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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-

FOR SEPTEMBER WAS 100,008. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.

If you would be trusted as a friend you must speak of others behind their back as pleasantly as before their face.

#### A PRO-AMERICAN, IF YOU PLEASE

THOSE political seers who read the future In Washington have decided that both Republicans and Democrats are looking for a pre-German candidate for the Vice Presidency in the next election. It is a regrettably credible story.

If there are any good Americans lef, by election time they will speculate a little sadly on the fate of their Republic. They will wonder a little at the casual way in which Amerton has been thrown overboard. They may even ask some pointed questions when candidates appear at the hustings.

If a pro-German candidate, why not a pro-Turkish candidate! If the Vice Presidency is to be thrown as a sop to pro-Germans (most of whom are good Americans and ask only for a neutral government), why shouldn't the Postmaster Generalship be offered to the Belgians? Will the madness stop when all Europe is represented, when a pro-Chinese-American is head of the army and & pro-Brazilian is Secretary of State?

Not many Germans in this country would vote for a man because he was German first and American second. There are a few, but they are not worth buying. There is a neutrality in politics as well as in diplomacy.

### THE CURSE OF INERTIA

A friend of mine who had heard of the Fiorida "cracker." asked some one to point out a cracker to him. The man replied. "Well, if you see something off in the woods that looks brown, like a stump, you will know it is either a stump or a cracker; if it moves, it is a stump."—Woodrow Wilson.

THE curse of Philadelphia at this time is that there are too many voters here with the cracker type of intellect. They are too indolent to think and when they do think they are too timid to go to the polls and vote as if they were free men with ambition to deliver the community from the control of those who have exploited it for their own purposes for a generation. As William Penn looks down from the City Hall tower he sees men sleeping in the same old bed of political indifference. The lamp posts are animated in comparison.

## SUBTLE FLATTERY OF WEALTH

THE many thousands who flit from place to place (and with a degree of comfort) in the motor cars produced by Mr. Henry Ford. of Detroit, will be somewhat puzzled by the persistence of Mr. Ford's anti-preparedness mania. They will wonder that a mind so capable of motor-making should be so incapable of straight thinking. Let them take comfort. Their engines will not stall. Mr. Ford is only exhibiting the usual symptoms of the great American vice, which is opinionitis.

The accepted American theory seems to be that so soon as a man makes a million he becomes a prophet of the millennium. When he makes, as Mr. Ford's company has done, the astounding total of \$27,000,000 in 10 months, he has more honor than enough in his own country, and the American reporter has marked him for his own. Because he has established a chain of "nothing-over-11cents"-stores his opinion is sought on the validity of the Scriptures. The subtle flattery of being asked is irresistible, and almost unconsciously the answer is given. The little devils of irony dance a merry dance as each new great man falls. Mr. Carnegie, an authority on steel, is quoted as a critic of style. Mr. Rockefeller, who is interested in oil, is likely to be interviewed on oil paint-

It is all, of course, another example of money-worship in America. Lacking a tradition of culture or of authority, we still struggle along with only a tradition of success to guide us. At that we are Americans. We ask our money kings to tell us about philosophy and our financiers to tell us about military strategy. But, as Mr. Ford has discovered, we don't always believe what they tell us.

## SADNESS OF SUCCESS

The cares of modern business little en-courage and satisfy the instess of one who feels that his work is not done. I have wanted to study; to think; to take up the work again in that little shop and study over on West ad street. The world wouldn't let me . There was litigation . . . There were negotiations and more negotia-tions . . . And all the time I wanted to work.—Orville Wright.

THE world's praise and the world's plunder have gone out to Orville Wright for the work of his manhood. With his brother he was henored as a genius and as an invincible, indefatigable pioneer. Success, as my know success, came to him after years d tabor and defeat. He became famous nd wealthy. Yet in the high flood of his blevement be retired, giving as his reason.

he words quoted above. For him, for every man polensand of a vision, the success most men cherleb can mean nothing. The doep satisfaction of acmalishment is sweet, but where the practical man stops the dreamer begins of ain. is dream has become real. The accoming

wages war; the wireless saves lives at sea; the motorcar belittles space and time. They are already in the realm of practical things. But the dreamer sees a new vision. He feels the hunger for creation, and the passion for perfection which inspires him cannot be sat-

Many men who have seen, in early years, the high roadway of their lives lying clear in the sunlight will be moved by Orville Wright and by the flerce words he has spoken. They, as he, have been dragged into bypaths, and they will think enviously of him, sitting in the soft light of that little shop on West 3d street, studying and thinking-and dreaming good dreams.

#### THE ANSWER

THE contractors have put it up to the people of Philadelphia. The latter have it in their power to make an answer that will not be misunderstood anywhere in the United States and will wreck beyond hope of recovery the Contractors' Alliance, Stanch in his Republicanism, sure in his moral vision, a forward-minded citizen who is devoted and has proved his devotion to the interests of the whole city, George D. Porter deserves and should receive the enthusiastic support of all citizens who believe in representative government and the efficient conduct of public affairs.

### PROPER PLACE FOR A DRYDOCK

THE news from Boston that work was be-I gun yesterday on the new drydock ought to stir the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Commissioners here to renewed efforts to get the proposed Government drydock for this port.

Boston had five docks before work on the new one was started. Two of them are in the Navy Yard and three are privately owned. The largest is big enough to accommodate a vessel only 725 feet long, the same size as the large dock at the League Island yard. The new dock, built by the Port Commission and to be under public control, is to be 1200 feet long, 120 feet wide with 35 feet of water on the sill at low tide. There is no dry dock in the world so large. Not only has Boston had enterprise enough to plan the dock, but her Port Commissioners had initiative enough to go to Europe and make contracts for its use with steamship lines whose ships were too big to dock anywhere else on the Atlantic coast.

Philadelphia has only three drydocks, two of which are in the Navy Yard, but it is the biggest shipbuilding centre on this continent. It is the one place in America where facilities for docking vessels should be the best because it is the one place where facilities for building and repairing ships are the greatest. If Congress were in the control of business men instead of politicians there would be no hesitation in selecting the League Island Navy Yard as the site for the new naval drydock. It will cost much less here than at Newport News and the use for it would be much greater. If one or more of the new war ships now planned are to be built here there should be a dock big enough to meet the growing demands of the developed Government shipbuilding plant. No argument is needed to establish this proposition, for it is self-evident.

We can have the drydock if the big men of the city will only get busy and go after it with the same energy that they display in their private affairs.

# DANGER IN THE TWILIGHT ZONE

THERE will be general regret that Judge I Sulzberger could not find legal warrant for convicting two book agents who misrepresented the character of the work they were selling. He said the principal was "a skilful and dangerous liar, but not criminally responsible."

The Judge must know the law, but the rest of us have been under the impression that there is a statute forbidding misrepresentation, and providing proper penalties for its violation. It certainly applies to merchants who print fraudulent advertisements and thereby attempt to deceive the public. The book agents must have escaped in that twilight zone which encircles all statutes enacted to protect the innocent and unsuspecting purchaser.

## MINISTERS AS BUSINESS MEN

THERE is high authority for the statement that the minister is worthy of his salary; but there is nothing in Holy Writ about his duty to organize the financial affairs of his church so as to keep it from bankruptcy or himself from want through an unpaid selary.

The secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement has announced that the men engaged in it are planning to show the ministers "how to put their churches on a successful financial basis."

But why put it up to the ministers? Have not the laymen some obligations in the premises?

The minister is supposed to be a spiritual leader and teacher and not a business man. He becomes pastor of a church composed of men and women who are supposed to believe in the importance of organized religious work, but they too often neglect to attend to the temporal affairs of the organization and unload everything on the minister.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement would bring about a reform worth while if it could impress on all laymen the importance of relieving the spiritual leaders of the churches of financial worry so that they might use all their strength in spiritual leadership.

President Wilson is becoming quite expert in laying cornerstones.

Sir Edward Carson wants it to be understood that he is not a guitter.

The lights o' London are now like the

snakes in Iceland. There aren't any. "Turbine Engines Called a Joke"-Head-

line. Another one on your Uncle Sam.

There is no doubt where the sympathies of William Penn would be in the mayoralty

There was nothing cold about the welcome the Red Sox received when they returned to

If the talked-of tax becomes a fact in England, that country will only have to muddle half-through. A railroad director who has not been

charged with criminal conspiracy will soon be as rare as a blue moon. Orville Wright has traveled in a few short

years from a bench on a bicycle repair shop Conduces to repose. —E. L. T., in Chicago Tribune. to Eury street. But he worked his passage

## "ELECTED" JUDGE AT THE PRIMARIES

Double Honor Conferred on a Philadelphian Who in Public and Private Is "There With the Blarney"

### By WILLIAM A. McGARRY

IT IS great to be elected to office, but it's I much better not to have to wait till November to be sure of it. Such seems to be the situation of Joseph Patrick Rogers, who, according to the official count of the votes cast

on the non-partisan ticket in the September primaries, received 98,000 and odd votes, or more than one-fourth of the total cast for the 14 candidates for the vacant judgeships in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Under the provisions of the more than 50 per cent. clause" of the non-partisan primary act, Mr. Rogers, if is believed, is already as good as elected. From brickyard to bench is his record for 29 years. Lawyers and busi-

ness men who have

been associates of Mr.

Club has felt its sting.

Rogers in courts and clubs for the last dozen years probably will find it difficult to stop call- JOSEPH P. ROGERS. ing him "Joe." As "Joe Rogers" he is instantly recognized as the "Lord High Inquisitor" of the famous Clover Club and former master of hounds at the Chester Valley Hunt Club. He has an unusually happy faculty for making friends, and is just the man for the informal position he holds in the Clover Club. Tall, powerfully built, genial, he is possessed of the characteristic ready Irish wit. Nearly every Philadelphian who has had the temerity to speak at the Clover

#### An Early Start

The new Judge affords a singularly interesting subject for the student of dual personality. His club side and his court side are in sharp contrast. For the last eight years Mr. Rogers has handled all the big criminal cases for the Commonwealth in this city as Assistant District Attorney. No criminal lawyer in the city likes to face him. He has been especially successful in murder cases. At times, like every successful prosecutor, he has been accused of "bulldog" methods, but even here, where the good lawyer forgets everything but the legal points at issue, he is human. One instance of this was given in his summing up of the celebrated Trost case, in which a woman was convicted of murder in the first degree after a desperate legal battle.

He was born at Tamaqua, Pa., on March 17, 1876-the Centennial year and St. Patrick's Day-hence his middle name. His father was a laborer. The family came to this city when "Joe" was 7 years old. After spending four years hustling bricks, "Joe" found there were better chances of advancement elsewhere. He got a job as a helper on one of John Wanamaker's delivery wagons. A few years of this sufficed. His next job was a clerkship in an Asbury Park hotel, whence he went to Enterprise, Fla. Perhaps he took his inspiration from the name of the town. At any rate, he learned that he needed something besides the muscles developed in the brickyard to get along in the world, so he returned to this city and took a course in a business school, returning later to the hotel business in Florida. At the age of 20 he was manager of the Montezuma Hotel in that State.

In between his office hours while working as a hotel clerk, he had been developing into a bicycle racer. This sport was new then, and he made good. He also made money; but what is more to the point, he saved it. At 21 he settled permanently in Philadelphia, registered at the law school from the office of Randall & Flaherty and turned all his energy to study. Two years after graduating from the University he was appointed an Assistant City Solicitor and given work with the road jury. It goes without saying that there was politics behind the appointment; but even his political opponents are willing to admit that Rogers never was given a job he couldn't hold on sheer ability.

## Diversions of a Popular Man

Mr. Rogers was the organizer of the Broilers' Club and is a member of the Cricket Club, the West Chester Hunt Club, the Hunting Club, the Manufacturers' Club, Pen and Pencil and various others, in addition to the Clover. He gave up his position as master of hounds at the Chester Valley Hunt Club some time ago because he was getting too heavy for hard riding, but he still follows the hounds occasionally. His principal hobby now is swimming, at which he is an expert. He manages to find time for a plunge at the Athletic Club of Philadelphia nearly every day. In his younger days he played water polo.

Judge Rogers is exceedingly popular. He is well liked, especially by lawyers and newspaper men; by the former because he has the reputation of always playing fair, and by the latter for the same reason and also because in the conduct of his cases he never "plays to the grand stand," as some lawyers do. He has an aggressive, compelling manner in an emergency, but he succeeds more often by adroitness than by force. And it ought to be added that he has even more than the usual share of the gift that legend says comes from kissing the Blarney Stone.

STARTLING STATISTICS Some efficiency expert could produce startling statistics to show an immense amount of time spent in ineffectual voting.—Washington Star

CANOPUS

When quacks with pills political would dope us: When politics absorbs the livelong day, I like to think about the star Canopus, So far, so far away.

Greatest of visioned suns, they say who list 'em; To weigh it science always must despair. Its shell would hold our whole dinged solar Nor ever know 'twas there.

When temporary chairmen utter speeches And frenzied henchmen how their battle

hymns,
My thoughts float out across the cosmic reaches
To where Canopus swims.
When men are calling names and making faces,
and all the world's alangle and ajar,
I meditate on interstellar spaces
And smoke a mild seegar. For after one has had about a week of The arguments of friends as well as foes, A star that has no parallax to speak of





# THE NEW PERSONALITY OF VIVIANI

French Premier, a Man of Incredible Eloquence, Has Received a Vote of Confidence, Not Only in the War Policy of His Government, but in Himself Also

#### By ROBERT HILDRETH

FROM that dramatic scene in the Chamber of Deputies, when the Government received a rousing vote of confidence, Rene Viviani emerges the strongest man in France today, as he has been through many trying

months. Strength was not the characteristic which stood out in the public estimate of the eloquent Premter when he formed his Cabinet in August of last year. But there is one fact that has distinguished him in all his career, and that is the growth of his personality. A wonderful personality it had been shown to be a year ago, and when

we picture his appearance before the deputies to explain PREMIER VIVIANI. and refuse to explain his war policy, we can only believe that now is not less wonderful. It is hardly strange that Viviani, so equipped and fortified, has done things that were generally believed to

be impossible. Viviani was chosen for his present position after two veteran politicians, Ribot and Doumergue, had failed and Delcasse had declined to try it, and it may be added that President Poincare owes his political salvation to this Frenchman with the Italian name and some mixture of Florentine blood. Forthwith he carried the day, against heavy odds, for the three-year military service principle. And then Viviani formed the "wonder cabinet," which included not only Ribot and Doumergue, but Delcasse as well. If it was a great feat to secure the services of Delcasse. it was also a triumph to part with him without causing any kind of political squabble worth mentioning. The Premier won the united support of the Socialists, whom he had alienated by his apostasy, and succeeded in maintaining in the official family of France a harmony that was hardly to be expected, in the extraordinary circumstances, in a country which has had sixty "governments" since Sedan. And with a few carefully chosen words and a few graceful gestures he calms an incipient but concerted opposition into an attitude which is ac-

quiescent, if it is nothing else. It was a triumph of personality. It is personality that informs the Viviani eloquence. Of the Premier it has been said that he can achieve more in the Chamber of Deputies by merely waving his hand than any other politician could do through the most stupendous oration, but gesture is not the whole secret. Careful critics who have listened to his speeches declare unreservedly that Viviani is the greatest living master of the spoken word. Friends and enemies pay wondering tribute to his copious and rich vocabulary. Then there's the voice-a tremendous changing, harmonious, flowing voice, a voice with tears in it, or a voice that seems to bleed; a voice that rushes like a tempest, or

suggests the lute or the harp. Then there's the manner. It is the charm of perfect courtesy. And then, both first and last, the personality of Rene Vivlani.

Viviani is a genius who arrived late. Until he was 45 or so, his personality was, so to speak, scattered. All at once it became integrated; all at once the man's character took on a new maturity and solidity. His fellow-countrymen noted the change but could hardly believe it. The difference has been convincingly plain only during the 14 months of the great world war. It is not only the "Government" in which France has voted confidence, but the man, Viviani, of whom the country knew not, a year ago,

what to expect. Truly this remarkable man found himself late, and came late to his own. Born in the north of Africa, he is 52 years old. His physique is of the heavy typelarge shoulders, expansive waistline, full hips. He has a protuberant nose and his skin is swarthy. Grizzled hair crowns the face. Instead of thundering indignation, he flashes it with his eyes across the largest hall. There is something, apparently, of the Spaniard in his grand deportment.

## "A Practical Socialist"

He early took to the law and speedily became one of the leaders of the Paris bar. He entered Parliament at the age of 21. In his twenties he was a thorough Socialist, and was easily one of the stars of the party. Long before the public had heard of Briand, it knew Viviani. When in 1904 the United Socialist party was formed, its members bound by international agreement not to accept office in "bourgeois" governments, Viviani stayed outside. Jean Jaures accused him of a turpitude only matched by that of Lucifer himself. But it meant political success. Chief of all the charges preferred against Viviani by his enemies was that he was ready to sacrifice anything to his lust for power, his craving for fame and for the applause of the multitudes. He defined his socialism in terms that brought down on his head the bitterest epithets on which Jaures could lay his hands. As an "Independent Socialist" he was received into the Clemenceau Cabinet, to be the first Minister of Labor. He worked hard to place on the statute books some of the more feasible promises of the socialistic program, and secured the passage of an act which gives 17,-000,000 men and women the right to a pension at the age of 65. This event marked the advent into French law of the principles of State socialism. His political tag is still "The Workingman's Friend."

Viviani has catholic tastes. He knows the work of all the modern French painters, poets and actors. His judgment of it goes far to form contemporary opinion. Many an artist and many a writer owe their public recognition to the praise of Rene Viviani, spoken generously when all the professional critics were silent or unfavorable. Much has been said, of course, about his anti-clericalism, because that is part of his politics, and about his "irreligion," but on this point he replies that before the true Christian he stands "respectful and uncovered."

## RING AROUND THE ROSY

Chicago has a duly elected city government substantially like all other noncommission city governments. It also has—and long has had—a profound suspicion that this government cannot be trusted; that, if given the opportunity, it will graft on the public treasury by loading up the payroll with heelers and handing out public jobs in return for political services. So it has an elaborate civil service law, designed to prevent the government from filling offices with unfit men and to insure appointments and promotions on merit.

unit men and to insure appointments and promotions on merit.
Having this law, it will by no means trust its duly elected government to observe the law; so its sets up a civil service commission as a sort of policeman or custodian to administer the law in such a manner that the government ot violate it.
due time it conceives suspicions of its

In due time it conceives suspicions of its civil service commission; so it organizes a non-official civil service reform association to watch the civil service commission that watches the government. This honofficial association has been complaining bitterig that the commission disregards the civil service law and, in fact, accomplishes the very evils it was supposed to received.

prevent.

Having—a—a duly elected, duly representative government; and—b—a law forbidding that government to betray its trust; and—o—an official commission to senforce the law b; and—d—a nonefficial association to see that the commission does not violate the law b; the next step should be—a—a law forbidding the commission to violate the law b, and—f—an official commission to see that the ponofficial association

does its duty; and g-a law requiring the commission f to obey the law g- and so on down to s, where a new start may be made with a law-aga-requiring that all previous laws be obeyed, and a commission-bb-to enforce law ga.

The possibilities are limitless—that is, the possibilities of laws and commissions. The possibilities of efficient government, on the other hand, are strictly limited.—Saturday Evening Fogt.

McKINLEY AND THE TARIFF The death of President McKinley was a great loss in every way, but in no way more pronounced than in that of tarin revision. Had he lived we should have seen the tarin revised on downward lines and successfully revised, because the twork would have been performed under the frank contention of the benshears of protection as a national policy.—Washington Star.

OUR SCHOOLING INEXPENSIVE Twenty-two million persons were enrolled in educational institutions in the United States last year. And they required 700,000 trachers of whom 565,000 were in public schools, to guide about \$15 epices.

them in the paths of learning.

About the apiece was what it cost to give them a year of achooling. Compared with some of our other expenses as a nation public schools seem to be a decidedly inexpensive hobby. They cost less than one-half of the nation's expenditure for sloohold liquore, and their expense is \$200,000,000 less than that of running the Pederal Government. Even for admission to the "mo-

vies" we spend a third of what the schools re-Measured in terms of products of the set the United States spent a little more for educ-tion than the value of its wheat crop, and is than half the value of the annual harvest at

What the ultimate value of the education tional harvest will be is another question. New York Independent.

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