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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915.

The burden does not begin to gall until you begin to worry over it.

ALL FOR PHILADELPHIA

COUNCILS and the Mayor will have legiti-mate business enough to occupy their attention for the next four years without taking on any factional quarrels.

There is a great program of public work, on the principal items in which every one is agreed. There is room enough in this work for men of all factions and none. The city is expecting the leaders to co-operate in pushing the completion of the new subway and the new elevated lines, in the construction of a convention hall and a stadium, and in rushing work on the Parkway. There are other needed improvements, some of which can be cared for by the proposed loan, but those mentioned are of first importance.

The present disposition to postpone squabbles among the leaders ought to become the permanent mood while the work of making Philadelphia a better city to live in is being prosecuted. This work will demand the exercise of all the energy with which those in charge of it are endowed. No strength should be wasted in profitless bickering. The "harmony" with which the mayoralty campaign was begun ought to last all through Mr. Smith's term, and Philadelphia should not used as a pawn in either State or national political fights.

WILSON AND --- ? FOR 1916

WHEN his New Jersey friends wanted to indorse him for renomination Mr. Wilson objected. Perhaps the National Democratic Committee did not consult him in advance about commending his Administration and pronouncing in favor of his re-election. Although there is no doubt about what the St. Louis convention will do, it is interesting to note that the actual campaign has begun with the resolutions adopted by the National Committee.

It is interesting, also, to note that Vice President Marshall was not mentioned. The ticket to date stands as Wilson and ----?

MR. DATESMAN'S PROGRAM

TIME programs of appointees to public office Lare seldom moderate, and should not be. Even in politics and social economics "a man's grasp should exceed his reach-or what's Heaven for?" So it is chiefly as an insight into the desires of Mr. Datesman, chosen Director of Public Works, that his program, printed in the Evening Ledger today, is important. We are justified in wanting to know what he intends; then we may judge his performance.

The striking thing is that Mr. Datesman has already been impressed by the multitudinous difficulties of his task. He knows its boundaries, and is making no attempt to restrict them. And beyond the grasp of details, already indicated, the city will take pleasure in Mr. Datesman's large conception of the duties of his office. He generously places the period of "progressive" development within the last few years, and he obviously intends to continue that progress. He purposes that Philadelphia shall not be satisfied with less than the luxuries of civic life. He wants a beautiful, a home-like, an active city.

The city, too, wants these things.

IT CAN'T BE DONE TOO QUICKLY

I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the na-tion.—President Wilson on the activity of the native and foreign agents of the bellig-

TARDLY a day passes without some reve-Hation of the pernicious actions of Americans who have been more loyal to the home of their ancestors than to America, or of some foreigners who have abused the hospitality of our shores in order to wage wars upon our industry and to conspire to embroil us in war.

The details of the plot to finance a Huerta revolution in Mexico were published on the day after the President's suggestion that Congress pass laws to secure the punishment of those guilty of such offenses. But this is only one of the many conspiracies, which have grown so numerous that they can no longer be tolerated. The applause with which Congress received the President's denunciation of the hyphenates and their sympathizers augurs well for quick action.

DISAPPEARING OBJECTIONS

H THE date approaches when the new A child labor law is to go into effect the employers are showing a commendable disposition to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and the Attorney General has indicated his willingness to interpret the statute so liberally that its enforcement will work

little hardship upon any one. If the law permits young people within the protected ages to work one week and go to school the next, as Attorney General Brown says it does, the youths can be kept at work alternating shifts and get even more education than the eight hours a week which the law requires. If the spirit of the statute is antisfied with this arrangement it would gless be autiafied with two shifts, one of which should work five hours in the morning and the other five hours in the afternoon. This arrangement would be an improvement over that which prevails, for it would make it possible for the low-paid child workers, whose principal duty is to assist the adults, to remain in the mills as long as their assistance is needed.

We are likely to hear few objections to the law after it has been tried, and they will be leveled not against its purpose, but against some of the details by which it is sought to protect the immature and to secure to them the right to an education.

THE FLAG MUST PROTECT TRADE

Until we can feel certain that our Gov-ernment will maintain the rights of Amer-ican citizens who have made legitimate in-yestments in foreign countries, it is hopeless to try to create a real market for for-eign securities,—Mortimer L. Schiff to the international Trade Conference.

MR. SCHIFF did not stop with this generalization, but came down to specifications with conditions in Mexico as the most flagrant instance of the indifference of the Government to the interests of American foreign trade. American investments in Mexico have yielded no return since anarchy took the place of government. Customs duties, specifically set apart to pay the interest on bonds, have been diverted to other uses, and investments in private enterprises have been practically wiped out by the long-continued reign of loot. Such a state of affairs, in the opinion of Mr. Schiff and of every other wellinformed observer, does more to discourage the investment of American capital in Central and South American countries than all the talk of the opportunities of foreign trade and the possibility of making America the financial centre of the world does to encourage commercial adventures abroad.

Talk is cheap, but action takes courage. and right action takes knowledge and judgment. It is easy to denounce dollar diplomacy and to condemn the practice of sending warships to collect debts owed to Americans. But so long as they are given to understand in Mexico that they can rob Americans with impunity and can repudlate their just debts owed in this country Americans will have no rights across the border which Mexicans think they are bound to respect.

The first requisite to that expansion of American business of which every one is dreaming is the assurance from Washington that the American flag will protect American dollars wherever they may be legitimately invested. This involves a radical change in the policy now in favor in Washington.

WITHOUT HYSTERIA

THE crisis in American character which was bound to come as a reaction from the European crisis may be upon us sooner than expected. If we cannot weather this crisis, it would be as well for us to import at once an efficiency manager from abroad and to install, lock, stock and barrel, the whole dreadful and effective system of bureaucracy.

We have decided, although Congress has not acted, that as a nation we shall be adequate in our preparation against war. In what fashion will that preparation be made? In what spirit will we spend? If mere hysteria and cowardice, the brute fear of an invasion and the love of comfort are the moving desires, then preparedness will be a vain thing indeed. No gun outside the harbor will defend a small heart. Unless we are morally devoted to peace and morally determined to bear the necessary hardships of war, we can never be prepared.

Preparedness must be accomplished without hysteria and without partisan influence If there are vague "interests" seeking gain in the new policy, it is unfortunate, but their evil motive must not be permitted to cloud over the honest motive of others. The preparedness policy must not be made a substitute for the pork barrel. It must not be a shield for graft.

The test will prove whether the country is capable of action, unhampered, without waste, without scandal. If we cannot save ourselves, we are not worth saving

THE WISSAHICKON REMAINS SAFE

THE refusal of the Fairmount Park Com-I mission to open the Wissahickon drive to automobiles will be welcomed with delight by all those who have found pleasure in strolling through that beautiful region.

It is possible for motorists to take another route if they wish to go up the valley. If the roads are not in good shape at present they can be improved, while the Wissahickon glen is left free to nature lovers, unterrified by rapid-moving motorcars. Even the motorists, themselves, have agreed that this comparatively short stretch of road would better be restricted to the use of pedestrians and horse-drawn vehicles.

Does Champ Clark think that the houn'dog can find him more easily in St. Louis than in Baltimore?

The Democrats who are disputing about the size of their deficit all agree that the deficit does exist.

Montenegro wants a separate peace. She is more likely to be separated from her soil than to get peace at all.

No one should confuse Joseph P. with St. John Gaffney, even though they have both taken sides in great wars.

King Constantine of Greece must have turned his face away from Serbia when he sent his statement to "the American people."

As the Allies are more anxious than Uncle Sam to get Boy-Ed and Von Papen out of the United States, there is little doubt about the safe conduct order.

Colonel Roosevelt gets even with the President by calling him a Byzantine Logothete. We'll bet a postage stamp that the President knows what it means, too.

The Englishman who wanted to know if the state of mind of the Ford peace party would entitle it to the rights of asylum in the British isles was an Irishman

That insane patient who ran away after he decided that Blockley was not a suitable place for a man to live might almost be credited with some faint glimmerings of sound reason.

The Administration's disbelief in the demoralization of government in the Philippines is only equaled by its refusal to admit that the most wanton outrages were committed by Carranza's followers against nuns and other innocent persons in Mexico.

"A document more shameful than this," says the New York Staats-Zeitung of the message, "is not recorded in the annals of American history." The editor apparently doean't read his own paper. Or perhaps he didn't see the warning to Americans not to embark on the Lusitania. Or perhaps the latest issue of the Fatherland hasn't come to his desk.

Tom Daly's Column

To a Sandwichman In languid, after-luncheon mood, Today I watched you in the throng. My mild, appraising eye pursued The crude incitements unto food Upon the signs you bore along.

"Big Oyster Stews" and "Six Large Raw" And "Pepper-hash and Crackers Free," Upon your swaying signs I sate, And marveled that your drooping jan So lean and lantern-like should be.

"Ah!"-so unto myself I thought-"True humorist indeed thou art! Thou bringest us a message fraught With rare good cheer (that may be bought), But in the which thou hast no part."

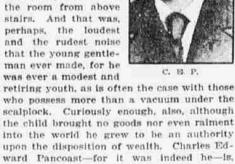
So, ton, thou hast thing audience That turns a cold, indifferent car, And jostles thee and hurries hence To spend some other where its pence-But not upon thy goodly cheer!

Ah! brother, when the evening bell Rings curfew to this toil of thine, trust one stew, warm, rich of smell, And velvet to the tongue, may divell Betwixt thy wishbone and thy spine!"

The "For-It-Was-Indeed-He" Club XIV-C. E. P.

Upon a frosty November day in the year of grace 1855, a smiling, buxom, motherly nurse-for all nurses in those days deserved

those adjectivesmight have been observed advancing to greet a nervous gentleman who seemed to hang upon her words. "Sir," she said, "it is a boy and a lusty one," Instantly gentle reader, as if to corroborate her words, a wild vell percolated to the room from above stairs. And that was, perhaps, the loudest and the rudest noise that the young gentleman ever made, for he was ever a modest and



THE morning mail brought to us a sheet L of flimsy upon which was written:

among other things, the wise Mister Weis-

senheimer on the question of municipal bond

The following has been sent to me by an artist friend in New York city, with a request that I forward it to nine personal friends within that number of days. I take pleasure in doing this, and trust that you will not break the chain:

AN ANCIENT PRAYER O Lord, I implore Thee to bless all mankind; Bring us to Thee, keep us to dwell with

This prayer is to be sent all over the world. It was said in ancient times that all who passed it by would meet with some calamity or misfortune. Copy it and send it to nine of your friends within nine days, and on the tenth day you will meet with some train to.

nine days, and on the tenth day you will meet with some great joy.

Don't break the chain.

Please pass it along to nine of your friends, as a part of the general plan, and may the Great Joy mentioned in the letter and other good things come to you on the tenth day.

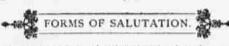
The old Irish had a form of objurgation to be applied to all nuisances, which peculiarly fits the superstitious simpleton who started this thing. "To the wars with him!" We take a deep delight in breaking all the links of that chain within reach of our fist.

Hill's Manual

Social and Business Forms

Copyright, Thes. E. Hill, Chicago, 1882.

Yesterday Professor Hill gave us some choice observations upon "Etiquette of the Today we turn to those of his pages which deal with the Laws of Etiquette in general. We cull from pages 142 and 143.



Common forms of salutation in America are bow, the kiss, words of address and shaking

Acquaintances are usually entitled to the courtesy of a bow. It is poor policy to refuse recognition because of a trifling difference be-A gentleman who may be smoking when he

meets a lady should, in bowing, remove the cigar from his mouth. A gentleman should not bow from a window to a lady on the street, though he may how

slightly from the street upon being recognized by a lady in a window. Such recognition should, however, generally be avoided, as gossip is likely to attach undue importance to it.

Ways of Clasping Hands Accompanying the salutation of handshaking

is common, according to the customs of Eng to inquire concerning the health, the news, lish-speaking people,



Offer the whole hand. It is an insult and indicates snobbery to pre sent two fingers (Fig. 3) when shaking hands Present a cordial grass (Fig. 5), and clasp the hand firmly, shaking it warmly for a period of

and then relinquish the grasp entirely. To hold it a long time is often very embarrassing. It is always the lady's privilege to extend the hand first. If both parties wear gloves it is not

necessary that each reove them; if one, howhands it is courtesy for the other to remove the glove, unless in so doing it would cause an awkward pause," in which case apologize for not removing it by saying. Excuse my glove."



fig. 5. The general frank, whole souled i dividual that mee you with a warr hearty grasp.

Apology is not neces-sary for thin kid gloves, but only for thick, ienvy gloves.

A small sheaf of modest verses, "Sizing Up the Crowd' comes to us from Howard C. Kegley, out Pomona, California, way. Here's a sample:

There's rejeicing in the household when the nurse announces twins.

There is tunult in the bleachers every time the home team wins.

There is gladness when a dividend is paid on doubtful shares,

And we laugh up our shirt sleeves when conductors miss our fares.

When we are sick we're joyous if the bose don't dock our pay;
Our oup is full whene'er we get free tickets to the play;
But none of these sensations equals that which fills our class:
When we find a battered dollar in an old, discarded vest.

WHY THEY WENT INTO POLITICS

Two New Senators and How They Practice Their Own Preaching on Participation in Public Affirs

TWO of the most interesting men in the I new Senate of the United States are Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, both Republicans and both elected by popular vote. Senator Harding numbers among his accomplishments the art of playing the cornet, and it wasn't very long ago that he played in the village band. The young Knickerbocker is an expert at throwing the lariat. Now if the Senate of the United States should choose to get up a vaudeville show here are two mighty good men to put on the program. But otherwise neither one of them is likely to be placed in the vaudevillian class. This is negative praise, but you'll have to blame the lariat and the cornet for that. There's a member of Congress who gets his best fun out of taking the part of end man in the local talent minstrel shows back home.

Senator Harding is a member of that numerous fraternity so well represented in the public life of America-the company of country editors, which has included among its representatives at the nation's capital in recent years such men as Nelson, Dingley, Vardaman, Victor Murdock and, let us candidly add, Josephus Daniels. He is editor of the Marion Star, a Republican daily in an Ohio town of about 20,000 inhabitants. After graduating from a college which is no longer in existence, the Ohio Central College, at Iberia, Harding went to teaching school and then began his journalistic career on a Democratic paper in a small town. His enthusiasm for the "Plumed Knight," however, was too much for the editor-in-chief or at least it was hardly conducive to editorial harmony and they parted. Afterwards Harding took his Republicanism over to the Star when he took the paper over. Besides being an editor he is also a lawyer and a director in several industrial enterprises.

Breaks the "One-term" Custom In 1899 he was elected to the State Senate and two years later was re-elected, becoming majority leader in that body. Before 1901 his district had held rigidly to the "oneterm" idea, but at that time Harding broke the precedent and the custom of passing the job around received a jolt. In 1903 he was the successful candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Myron T. Herrick, but after a term at the State capital he returned to Marion, apparently with the intention of calling his few years of official life quite enough. It was not until 1910 that his friends persuaded him to run for office again, this time as candidate for Governor, but he lost the election. He is the first United States Senator to be elected by direct vote of the people of Ohio.

His home in Marion is a plain American home of the well-to-do. The house overflows with books. An omnivorous reader, poetry and history are his favorite pursuits. Harding as a public speaker is known to Philadelphia. A few weeks ago he made a memcrable speech before the Chamber of Commerce. Somewhere in town there's a man who used to play in the same band with Harding back in a village called Caledonia.

In that Chamber of Commerce speech Senator Harding sharply criticised the aloofness of the American business man from politics, declaring that when the "business man declines to step into what he designates 'the muddy pool of politics' he forgets that its muddiness is chargeable to his own neglect." "Popular government," he said, declares a people's participation, and the term 'people' includes the business men, big and little, of every community."

Senator Wadsworth's activity in politics is due in considerable part to a family tradition of public service. He has what he calls an "instinctive horror of reformers," but his record shows many hard-fought fights against political bossism. A believer in organization methods (and the short ballot) he is an uncompromising preacher and practitioner of honesty in politics, "Politics," said Wadsworth, in reply to a

question, "is a very genuine thing, not to be derided, but to be entered into seriously. Contrary to the conception existing in the minds of many good people, participation in politics increases one's respect for one's neighbors and results in the conviction that an overwhelming majority of men are honest. My observation has taught me that the most dangerous element in our voting population is not the dishonest man; it is the indifferent citizen. If one ever becomes discouraged as to the future of this country it is due to recognition of the fact that so many of our people pay no attention to politics, fail to exercise their privileges as citizens and perunworthy men to manage their affairs." This attitude toward politics is not unlike

that of Theodore Roosevelt when the bluestocking Colonel was a youngster and his friends were trying to keep him out of "the dirty pool of politics."

"MADE I HIM KING FOR THIS?"

Take It Seriously

Further remarks of Senator Wadsworth on the same subject, and revealing something of the influence of family ideals and family pride, are interesting. "In the family to which I belong," he said, "and in the community in which I live active participation in politics, as well as service in the army as a volunteer in time of need, is expected of every man. We in the Genesee Valley take our polities seriously. Once we are convinced as to the soundness and correctness of our party's position thenceforth we regard the statement of its principles as our creed. We may be right or we may be wrong, but that is the way we feel about it. Factional quarrels and questions of personal expediency make no appeal. I prefer to contend in behalf of principles rather than persons."

Young Wadsworth, who at the age of 37 sits in the seat of Elihu Root, comes of a "very old family." He belongs to the Wadsworth "house." He is a rich man who knows the taste of earth. As a boy on the family estate he was trained in the performance of farm tasks. He is still a farmer, or perhaps a farmer would say still an agriculturist. Certainly he knows how to make his land pay. In Texas he has a cattle ranch. He has lived the life of a cowboy and roughed it with the rest of them. It is safe to say that the exclusive social set of New York and Newport knows him no more intimately and sees him no oftener than the cowboys of Texas and the farm hands at Mount Morris.

He manages several hundred acres of the Mount Morris estate himself. Other Wadsworths manage the other farms. Bookkeepers are employed and records are kept which are as full and careful as those in any business. The Wadsworths know the money spent and the profit earned not only on each farm but on each field, and the records go back for over a hundred years. They possess full figures of their plantings for a century, know just what was planted each year, what was reaped, what fertilizers were used, the condition of the soil, what money was spent for repairs-indeed, the complete annals of the family farms. Graduating from Yale, where he played on

the varsity nine and was tapped for Skull and Bones, Wadsworth enlisted in Battery A. Pennsylvania Light Artillery. This' was one of the batteries of General Grant's brigade during the campaign in Porto Rico. On the conclusion of the war with Spain Wadsworth saw active service in the Philippines. His political career has been remarkable After a year in the New York Assembly he was elected Speaker of the House, in which position he served five years. He was 28 years old at the time of his election as

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The fight in Congress and the nation does not turn upon preparedness versus nonrealstance, defense versus pacifism. It is for real defense against false,—Chicago Tribune.

Like Mr. Ford and his friends aboard the Os car II, we sail in the ship of state, singing sengs, marrying and giving in marriage and exhorting the remainder of the world. But, really, do we know where we are going?-Detroit Free Press.

Presidential government has seen the two des of the neutrality shield, and it has worked with a composure, a quietude and a single-minded sagacity for American interests which are always characteristic of power concen-trated in the hands of an individual who combines patriotism with intelligent insight. Springfield Republican.

AMUSEMENTS

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DOORS open at 8 o'clock.
CONCERT, 8:30 until 9:00.

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GENERAL dancing begins about 10:00.

SUPPER served from 11:00 until 1:00.

Tickets of admission (including dancing and supper) are \$5.00 for each person and are on sale at the Charity Bail odine. 400 Chestnut street. (Beil tiephone, Lornhard 3037.)

Speciators' tickets, 50 cents each, for the amphibiente, as well as the regular \$5.00 tickets, will be on sale at the Academy the right of the Bail.

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