Evening Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY les H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martha, ary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. ms, Directors.

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Published daily at Punno Lenons Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia. Lengue Chritada Bread and Chestrut Streets
Artanyro Cirt Free-Union Building
New York 170-A Metropolitan Tower
Dermort 826 Ford Building
Est. Louis 400 Globe Democrat Building
Catosso 1202 Tribune Building

SEWS BUREAUS: EAUS:
Riggs Building
The Times Building
90 Friedrichstrasso
Marconi House, Strand
, 83 Rus Louis le Grand

Subscribers wishing address changed must

BELL, 1000 WALNUT KETSTONE, MAIN 8000

ET Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. NTHEMP AT THE PHILADRILPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILT CIRCULA-ON OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR NOVEMBER WAS 94,801.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1916.

Every girl thinks that she can keep house better than her mother until she tries it.

WARNING OR THREAT?

I want to impress persons who contem-plate opening victous resorts that, although this Administration has not much longer to run, it does not propose to permit anything of the kind.—Director Dripps.

THE Blankenburg Administration leaves a record of an honest attempt at civic decency. The city has been "closed," and Director Dripps does well to see that it remains closed until noon, January 3, 1916, At that time responsibility passes into other hands.

The fact that tentatives have already been made against the decency of Philadelphia is not flattering to the new Administration, but it is not conclusive. Speculators from other cities have come here on the off-chance. They have been premature, as Mr. Dripps pointed out. In the language of the street, he has "passed the buck" to the Smith regime. But he has not done it without grace, for his concluding words are:

"I am quite sure, from the declarations Mayer-elect Smith has made, he will continue the policy of his predecessor and will do all he can to suppress vice." There is no reason to believe that Director Dripps is mistaken.

FIVE-CENT SUGAR

THE cheerless prospect of being compelled I to decrease the amount of sugar in our third cup of coffee, held out by the sugar refiners a few days ago, has been dissipated. Instead of 10-cent sugar for the next three months, it is reported that the price is likely to return to its level before the war. The beet sugar from the West is coming to market, the Cuban sugar is being harvested and ships from the Great Lakes are coming to the Atlantic to bring the sugar here. This means, we are told, that we shall soon have five-cent sugar.

This is cheerful news to get in the holiday season, when the high cost of having so many friends and relatives is draining the pocketbook of the head of the family.

BIG BROTHER TO SMALL BOY

"TATE CANNOT solve the question of the YY small boy," says Charles Edwin Fox, of the juvenile department of the District Atterney's office, "until we can reach him before he is brought to court."

Spoiling business for the juvenile courts is one of the most pleasant and one of the most profitable of occupations. The Big Brother movement, in connection with which the quoted words were spoken, is an organization whose single purpose is to make the juvenile court superfluous by keeping malice out of small-boy mischief. The juvenile delinguent is, except in cases of actual social incapacity, a boy whose instinct for fun has been misdirected.

Small boys, and boys who grow up in gangs, have friends enough; but they are all of one type-the type that considers the policeman and the truant officer enemies, that preys on weakness, that learns all too easily to snatch and to steal. The small boy in the city has all the instincts of loyalty. most of the feelings for fair play, some respect for decency and an overwhelming admiration for prowess. If the Big Brother can remember not to patronize, not to instruct and, above all, not to uplift, he can make the small boy not a prig, but a happy and active citizen. He must leave him his mischief. All he can do is to prevent a vicious turn by supplying a more interesting normal one to the boy's thoughts.

NATIONAL GUARD AND DEFENSE

FITHE disposition of certain Congressmen to regard the Garrison army enlargement program as "an excellent thing theoretically, but a plan that cannot work out," is shared by many of the friends of the National Guard. The latter expressed their views in a Beries of resolutions adopted by the National Buard Association at its recent meeting. They believe that the organized militia can be used as the nucleus for a continental army and that its development along parallel I'nes with the regular army will serve every purpose. No one will attempt to belittle the difficulties in the way of enlisting a large body of civilians to serve three months under arms every year for three years. The system of drill in the National Guard, supplemented by a periodical tour of duty in camp, trains men in the arts of the oldier so that it would not take long to put the men in shape for active work in the field.

The National Guard, however, is a State organization, and the States are reluctant to suprender control of it to the Federal Gov-The War Department wants an army which is instantly responsive to the al demand and constantly under control of the National Government. It cannot the that control over the State militia thout first getting the authority through a titutional amendment. No one knows w long it would take to secure the conseat of the States to a change in the Constiution; and in the meantime the work of redness would be delayed.

The situation evidently calls for more careful study than has yet been given to it. It aires no argument to prove that there is raste of observe in maintaining a system of Siste armies along with a large conti- get the convention.

nental army unless they can be combined in time of need. The wise men in Washington will spend ne time in trying to decide what national defense plan is theoretically the best. They will seek to find out what system will produce the largest number of drilled soldiers in the shortest time and with the least disturbance to the industry of the country. They do not ecem to have discov-

AUSTRIAN COMPLICATIONS

TT IS very clear that the foreign policies of President Wilson have had, so far, a satisfactory negative result; but the recurrence of threatening incidents makes it imperative that semething more definite, more positive and more nearly final, be achieved. The combination of threats from Washington and dragnets in the North Sea and elsewhere have actually put a stop to German submarine outrages. But the Lusitania note is still unanswered, the Arabic case unsettled, and ne satisfactory adjustment of our long list of grievances against the Teutonic Empires is at hand.

The Ancona note is severe and insistent and goes farther, in certain regards, than the notes to Germany. But the trouble is that our notes have all been severe and insistent and therough enough, if they had only been answered! An endless succession of notes brings us no nearer to amicable relations, and the prospect of long diplomatic pourpariers with Austria is insulting to our national prestige. The purpose of each note, be it understood, has been the essential diplomatic purpose of maintaining friendly intercourse. It may be that the possibility of such a maintenance has passed.

The situation in respect to both Germany and Austria is miserably complicated by the activities of their agents in this country. The recall of Boy-Ed and Von Papen, reluctantly granted by the Kalser, does not quite clear the country of undesirable foreign agents. Baron Zwiedinek and Consul General von Nuber are not beyond suspicion, and it is very hard to absolve Ambassador von Bernstorff of knowledge, if not of active interest, in conspiracy against the integrity of American citizens. These men represent the only channels of intercourse when communication is essential, and the crowning irony is that they, of all people, cannot be

LESS REVENUE FROM BOOZE

A LOSS of 26 millions in the tax on liquers and tobacco is attributed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn in the main to prohibition laws.

In 12 States the sale of alcoholic liquors is already outlawed and in seven more prohibition is soon to go into effect. It is significant that the resulting loss in revenue to the Union effers no such problem as that confronted by many of the States themselves. There are numerous ways in which the National Treasury can be refilled, but the individual State finds it necessary to turn to direct taxation. West Virginia, for instance, has been having a strenuous time, as prohibition was put into effect without any provision being made for new taxes to compensate the treasury for losses from

licenses. Yet it may be doubted if prohibition has been more of a factor than education in reducing the liquor bill of the nation. A careful study of the returns would doubtless show that there has been a falling off in consumption in wet States comparable to that in dry States. Individuals have learned moderation. They have had to learn it to hold their jobs, for corporation after corporation has put the ban on drinking. There is no place for the hard drinker in modern industrial life. He is out of date.

The prosperity of the country would be materially enhanced if the losses in revenue from booze were made up by correspondingly heavier collections at the customs houses,

CHINA REVERTS

INTHUSIASTS for democracy need not be Entre too much concerned by the apparent backsliding of China. The measure of a nation's progress is not to be measured in terms of the form of government, but in the fulness and freedom of the lives of its citizens. There is no reason to believe that under the new monarchy anything of value will be sacrificed. There is every reason to believe that much will be gained. That Yuan Shih-kai is an astute statesman and a good politician is evident from the reservations he made in accepting the throne, and in the coup by which he is grappling, in marriage, his family to representatives of the deposed dynasty. He has vision for China, and he has power.

Much water must flow through the chan nels of the Yang-tse Klang and Hoang-Ho before China demolishes her Great Wall of nepotism and tradition. It is not more possible to "rush" China commercially and industrially than it is to expect complete acceptance of the privileges of democracy by a people used through all history to a tyranny, in the old Greek sense.

The Government of Yuan Shih-kai is as absolute as that of the superseded Manchu dynasty. The recent plebiscite gave utterance to the voice of the people-a very feeble and restrained voice in view of the number of voters-in favor of a monarchy. A constitutional monarchy is the necessary stage between the former absolutism of the regime of the Sons of Heaven and the republican ideals of the reformer, Dr. Sun Yat

It seems to be agreed at the University that the students who play the lady can play the man also.

There is not a ripple in the party, according to Chairman Hilles. There seldom is after four years of Democracy.

Four million have answered Lord Derby's call. What's the need of conscription when a whole nation volunteers?

It is useless for a man to blame it on Stevenson when he tries to play Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in real life.

The more the nation sees of Lansing the more it wonders why the resignation of Bryan was not mentioned in the Thanksgiving proclamation

The Colonel will doubtless say that when he was planning to raise an army of 12,000 men he was only practicing the doctrine of

What a blessing that League Island is not a floating formation. The impartial Democratic Government might moor it in "a more favorable location."

When it comes to arguments, Philadelphia in the matter of the Republican National Convention has got everything, including the money. All it needs now is to

Tom Daly's Column

OFFORTS.

Ol Curlous Phrase, of other days, Peace be unto your deheel Four pollshed pomps pove us the remps When toe toors kilts, and sashes;

You armed the Eurt, or taught that Ourt-Esy as good as Cash ts: "Affaire du Coeur" and 'De Rigueur," "Sans Souci" ("without care")

And, rising, "Take this Chair." Your genteel lore toe guarled e'er By dusk-dimmed attic window; The busy quill of Mister Hill Knew your arch innuendo-Unhappy, we, that you and he

And "Nom de plume" "Ante-Bellum"

Were marked "Diminuendo": "Au Fait" "Bljou" and "Entre Neus," "Coup d'oell" and "Honorar-Ium" "Frou-frou" and "Billet Doux"

I like a good Clear," Your elegance with faint remance Tinged childhood's sober diction; We seldom met you in our set

But flow to you in Fiction, Your artful twist our fancy kissed-Receive our benediction! "Excuse bad pen" "Sir" "Faux pas" "Den"

"Ut Supra" ("As above") "Le Savoir Faire" and "Mal de Mer" And "Please Excuse My Glove." HUSSIE.

The Barge of the Ford Hundred Theirs not to reason why,

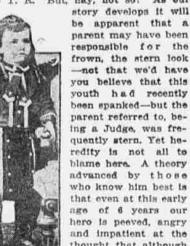
Theirs just to go and try-Foolish Ford Hundred. L. C. S.

We had half a mind to steal the above idea of L. C. S.'s and work out an elaborate parody of L. Tennyson's poem-and if somebody doesn't beat us to it, we may do it yet.

The

"For-It-Was-Indeed-He" Club XVI-T. R. E.

AT FIRST glance, gentle reader, you might suppose that the young man before us has put on his semi-savage frown because he realizes that the first two of his three initials are T. R. But, nay, not so! As our story develops it will



responsible for the frown, the stern look -not that we'd have you believe that this youth had recently been spanked-but the parent referred to, being a Judge, was frequently stern. Yet heredity is not all to blame here. A theory advanced by those who know him best is that even at this early age of 6 years our hero is peeved, angry and impatient at the thought that although

illuminating gas had

even then been in use for nearly half a century, it was not being properly advertised. Yes, gentle reader, Thomas R. Elcock, Jr.—for it was indeed he -is here seen straining the leash that holds him back from the achievement of his ambition, the joy of putting "U. G. I. Service" forever on the map of Philadelphia.

FRESH FISH WALK IN

This is painted on a card on the door of a West Philadelphia shop. Does this mean that those that are carried in are otherwise?

But It's Only the Border Variety

Dear Tom-There is a place in West Virginia named "War." Henry should have salled against that for it's just over the line and in reach of a Ford. Sincerely,

And speaking of borders, a Germantown voman called in a paperhanger the other day to estimate on some work. The artisan was busy and sent his sister in his stead. The sister was delayed somewhat and apologized, using for that purpose a rich Yorkshire dialect, which we shall not atempt to imitate:

"I'm very, very sorry, but you'd 'ardly be-lieve 'ow busy I've been. Why, I didn't even get my borders cut—no, not hall o' them— because when I 'ave to wyte on the store I just cawn't keep a heye on the clock. And I'm that fond o' wallpyper you wouldn't believe it. Why, when I'm a-showing customers wall-nyner. I'm that fond o'. pyper I'm that fond of it I get hall wrapped up in it—and I cawn't keep a heye on the clock at all—and my borders hall 'ave to wyte and now, ma'am, hif you'll show me the room."

"Intelligence of Woman"

Dear Sir: An article in the December Atlantic Monthly, on the "Intelligence of Woman," sets forth so clearly the illogical workings of a woman's mind, that I felt it particularily adaptable to a few of the women who sailed as peace advocates on the Ford ark. In the article, this particular case is called Case 63, and I have tried to diale, se the reasoning as set forth in it. If you care to print it you might head it: On board the Oscar II, an interview with Case 63.

Enter reporter eaching news; spice Mrs. Bowwant, busily engaged scritting, the floor littered knee-deep with sheets of footscap.

Mrs. B. (looking up from working and seeing reporter)—This war ought to be stopped and we're going to do our best to bring it about. It's horrible, it's shritil. "Out of the trenches by Christmas!" is our slogan. As you know, the Bible says "Theu shalt not kill."

sur slogan. As you know, the Bible says "Thou shalt not kill."

Rep.—Do you believe in war, Mrs. B.?

Mrs. B.—War ought to be done away with, Rep.—Do you accept war?

Mrs. B.—One must defend one's seif.

Rep.—But, my dear Mrs. B., in war a person fights not to defend one's seif, primarily, but one's country. It is a patriotic act and the duty of every honest man when his country is in peril. You must either remounce your country or accept war?

Mrs. B.—One must defend one's seif.

Rep.—As I told you before, a man fights for his country, to defend the millions and millions of known safety is of secondary importance. Do you believe in war?

Mrs. B.—One must defend one's seif.

Rep.—It isn't of the individual I am speaking; it's of the nation. Do you believe it is right for a nation of defend itself against an invader?

Mrs. B.—In certain cases, yes. One must defend one's self.

Rep.—But, if you think war ought to be done away with, how can you reconcile yourself to such a view?

Mrs. B.—The war wouldn't be of our making. It was forced on us.

Rep.—Tes., but if nobedy offered resistance, nobody

Mrs. H.—The war wouldn't be of our making. It was furced on us.

Rep.—Yes, but if nebedy offered resistance, nebody would be atilised. We would have a peaceful invasion of our country, and bloodshed would be avaited. You must either renounce your country or accept war. Which do you advocate!

Mrs. B.—Neither. It is isgiftimate to defend one's country from an invader. But I believe, with the Hills. Thou shalt not sill.

Rep.—But, as I pointed out before, if no one restated, no one would be killed. Do you believe that a person should renounce his country or accept war?

Mrs. B.—It is isgiftimate to defend one's country. One must defend one's self. But I believe, with the Bible, "Thou shalt not kill." That is to say, segments

One must defend one's sail. But a between Man-Bible, "Thou shall not kill." That is to eay, won-tonly. Hep.—That is your final statement. Mrs. D.—Tes. final. Hep.—Thanks. (Exits usearily, picking his way over the piles of fooleody. Mrs. S. resumes her ceriting with triumphont citr, and all is at peace.)

Meticulous

Sign on Chestnut street: MLACK GLOVES CLEANED.

BLESSED WAR AND

Some Suggested Methods of Painless Warfare-Consequences of the Malthusian Theory of Nations-The Ford Joke

HOW TO STOP IT

COME time ago a man named Malthus wrote a book and promulgated therein a theory that has been pretty well riddled by shot and shell, as the phrase goes, and hasn't yet fallen down. Admiral Mahan wrote a book in which he suggested but didn't quite formulate a Malthusian theory of nations. Nations must grow, he said; it is the necessity of normal national life; expansion is a sign of national health, I won't say of Admiral Mahan that he failed to qualify these statements, but I find in at least one of his books a suggestion which he might have carried to its Malthusian conclusion. As population may outstrip the supply of food, so nations may exceed the limits of empire. There are only a certain number of square miles of the earth's surface, and yet only one Freedom of the Seas. But it happens that more than one nation wants the earth. India, to speak more conservatively, is coveted by three imperially ambitious Powers. It happens, also, that though Great Britain already owns the Freedom of the Sags Gav fectly frank in saying that she would like that commodity herself. Obviously there are limits to the supply of empire. Of course, there are vast regions lying waste in the neighborhood of the two poles, but it's cold there and the money returns are not attractive.

A Malthusian Omission

The Malthusian solution of the food problem was race suicide, but we all know, since Colonel Roosevelt told us, that that is but an euphemistic term for social hor icide. The solution of the empire problem by means of national suicide stands on no firmer ground. The reduction of the number of nations, as illustrated by the story of Germany and Belgium, is nothing less than international murder. Malthus when he wrote his book forgot entirely about intensive agriculture, if indeed he had ever heard of it. Possibly there exist inestimable possibilities in intensive empirebuilding. The United States seems to have come to that conclusion. A nation's reach should exceed its grasp, or what is honor for? And that's a condition that is purely psychological, and hence beyond the bounds of international law. Likewise beyond the bounds of international law is the condition existing in Europe, which is a fitter subject for the alienist than the psychologist.

There's a Roman anecdote that sums up the whole matter very nicely, though somewhat differently and somewhat better. As Bacon told it here it is: Cineas was an excellent orator and statesman, and principal friend and counselor to Pyrrhus. The king told him of his ambition to conquer Italy, Sicily, Africa and Carthage. "What then, sir?" said Cineas. "Nay, then," saith Pyrrhus, "we take our rest, and sacrifices and feast every day, and make merry with our friends." "Alas, sir," said Cineas, "may we not do so now, without all this ado?"

Discovery of Souls

Fighting for empire does seem a fearful waste of time, to say nothing of the waste of other things.

"The nations at war," says an Oxford scholar, 'are discovering their souls." Blessed be war! An exhumation of souls! The individual, in this matter of souls, is better off than the nation. He, at least, is human. As an individual unhampered by the demands of national inhumanity, his method of waging war would be painless. He would fight on some such plan as that adopted in the absence of a commanding officer, by one of the "good Germans," as the French in the trenches call some of their enemies. The story is told in the Cathelio Citisen:

"A German priest visited the war front. where he met a Bavarian infantryman sitting

in a deep hole.

"The soldier asked the priest for the loan of his field glasses. He then asked him to enter the hole and watch him catch a French cuirasder. While the priest looked a French officer fell from his horse. The Esvarian descended from the tree and caught the horse, which was on the point of sunning away. In the meantime, the priest attended to the Frenchman whom the horse had dragged a short distance. 'Pastor, have no care,' the Bavarian said;

"In fact, the Frenchman was only uncon-

solous. The priest then learned how the Bavarian had fired. The bullet had struck the heavy cuirassier helmet, and the man was knooked unconscious. "In order to perform this,' the Bavarian

UNRIPE

sharpshooter added, 'one must have a safe hand and good eyes." " Even better as a method of painless warfare

is a scheme suggested by the announcement of a new invention. Malthus unfortunately emitted inventions from his calculations and looked on war as a disguised blessing. But lately the ingenious Spaniard, Senor L. Torres y Quevado, has invented an automaton chess player which "protests" if its human opponent fails to play fairly, and, if he proves obdurate on warning, finally stops altogether. Why not a diplomatic chessboard? I have not carefully worked out the details nor have I carefully considered the difficulties, but I know the impossible has many times been achieved by inventors, and if there is anything impossible in this world it is the reform of diplomacy. Senor Torres shows his practicality by presupposing dishonesty. It is, indeed, his common sense that makes his chessboard valuable.

Humor, Handmaid of Optimism

But we are verging on the cynical and the pessimistic. Let us rather talk, no of ending war, but of ending this war. We ought to be thankful for Henry Ford. We ought, further, to be thankful for humor. The English House of Commons, on the day that the Oscar II set sail from Hoboken, discussed the argonautic expedition in what may be described as lighter vein. In another day or two the Prime Minister of England was addressing that same House of Commons on the subject of peace, not war, and only a little later Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the neichstag, was giving utterance to similar sentiments. You see the effect of comic relief. Ford has comically thrown the war itself into relief.

That phrase, "the saving grace of humor," was happily framed. Humor saves us from a lot of things, mostly bad, and if perchance it should bring to the attention of European chancelleries the fact that Henry Ford's attempt to stop the war by request is no more foolish than the war itself, it will have performed a grateful mission. Henry Ford and the Oscar II may accomplish little, but Henry Ford and Humor make a combination that may take a trick or two, after all. R. H.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor

SYMPHONY Friday Aft., Dec. 17, at 3:00 CONCERTS | Saturday Evg., Dec. 18, at 8:15 Soloist; Emilio de Gogorza, Baritone

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HOTEL WALTON Tuesday, December 14th, 1915 TOMBOLA, 2 P. M. Musical, 3 P. M. Dancing, 9 P. M. BENEFFIT CATHOLIC HOMES
29th and Alleghany
Carda of Admission. \$1.00

ETROPOLITAN OPERA CO. NEW YORK Tomorrow First Time Here Rich Strauss DER ROSENKAVALIER MMES. REMPEL, OBER, MASON. MM. GORITZ. WEIL, ALTHOUSE, REISS. COND. MR. BODAN. ZKY. Seats 1109 Chestnut St. Walnut 4424. Race 67.

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Fri. EVG. CALIFORNIA Sat. MAT. Sat. 2:80 AND SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION 500, 75c, \$1, at Heppe's, 25c at Academy. B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE

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