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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916

Impatience sollls more milk than it buys. Nobody ever asked the Mayor to be unjust

to the P. R. T. Senator Gore may be blind, but he cer-

tainly is seein' things. German efficiency was not secured by appointing to office 50 per cent, capable men

and 50 per cent, mere politicians. The British lost more men at Loos than both armies lost at Gettysburg, but there

was no such thing as Kultur then. Roosevelt has withdrawn his name from the Michigan primary ballots. Stampeding a

convention is much more satisfying. Those who have read agree that there is a great deal of difference between a Bullitt's diary and the diary of a bullet.

It may be hoped that it will be as hard to get rid of the Civil Service as it is to throw out the Civil Service Commissioners.

Smith Banishes Cupid from the Mayor's

Is it because visitors might mistake him for

Perhaps the Mayor will attend the performance of 'The Magic Flute' and borrow the instrument for the purpose of harmonixing his adherents.

Von Papen protests because he was searched at Falmouth. There is some reason to believe that it was lucky for him he was not searched three months ago at Washington.

It is very strange about these Teutons. They persuade the world that their discipline is perfect, and then, all of a sudden, their submarine commanders "run amuck" and sink ships after disavowals. Is it possible that they are merely human, all-too-human, after all? Or are they super-human?

There is some reason to believe that harmony was for campaign purposes only. But why make an exhibition of the meanness of Pennsylvania factionalism right in the national capital for all the nation to look on and laugh? Verily, its statemanship does not measure up to the industrial genius

merely stated a few facts in order to enable him to impinge on reality.-S. S. McClure in his own defense.

We now know why there was trouble on the Fordship. If Mr. McClure had contented himself with trying to bring his associates within hailing distance of the realities all would have been peaceful. The friction always comes when we begin to impinge on

"Billy" Sunday denounced cigarette smoking, and the internal revenue receipts from the sale of cigarette stamps in the Philadelphia district were \$7500 less in the last six months of 1915 than in the same period of 1914. The sale of cigar stamps, however, increased \$39,700. The revenues from distilled spirits decreased \$342,000 and the receipts from fermented drinks increased \$548,000. Some one is drinking and smoking more than last year.

The \$95,000,000 loan flurry has passed. The last effort of the recent Administration to force its successor into improvements was wafted away in legal objections. The fact which the new Administration needs most to consider is that the citizens of Philadelphia are heartily behind the projects involving municipal improvements. Outside of that the average citizen asks only that the money be raised legally and expended honestly, and trusts the Mayor and his chiefs to accomplish these things.

The article from Lord Northcliffe, published in the Evening Langer yesterday, emphasines one thing, if no more; that is, that the war has failed to teach England what defeat means. Admitting all the difficulties under which England has labored, and conscious of all the mistakes which he has himself so ably attacked, Lord Northcliffe places every confidence on the bulldog nature of the Britisher. Thus does the cartoonist come into his own. For the fact is that the buildog is not only a symbol. He is a reality.

A third Balkan war seems to be on the cards unless the present conflict ends in a crushing defeat of Bulgaria or of the two nations now neutral. It will be recalled that at the end of the first Balkan war, in which Boeble was tricked of the fruits of her victory by the superior diplomats of Austria. nothing approaching a balance of power was attainable. The second war, to which the Great War is the terrible appendage, had two salient results. Turkey was eliminated from Europe as a Power, and Serbia occupied the Sanjak of Novibazar, which lies between Serbia and Montenegro. So long as Turkey remained in Europe, the Teutonic drang nach Osten was a possibility. So long as Serbia was cut in two Austria could dominate either part. The crushing of Serbia is, therefore, not a more incident in the German campaign sulnut France, Russia and England. It is ustria's prime object. Unfortunately, Bulearin had to be admitted, and Buigarian amitions now threaten threak atacedopta. Even the preparativence of Bulgaria through suc-riscs of Sarbia could not be a cheerful pros-

pect to Rumania and Greece. If either of them should suffer from Bulgaria's aggran-disement, another war in the Balkans would be only a matter of time. It is reported from Athens that claims for Greek territory are being filed by Ferdinand as the price of future co-operation with Germany.

#### SENSE, GENTLEMEN, NOT NONSENSE

WHOEVER sends a boy to do a man's

work is doomed to disappointment. The plan of the Administration to pass an anti-dumping law to prevent the flooding of the American market with cheap foreign goods at the close of the war is formulated by the same kind of intelligence that would send a child to stop a team of runaway horses.

The crisis which is about to confront American trade is one of the gravest in the whole commercial history of the nation. We can weather the storm if we decide now to take council of the practical wisdom of the past and meet the issue in the spirit of a broad patriotism.

The few Democratic theorists, when confronted by the danger to national trade that will follow the return of the workmen of Europe to the factories, ought to forget their maxims and combine with all real Americans to defend the home market against invasion. They have begun to realize that it will need some kind of defense, and are even now struggling with the problem.

The Republicans, on their part, have bigger business to attend to than holding inquests over past mistakes and indulging in personal quarrels. Mr. Taft's recent attacks upon Roosevelt are as ill-timed as Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to say whom the Republicans may nominate. Both these men are protectionists, and believe in adequate preparation to meet the commercial crisis that may be upon us before we know it.

Personal differences become petty when confronted by the great issues pressing for

If these issues are to be met the whole tariff question must be lifted from the slough in which it has been wallowing for many years. The Progressive movement of 1912 was as much a protest against the sale of law to favored manufacturers as against the tyranny of the bosses who had grown strong because of the slush funds received from manufacturers who bought tariff favors. The moral sense of the whole nation was aroused then as it had not been stirred since the days of anti-slavery agitation.

There can be no new protective tariff that will satisfy the country unless it is fair to all, and unless it is framed in the open for the sole purpose of developing and safeguarding all industries and all vocations and diversifying and accentuating the talents and genius of the whole people, as Senator Borah well sald in Washington the other

No half-way measures will do. The proposition to make it a crime for an American to buy goods for import at a price less than the customary price asked abroad is interesting only because it shows that the Administration has discovered a greater degree of protection is needed than is afforded by the existing law.

But such an anti-dumping system would fail of its purpose. British statesmen, who began to realize a few years ago that something must be done if England was to hold its own in competition with the other manufacturing nations, sought to avoid the advocacy of adequate protective duties by urging the passage of laws to prevent Germany from dumping her surplus in London. But the common sense of the British retected this plan-Canada has not been so wise. Its anti-

dumping law, however, was passed by a low tariff Parliament to accomplish what their low tariff law could not do. They thought that they had whipped the devil of protection around the stump of political expediency when they provided that the duty on goods imported into Canada should be levied, not on the invoice price, but on the prevailing market price in the country from which they were imported. For example, if a dutiable article, worth \$1 in America, were sold to a Canadian for 75 cents and the duty on it was 40 per cent., the customs collector was to collect 40 cents duty instead of 30 cents, the amount which the invoice would call for. In addition, the law provided that an extra duty, equal to the difference between the invoiced price and the ordinary market price in the country of origin, should be charged, with the sole restriction that this extra duty should not exceed one-half of the amount of the regular duty. This would make it necessary for the importer to pay 60 cents duty on the dollar article.

Theoretically this was a beautiful plan; but it has not worked satisfactorily. The manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said two or three years ago that it checked dumping only when business was good in the United States; that is, when the United States market was absorbing the product of the home factories. But, he confessed, it has not been and could not be effective when business was bad in the United States; that is, when the manufacturers here found it necessary to seek outside markets.

The Canadian anti-dumping law works when there is no need for it, and it breaks down as soon as it is put to the test.

No little boy can carry a man's load. We like to see the little boy play that he is a man and encourage him to think that he is as strong as his father. But the place for nursery games is in the nursery.

There are full grown statesmen in America capable of drafting, with the assistance of the honest business men of the country, tariff act which will be equal to the test that will be put upon it within the next two

Forget your personal differences, gentlemen. Leave your theories in the library and take up the task that awaits you.

#### CONSCRIPTION OR WORSE?

THE resentment of Britishers against com-I pulsory service, modified as it may be, is comprehensive enough. Either the English are selfish and cannot see that their own interests are as seriously imperiled as those of their Allies, or they are profound theorists. One can easily imagine the South Wales miner entering into a subtle discussion of conscription on the grounds that it would be a confession of defeat. For certainly the German idea, that you can make the State serve the individual only when the individual gives himself up to the State, has scored. Yet there is more than a suspicion that the whole trades union argument against conscription is at least half the result of a well-defined desire among the members not to get shot. The other half is distrust of what the Government may do with its powers of control after the war. It ought to be obvious that the Government might abuse its powers after a victorious issue, but that it would have to use even more intolerable methods after a

## Tom Daly's Column

EXIT XMAS TREE My Pa last night took down our free And I'm as plad as I can be That I was not around to see For it would make me feel the some As schen the claryform man came And put some of it on our cat Because she was too old and fat And all her fur had got too sore To be fit company any more. You see the cat had come to be Just like one of the family And what was once our household pet We cannot ever quite forget, So when the poor thing up and died For days and days I cried and cried. Of course a tree is not a cat And you don't love it quite like that But still I'm glad as I can be

That I was not around to see

THE vociferous and extended silence of I.F. O. was beginning to excite wild surmises when-all of a sudden!-here comes a letter in his hand on the fine stationery of the "Chief Clerk of the City Magistrates' Courts, New York City." "I have a new job now." says he, "and I don't need any one's congratulations to sustain me, as the salary is \$5160. The Board of Aldermen here tried to knock off the \$60 and make it a flat \$5100, but I put up a tumultuous fight, showing that if they left the \$60 in now, next year, when they raise the pay to \$6000, they will, in a way, be saving \$60."

When Pa last night took down our tree.

LITTLE POLLY.

Here's ingratitude! Before Frank Oliver for that's his full monicker-contributed to this column he didn't have this fine job. He became a contrib and now he's got it.

#### A 'Rah-cuss Cheer for Folwell

We thought that Penn was callin' back As jootball coach Bill Hollenback, But now it seems they've wished the job On R. Cook Folwell, alias "Rob." And, now we've made the change, we look For something better from R. Cook. The mess that 1915 saw

Was never more than 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!

George F. Hoffman is hearty enough in his New Year's greeting, albeit a trifle breathless. Here's what his card says:

"A Happy and Prosperous New Year is the wish to you from George P. Hoffman. Happiness comes before prosperity if you don't believe it look in the dictionary. If you lose don't lay down and if you win don't recommend yourself to highly for a bore is a fellow who does not give us an opportunity to talk about ourselves and remember that what you have gained in experience you have lost in have gained in experience you have los youth so keep on plucking thistles and planting

## Etiquette of Calling.

The formal call should be very brief. This ormal call is mainly one of ceremony, and from ten to twenty minutes is a sufficient ength of time to prolong it. Do not continue to call longer when convergation begins to lag Do not remove the gloves in making a formal All uncouth and ungraceful positions are



Fig. 6-Ungraceful Positions

arms akimbo, No. 2. Sits with elbows the knees. No. 3. Sits astride the air and wears his hat in the parier.
No. 4. Stains the wall-paper by pressing against it with his hand; cats an

Stands with apple alone and stands with his legs crossed. No. 5. Rests bis upen the chair cushior No. 6. Tips back chair, soils the wall resting his head again and smokes in the p ence of ladies.

especially unbecoming among ladies and gentle-Such acts (Figure 6) evince lack of polished manners. SOUNDS LIKE A BULL

Sign in window of Market street stationery

1916 DAIRIES ON BALE NOW

#### Yes, Indeed, a Grand Subject!

Look! look! look! at our dusty streets they are enough to kill all of the people of Pikeville; it is a shame that "e have not got a street sprinkler for the 4 sty streets we can't walk along without has ag to breathe can't walk along without hat ag to breathe that awful dust now what made me think of writing this I was siting in the door and I just got so full of dust that I decided to write something. Don't you think his is a good subject."—Pikeville (Ky.) Young Moun-

A fellow worker, signing himself Anon, writes to inquire: "Oh, say, can you see if there's any sand

n Wilson's sugar?"

We believe the grade he keeps for home consumption is absolutely pure, but as to that designed for export to Austria we are not fully informed, but hope to have market re-

#### Correspondence School of Humor

We have not yet decided upon a dean for the school, but several prominent names have been suggested, and one correspondent boldly applies for the position for himself. "Please appoint me dean of your corre-

is an illustration of my ability"; Scene-Wreck of a Ford car on Chestnut street. The Ford was caught between an auto standing near the curb and a trolley car, and a couple of policemen were trying to pull it out. Voice from crowd-Why don't you get a

spondence school," writes C. S. H. "Below

ceman-Where the deuce could I get a Voice from crowd-Why not get a canopener?

Consulting our dictionary we discover among the several definitions of "dean" this: The member of an association or constituted body who has served longest." would be no more than your forwardness deserved were we to point out that your jest as "a member of the constituted body" of Ford jokes is better fitted for the office of dean than are you.

#### OTHER NOMINATIONS

Sir-I nominate for dean of your school Mr. William Jennings Bryan. As evidence of the fitness of the choice let me quote from Tennyson's "Princess": "With prudes for proctors, downgers for deans."

Betty. To this may be added without comment:

Oscar Hummerstein.

"AW, WHO CARES WHAT \_APPENS?"

#### GEORGE GRAY, OF DELAWARE

Incidents of a Distinguished Career. At Age of 75 Judge Gray Has · Not Finished His Public Service

GEORGE GRAY, of Delaware-it is a has been familiar these many years. The man has lately been chosen as the American 'national member" of the International Commission which will

mediate in any disputes between this country and Great Britain that may arise under the Bryan treaty. Gray has had exceptional experience in mediation and arbitration not only in disputes between nations, but in strike troubles. Much of the fame of the former Senator and former Federal Judge rests on work of this nature. Three times he

GEORGE GRAY. figured conspicuously as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. High honors have come to him frequently in

his long career in the public service. It is worthy of note that he has occupied a number of important official positions by appointment of Republican Presidents. Delaware's "first citizen" is a lineal degrant who sailed for this country in the early days of the 18th century. Both William Gray and his wife died of ship fever on the journey. A son, William, survived and was cared for by Andrew Caldwell, a leading citizen of Delaware, whose daughter he afterwards married. Andrew Gray, the father of the Judge, was a business man and lawyer of considerable note. His son George was born at New Castle, May 4, 1840. As a boy, he developed keen interest in mechanical contrivances. His boyhood was spent largely at New Castle, where he received his early education. In spare time he was frequently seen driving a locomotive near his home or sailing a yacht in the Delaware River. He entered Princeton University, where his grandfather had graduated, at the age of 17 years, and finished his course in 1859 at the head of his class. During the college days his father met with severe financial losses, which permitted young Gray to take only one year's course in the Harvard Law School. He read law in the office of his father and under Judge William C. Spruance, at New Castle, In

an active practice. He rose rapidly to a well-earned reputation in his profession and served two terms as Attorney General of Delaware. Thou th never a self-seeking politician, Gray made his mark in national politics as far back as the Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880. It was sweltering hot weather. The delegates crowded the great hall in their shirt sleeves. A battle of the old giants was being fought. Tammany had again been rejected. Her delegates had been thrown out after having obtained a favorable report from the Committee on Credentials. Men shook their fists in one another's faces and swore as the convention, like an overladen ship in a heavy sea, slowly labored its way toward a nomination. The roll of States was called for candidates. The name of Justice Field, of California, was placed before the convention by a man who could not still the tumult for an instant. He was not heard ten feet away from where he stood. Then came the call of the State of Delaware. A stalwart young giant mounted the platform. Still the dele gates shock their fists and swore.

1863 he was admitted to the bar and began

### Quells a Political Mob

The giant began to speak. Silence fell over the mob that had not been silent in three days. The glunt did not gesticulate and rant. He simply talked. As he talked the mob realized that a new orator had been born.

"Mr. Chairman," said the young giant, "our candidate-be is no carpet knight rashly put forth to fiesh a maiden sword in this great contest. He is a veteran, covered with the scars of many a hard-fought battle where the principles of constitutional liberty have been at stake, in an arena where the giants of radicalism were his foes."

The speaker was placing in nomination Thomas F. Bayard-Bayard, who had gone down before Tilden in St. Louis four years before, who was to fall before Hancock the next day, and who four years inter was to be unharmed by Cleveland in Chicago. The

speaker lost his candidate, but he tamed the mob in Cincinnati, and from that day he was a marked man in the political arena. The man who won this great personal triumph the day before Dan Dougherty's "Hancock the Superb" was nominated was George Gray.

A polished orator and a man of strong intellect, he became a commanding figure in the national Senate very soon after his election to that body. Gray disliked the hurlyburly of politics, and when the chance first came to him to go to Washington and the upper house he refused to consider the matter. Other men work all their lives and other men expend fortunes for the sake of securing a seat in the greatest legislative body in the world. Not so with Gray. He had proved himself the able son of an able father, had filled the office of Attorney General of his State with great credit, when Senator Bayard accepted a position as Secretary of State in Cleveland's Cabinet. The Democrats controlled the Legislature, and George Gray was their unanimous choice for successor of Bayard in the Senate, A delegation waited upon him to inform him that he could have the position on a silver salver, so to speak, it he would accept it. He said, "No."

In despair the legislators appealed to Mr. Bayard, and the latter talked to Gray. "You must go to the Senate," he said to the unwilling lawyer. "There is no one else in the State who is as worthy or who will do the State so much credit." So Mr. Grav reversed his decision and went

to the Senate in 1885. He was twice re-elected. An interesting incident occurred during the discussion of the Lodge force bill, which the Harrison Administration was determined should pass. The redemption of the South to the Republican party was the dream of President Harrison, who felt that the votes of the negroes should be counted, and who was going to have them counted if the influence of United States deputy marshals, backed by troops, if necessary, could do it.

The bill passed the House and reached the Senate. Republicans had a clear majority and everybody thought the measure would be put through. The Republicans adopted the policy of not being drawn into any controversy. They were simply going to let the Democrats talk themselves out and then put the bill on its final passage. Time dragged along and the Democratic

oratory was apparently exhausted. The day came to put the bill on its final passage. There was a ringing of bells all through the Senate wing of the Capitol for the Republican majority to assemble and pass the bill. Republicans filed in to vote. Suddenly, at the last moment, the commanding figure of Senator Gray arose. Shaking his finger in the direction of the Chair, he thundered, in tones that rang through every recess of the cham-"Mr. President, there are many reasons

why this bill should not pass. Some of them have been stated, some of them have not been stated. I purpose stating a few of them now."

Judge Gray then began a speech which lasted three days. The Republican majority disappeared once more into the cloak rooms. Senator Hoar remained to listen. As Judge Gray warmed up on his subject Senator Hoar was observed to lay aside his pen and begin to caress his hands. Then he began to fidget in his seat. It was the beginning of the end for the pet measure of the Administration. Senator Gorman was able to gain time and marshal his forces for that magnificent fight which won him so much renown and split the Republican party asunder. Senators Quay and Jones joined forces with the Democrats against the bill: the silver question was taken up, and the Force bill was shelved for all time.

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nd SESSUE HAVAHAWA IN

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