a bit "different" or even a bit ludicrous. Loti is said to sleep in a bedroom modeled on the chamber of a Breton peasant, with a checked cotton coverlet and a pair of wooden shoes under the bed; nor do these eccentricities impair the flavor of his exquisite prose. In Morocco. Loti has delighted in Arab habiliments and a burnoose; in his book about that country he avows his weakness for "the fantasy of disguises." It is a harmless indulgence. If Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI lost their heads, it was not because they played at milkmald and watchmaker.

This love of dressing up, which is one of the bits of child-play which these so different men of genius have carried with them far beyond the age of childhood (but not beyond its sense of romantic wonder), is only one of many bits of evidence that all the world's a stage and all the men and women fond of acting. Most of the acting is harmless. Some of it is vanity-some merely a kind of playful youthfulness of spirit. One of my dearest friends loves to make faces in the mirror. He writes clever short stories (and sometimes gets them published!); he has written wise editorials for a very academic newspaper once edited by the author of "Thanatopsis"; he has a right to string quite a sizable portion of the alphabet after his name by way of indicating all the degrees awarded to him by an ancient university; yet he enjoys looking at himself in the glass, arranging his features a little otherwise than nature ever intended and bidding you guess who it is he is interpreting, Napoleon, or Theodore, or William Randolph Hearst. Probably he could earn a living posing for the movies, my academic friend; certainly he "gets" the grimace of those heroes of romance, and no mistake. He enjoys it; who, for that matter, doesn't naturally enjoy the drama? For that is what this making faces is-the art of drama at its very simplest.

So is "dressing up." So is Mardi Gras. After all, acted drama is a mere matter of dialogue plus disguises, just as fiction is descriptions phis (or minus) disguise. 'Charlotte Bronte," Mr. Chesterton writes. "electrified the world by showing that an infinitely older and more elemental truth (than that conveyed in the novel of manners) could be conveyed by a novel in which no person, good or bad, had any manners at all. Her work represents the first great assertion that the humdrum life of modern civilization is a disguise as tawdry and deceptive as the costume of a bal masque. She showed that abvases may exist incide a governess and eternities inside a manufacturer."

A Dramatist, Not the Devil

We are told that there are only seven plots in literature-or is it eleven? It doesn't matter. Any one who reads the new fiction, any one who goes to the theatre, knows there are very few. But think how few plots there would be without dressing and undressing! Think how the absence of clothing, purifying but at the same time woefully simplifying character, would reduce its literary variations to next to nothing at all! Instead of eleven plots, there would be only three or four. The book of Genesis makes the Serpent indirectly guilty of imposing clothes upon our naturally virtuously naked ancestors-that first family of Eden from whom the faithful trace their ultimate ascent. Ironic Anatole France, in his history of modern civilization that he calls "Penguin Island," makes the devil directly responsible for giving women clothes to wear.

I don't think it was the devil. I think it was some dramatist-some one who guessed what fun it would be to children of all ages to be perpetually dressing up in front of a long glass.

TO THE POLITICIANS To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-The following letter is addressed to the Sir-The following letter is addressed to the politicians of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen-We address you at a time when we are conscious that you are especially busy in the discharge of your political duties.

As women who would serve with you in the consideration and shaping of affairs controlled by the ballot, we publicly express our appreciation of the political work our men have accomplished single-handed.

We repudiate the statement being circulated

we repudiate the statement being circulated by "anti-suffragists," who would excuse themselves in their wish to shirk their civic duties by advertising that "as women we do not want the strife, bitterness, falsification and want the strife, bitterness, faisification and publicity which accompany political campaigns."
Whatever the outcome of the election of November 2 on the issue of accepting or rejecting the larger field of service for wamen of Pennsylvania, we put ourselves on record as honoring the men who conduct these campaigns for doing it according to their best conscience in the service of the public.

MARGARET KOHL KELLY.
Philadelphia, September 25.

[This letter is marked "Indorsed by the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia."—Editor of the Evenued Laboura.]

EGYPTIAN SERENADE when we were together young-When there were but you and I Underneath the summer sky. Sing the song, and o'er, Though I know that never more Will it seem the song you sung When we were together young "HEY, YOU GOTTER HANG ON A BIT LONGER; I MAY NEED THIS MYSELF!"



CATCHING UP WITH THE MOVIES

An Industry That Strikes the Mind With Wonder Even More by Its Progressiveness Than by Its Magnitude and Is Thus Like the Auto Business-Shall the Church Lag Behind?

By REV. DAVID M. STEELE, D. D.

THROUGHOUT my trip across the con-Linent, but especially in California, and notably in Los Angeles and San Francisco, two things most of all claimed my attention. This they did more than the fair at San Diego or the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They were the automobile and the movingpicture industries. In these two places, in peculiar ways, does one have this thought fixed on both. It is small wonder, since the moving picture business is capitalized as highly today in America as the steel trust, and the auto sales, in the past year alone, exceed the national debt of the United States.

This has set me thinking. Has the Church anything like the progressiveness of these two institutions? If not, why not? Is it because it has not the same capital? Or is it because it lacks the same faith in its own utility and the same confidence in its own future? Would that, from either or both of these, the Church might learn a lesson and take courage! Transportation is a mania of this age; the automobile is its modern agency. Is religion a less permanent, a less abiding need? Education is a fetish of the age, while recreation is another. The cinematograph is educational and recreational both. Is the Church content to be and to do less? Why should it be so much less popular than are the moving picture places, which are omnipresent and which everywhere are crowded to the doors?

From Cowpath to Auto Road

I visited one day the busy offices of the National Automobile Tourists' Association at San Francisco. There I learned that, over the main three transcontinental routes, the National Parks Highway, the Lincoln Highway and the Santa Fe Trail, there has been an average of one party arriving every five minutes in the day this summer at the coast. Of these three modern roadways many portions are beginning to rival in skillful engineering the French highways and in scenic grandeur the mountain passes of Switzerland. Added to these is the Pacific Highway, which is a complete system of roadways north and south, connecting British Columbia with the southern limit of California, a total distance of 2000 miles. Along this Camino Real, the motorist guides his car over a road as perfect in its way as is the gently tempered climate, which makes the trip a possible one at any time of the twelvemonth. Who has built these roads, and why?

Many a Western city's Chamber of Commerce has joined in memorializing the national Government for the building of better roads from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to Mexico, fairly gridironing the country. Their reasoning is something like this: Cows make cowpaths from the pasture to the yard. and ducks and goese from the pond to their shelter at night. A savage is simply one who dwells in the woods; no roads are known to savage barbarism. Even early civilization was content with a sufficient trail along which the horsemen rode. But with the invention of the first crude-wheeled vehicle came the necessity for something more. It was observed in ancient times that all roads led to Rome. That city was the centre of the civilization of its day; hence roads were the concomitant and the insignia of the civilization of the Eternal City in its pristine glory. With the further development of civilization came the railroad, with its steel tracks for freight and passenger cars, so that, to write a history of roads, from the cowpath and the trail to the trunk line railroad, would be to write a history of civilization; the two would go hand in hand, with equal steps, on every page of the history of the race.

Now something else has come. The automobile has brought into existence the need for systems of smooth, hard highways. Nor is this reasoning only national; it has international illustrations.

Cities Shifted Over Night In southern California also is the centre of

the world's moving-picture industry. Here are nearly 50 studies, housing from two to 20 companies apiece. Millions of dollars are invested in these film-producing plants. the annual payroll and the annual output totaling a hundred millions more. Southern California is especially adapted to this newest big business on account of its climate, sunny days and picturesque acenery. Among all these, in a class by itself, is Universal City, just out of Los Angeles. It is in the foothills of the San Fernando Valley. It is the only city in the world built solely for motion-picture production. This magic place can be changed in a few days to conform to any nationality required as a fit setting. In Peoples Pat White to CASET IN

succession, it can faithfully represent Athens, Rome, Paris, London and New York, or Hindu streets and Afghan villages, with all the local color of the land desired. The amazing advance, in all the arts and

sciences, in the whole field, mechanical as well as sociological, since the last previous international exposition, is shown at San Francisco chiefly and most effectively through the medium of the cinematograph This is a miracle which previous expositions lacked; but it is the most telling device employed here to narrate and display the growth and spread of civilization. It is the voice and the picture of the modern speeding world. Every building in the grounds holding any exhibits has a moving-picture show of its own, with thousands of feet of film. It is in this way that the industries. manufactures, sciences and arts of the various countries are most strikingly presented. With the assistance of these it is possible to give an almost exact portrayal of any country involved; so that if one could devote enough time to thorough sightseeing in the whole exposition, one would become almost as well acquainted with far countries as if one had seen them.

In view of these two things, I ask again: What of the Church? Is it less confident of its own future, less willing to make commitments of men and of money than the automobile men are? And is it less alert, less able to feel the pulse of the present and less operative in producing the new standards that are yet to be than managers of nickelodeons? One could wish the Church had as much faith in religion as manufacturers have in transportation, and that it were as efficient and industrious as are the players for innumerable Princess, Empress, Lyric and Gem, "movie" palaces in every hamlet in the land.

LET "NATURE" DO IT

Animals, Insects and Fish Work for an Illinois Farmer

That "the world owes us a living" has often en heard, but it has remained for a Verbeen heard, but it has remained for a Ver-million County farmer to take steps to collect it. John Graham is the man who is making Nature produce for him. Wild bees, wild ducks, muskrats, foxes, skunks and black bass are laboring for this "Nature farmer," as he is known in the neighborhood where he lives.

laboring for this "Nature larmer, as he is known in the neighborhood where he lives. The "Nature farm," a wild plum and wild crab apple orchard of il acree, lies 20 miles north of here, and it is a part of the old Mann estate. It is on the banks of the Northfork, and is an excellent place for the raising of skunks, foxes, ducks, muskrats and bees. The black bass are native to the stream,

skunks, foxes, ducks, muskrats and nees. The black bass are native to the stream. On the "farm" are 300 skunks, 50 stands of wild bees, 100 foxes, 100 wild ducks, hundreds of muskrats and thousands of bass. And what of mustrate and thousands of bass. And what is strangest of all to the casual visitor, there is no odor. The "Nature farmer" contends that, despite the belief to the contrary, skunks are among the most cleanly of animals and give off no offensive odor unless they are in danger. They become demonstrated on the "ferry" and They become domesticated on the "farms" are as docile as kittens.

On one side of the farm is a winter house for the skunks, and hearby are burrows for them. They feed on wild plums, crab apples and scraps of meat. Fish are sometimes caught for them. Adjoining the skunk pens are pens for the foxes. Apples and live fowls are fed to them. Nature has provided bees for the "farm." Trees in which the bees were found were

AMUSEMENTS

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In Jean Webster's Daddy Long Legs METROPOLITAN OPERA OPENS SATURDAY MAMMOTH NOVELTY PHOTOPLAY, OPERA and EPEGFACLE NIXON'S CAPT. SACEO demonstration of the SUBMARINE, and other demonstration of water to the submarine of water to the subm DUMONT'S DUMONTS MINSTREE

Trocadero MARIERO Alla Twins

moved to the farm and the bees go right ahead providing for the farmer.

Corn bread, roasting ears, black bass and many other articles from the "farm" recently appeared on the table at a dinner given to a number of Danville men. "That is proof posi-tive," said Mr. Graham, "that Nature will provide for us, if we only take the trouble to collect what has been offered."—Indianapolis News.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The tariff affects every man, woman and child in the country just as seriously and as definitely as do railroad rates,—Nation's Busi-

There are times when a soft answer may serve a useful purpose, but to rely on it at all times and in all circumstances for protection would be the rankest sort of idlocy.—Springfield

We cannot have a citizen-soldiery without the patriotism that allows workers time to serve any more than we can have such soldiery without the patriotism to serve.-Buf-

From his visit to the Colorado mine fields John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is deriving at least a partial knowledge of labor conditions there. No reports of managers or special agents could serve the same purpose.-New

If Bulgarian entrance on the Teutonic side brings both Rumania and Greece in on the allied side, the great profit will be with the sea powers, and Bulgaria will be confronted with as grave peril as in 1913, when she guessed wrong and paid the cost.—New York Tribune.

Whether Professor Munsterberg likes our American culture or not, he must admit that it exists and must yield to us the right to maintain it as our very own. Has he not found the tub standing pretty firmly on its own bottom during the past year?—Boston Transcript. Transcript.

Throughout the land there are millions of people whose stomachs would be better filled, whose wages would be higher, whose clothes would be never and whose food would be more pourishing if the politicians who for the last decade have been ruling this country almost unto its ruin could be banished to some desert island and left there to make their own living instead of living, as they have been ing, on the country.-Manufacturers' Record.

AMUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE GRAND OPERA SEASON ening Performance TUESDAY EVG., NOV. 23 METROPOLITAN OPERA

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