# Evening Ledger

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULA-

FOR DECEMBER WAS 96,785. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

Assassination has never changed the history of the world.-Disraell.

Less and better baseball!

Tgnatius Lincoln, that alleged German spy, seems to take himself quite seriously.

Is the tariff the issue in 1916? Well, we can't have preparedness unless we have revenue.

Villa will not make a Mexican holiday at the Juarez race track just yet. He must be caught first, and he's mighty slimy.

The first thing England knows Hoke Smith, of Georgia, will call in person and collect an indemnity. He's mad clean through and ready to chew a dreadnought.

The Colonel's "fear God and take your

own part" is hardly original. It is a free

translation of the motto on the British coat-of-arms, "Dieu et mon droit." None the less, it's good stuff. King Constantine thinks the war will end in a draw unless the Allies or the Central

Empires should win, which shows the effect on a man's thinking of living in the country where the Delphic oracles did business. David Jayne Hill hopes that God will forbid that America may ever be so supine as to

wait for invasion by a foreign foe, thereby

disagreeing with Mr. Carnegie, who has advocated welcoming an enemy with open arms and conquering it by kindness. Instead of adopting the customs of Hiawatha and wearing coats with the outside fur side inside and the inside skin side outside.

the English soldiers are wearing the outside fur side outside and the inside skin side inside and they keep just as warm. Philadelphia took the first step in emphasizing the importance of citizenship

when it invited the President to deliver an address to newly naturalized citizens. That was when the Chief Magistrate declared that we might be "too proud to fight." Another version is "too lazy."

The decision of the Postmaster to permit the sale of stamps on Sunday is commendable. For a long time the pursuit of a stamp on Sunday was as difficult as a search for the proverbial needle in a haystack. imagine that the morals of nobody will be injured by the change.

It is not yet proved that a hydrogen gas explosion caused the accident on the submarine E-2, but the commander of the boat suspected there might be danger, and asked the Navy Department for a gas detector two months ago. His request got lost in a bundle of red tape in Washington.

Councils show a commendable disposition to thrust non-essentials aside and follow the Mayor in getting a thing instead of talking it to death. The Convention Hall project has been the victim of petty jealousy and narrow-mindedness. Better a Convention Hall anywhere than a Convention Hall

The Colonel says that this country can't be made a polyglot boarding house. Good; but we'll probably have hyphenates so long as they are needed to give the gangs control of the cities. The problem of municipal government in the United States is not far removed from the question of Ameri-

Bethlehem Steel common sold for \$46.59 a share on January 2 of last year, and before the war it was quoted at \$30. A dividend of \$30 a share was declared by the directors yesterday. It would be interesting to know w many of the men who have invested in the shares during the past twelve months paid under \$50 a share, and also how many who bought it two years ago were able to resist the temptation to sell when the price had reached \$600 on October 22. At the present figure of \$460 a share a thirty per cent. dividend yields a fair return.

The signing of contracts permitting the construction of Diesel motors in the United States may do more to rehabilitate the merchant marine than all the talk of the last year. Economy of operation will tend to put the expense of navigating American ships using this motor nearer that of foreign ships. The motors have been extensively tried and have long since proved their The Werkspoor Works, in Holland, are said to have more of these motor-driven merchant ships under construction than any other shipbuilding plant has steamships building.

Grand Duke Nicholas may be able to do to the Turks what he failed to do to the Germans. He is now reported as being within two days' murch of Erzerum, the great Turk stronghold in Armenia. The city, which is the capital of the vilayet of the same name, inds on a plateau 6000 feet above sea level. Te le partly surrounded by a wall, and before the beginning of the war was defended by a ries of old-fashioned forts. It is likely that theur have been strengthened in view of the certainty of attack from Russin. Yet the old otto were strong enough to realst the Rusus in the war of 1877-4. If there had been overnent in getillery in the intervening years they might be counted to save

Erzerum again. The Grand Duke, however, has doubtless a much more effective force than was buried against the city more than 35 years ago. He is also a better soldier than he was last year, when he was fighting the Germans. The Turks admit that he has forced them back from their frontier, and reports from Petrograd announce that his supply of heavy artillery is ample. The fall of Erzerum seems to be imminent.

### PREPAREDNESS FOR TRADE PEACE

A commercial crisis is more imminent than a war crisis in America, but the Democracy, divided on military preparedness, is a unit in opposition to the only adequate means of averting the disaster to our trade.

THE Democracy is divided on the issue of military preparedness.

Its most influential leader in private life. the man who had and probably has the largest personal following of any individual Democrat, is opposed to any increase in the army or navy and he is preparing to fight any program looking toward strengthening the military forces. His followers in and out of Congress are ready to join bands

But the warlike attack upon us, to resist which all far-seeing Americans are demanding that we be made ready, is distant. The commercial crisis that will follow the ending of the war is so near that there is no time to be lost in getting ready to avert it if disaster is to be avoided.

The Democracy, however, is practically a unit in opposition to the only course which can protect American industries. It finds itself without sufficient revenue to run the Government and it is planning to increase the internal taxes and to levy new ones which will burden business, instead of resorting to the revision of its own tariff law, a revision that could be made in such a way as both to raise revenue and protect industry.

The tariff is the most efficient instrument for trade control that was ever devised. If there was ever a time when its intelligent use was imperatively demanded that time is here and now. The war has given to us a period of unnatural prosperity. The balance of trade in our favor is unprecedentedly large, but it is due to the demand for war supplies. The excess of exports of such materials in the last fiscal year over the exports in the year before was \$785,000,000. But our exports of ordinary articles, not used directly in warfare, decreased \$356,000,000 in the same

Europe has been put to it in order to get money with which to pay for what it has been buying. At the close of the war it will exert itself to flood our markets with goods in order to pay by barter for what it must continue to buy. England and France will seek also to get the trade, which Germany had before the war, with South America and Asia where we have been weakly trying to enlarge our own sales. And Germany will attempt to sell in the United States those goods which the British and French will refuse to buy.

Our own manufacturers will be confronted by a foreign competition flercer than any that has been known in the history of trade. The Germans know how to compete. Their iron manufacturers in order to enlarge their markets have been in the habit of selling in South America, the Orient and in England for from 103 to 110 marks iron for which they charged 120 marks at home; and in order to get into the Italian markets they have at times cut the price to 75 marks. They have made the price low enough to sell their goods and their Government has encouraged them in this policy.

The same kind of efficiency that has enabled Germany to hold her own against the great Powers of Europe for eighteen months will be applied to rehabilitating German trade when the peace treaty is signed. The other Powers will be efficient in their peculiar ways for the same purpose.

To ignore the evident warnings of the present and declare that our tariff law must not be changed because under normal conditions it would have raised sufficient revenue is the height of folly. Conditions are not normal. The law might have been the best that the wit of man could have devised when it was passed and yet need revision today. The conditions confronting us have radically changed in eighteen months. We are living in a different world. In the summer of 1914 our great manufacturing compethors were prosperous and engaged in the peaceful extension of their commerce. Today they are in need. When peace comes they will be hungry while we have plenty. They will begin to raid our markets at the earliest possible moment after the fighting men have left the trenches and returned to the milis and factories. They will cut prices and undersell one another and our own producers in their greed to get trade. If the counsels of the men now in power in Washington prevail they will find that task comparatively easy.

Conditions demand the best skill of the ablest commercial statesmen. We must continue to buy from Europe in order to enable Europe to pay for what she is to buy from us. But our tariff I ws must be framed for the purpose of protecting our producers from rulnous competition and for the purpose of opening favorable markets for our goods in competing countries. The Underwood law has not enlarged the market of a single American producer. The opportunity offered by a reduction of our tariff duties for forcing tariff concessions from other countries in return was neglected. The avowed purpose of the law was not to help our producers, but to increase their difficulties by making competition with them at home easier for the

The Democracy is proving more conclusively every day that it is incapable of dealing with the pressing commercial problems confronting us. Its leaders are busy preparing to defend their past actions instead of drafting laws intended to ward off imminent perils, and are proving once more that the task of governing the country is too big for it, just as the duties of the State Department were beyond the abilities of Mr. Bryan.

# SAD STATE OF THE NAVY

BETWEEN disgraceful alternatives the Senate chose the less in publishing the report of Admiral Fletcher on the condition of our navy. This belated publicity was compelled by publication, a day earlier, of an accurate summary in the newspapers. It should never have been withheld. The conditions disclosed are almost a justification for antipreparedness, for certainly if we cannot keep in fighting trim the small navy we have, it would be folly to enlarge. In fact, it would be suicidal, for with a small navy the country is not so apt to rely upon it. It is had enough that there exists a lack of men, but men can be won in time of war. What is infinitely worse is that there are not enough officers and that a long process of education and experience, which cannot be improvised, is necessary before our navy can be practically

# Tom Daly's Column

WERE glad we beat our friend, the Fire-man, to it. Our reply to his first verse was printed on Wednesday, and this, mailed before he saw them, came to us yesterday morning:

Dear Sir-Or perhaps I should hall you as friend.

For oft to my heart great joy you did send; I'll confess that great pleasure is always mine when I muse o'er the fine thoughts that flow from

But I wish to apologize for my intrusion, For I think that I labored beneath a delu-

your pen.

truly.

In taking for granted that your invitation Was for all, irrespective of their rank or station.

When I think of it now I am free to observe I must have been filled with a wonderful

nerve; Knowing nothing excepting how coal should be burned.

To try and mix in among the cultured and Jearned.

But enough! I can hear you saying right What's the matter with this fellow, anyhow?

So not wishing to tempt you to do aught unguly. I will tease you no more, and remain, yours

#### Etiquette in the School

Sir: If you have any influence with the mose sir: If you have any induced with the moss-back who runs that correspondence school, lend him your "Hill's Manual" first turning down the corner of page 168. He might then happen to read this little essay following the chapter devoted to "Etiquette in the School":

"The teacher that rules well and is yet kind is belaved by his pupils. The hotel preprietor, by affability and an accommodating spirit, may fill his hotel with guests. The railway conductor, who has a pleasant word for the lonely travelor, is always remembered with favor. The postoffice clerk, who very carafully looks through a pile of letters and says, Not any, very gently, pleasantly alding a word of hope, by saxing, it may come on the afternoon train, we always gratefully revolved. When the time comes that we can return the kindness we always take great pleasure in doing so."

A lot of us are playing hookey from that cor-A lot of us are playing hookey from that cor-respondence school because teacher is too surly.

Sir-In the pines of Southern Jersey, near Vincentown, Jane Lemon became the wife of Ebenezer Sweet, which induces me to sing: Tis strange how well extremes do meet,

In Jane and Ebenezer: he is no longer your but Sweet, And he's a Lemon squeezer.

This is part of a letter of appreciation re-

A. Fireman.

ceived by a cookery expert: "Your recipe for sunshine Cake lissens good to us and we have decided to try one out along your lines and if It is a Suckess we will by at the Store the indgreedients as you suggest but we will not by them till we are Sure.

TN FARMER SMITH'S department yesterday young Alfred Palmer, of Clymer street, presented this quatrain:

If you would see kindness, Faith and hope and love, Read the Elvaning Larsutt, Join the Rathbow Club.

If Alfred had only been conversant with the tricks of the trade he would have made a better rhyme by dropping into negro dialect, thus:

Ef yo' would see kindness, Faith an' hope an' lub, Read de EBEN'N' LEDGEH, Jine de Haintow Club.

WE'RE old fogyish, of course, so our opinion doesn't greatly matter, but we couldn't help feeling that the Cosmopolitan Magazine's blurb of a forthcoming serial might be improved by capitals in spots:

It (the novel) is highly entertaining, and, at the same time, stimulates deep and sober thought. A clever girl of what the British term "the lower middle class" becomes disenticited with her surroundings and determines to rise above them, to become a cultivated woman of the world. Her first step is startling and absolutely to be condemned, as she herself later realizes, yet, as conditionS Existing in the sphere to which she aspires are revealed, I'v independentials action is humanly underennable. Katherine Bush then becomes S. Xretary to one of the great ladies of London so

We don't quite get that "humanly understandable indefensible action," but when we read further on (take a long breath, please)

"The Career of Katherine Bush" will spur you to do what you can and ought to do-to free our national life as far as possible from the sapping artificialities and conventions that, unless restrained, will in time engender a code of morals similar to that which determines the conduct of most of the people whose lives are faithfully portrayed in the pages of this unusual

we know right off what our duty is, We are spurred not to read the tale at all.

THE New York Evening Mail's account of the death of Miss D. K. Ranous says: "She edited and translated the complete works of Guy de Maupassant, Gustave Flaubert and Benjamin Disraell. She also edited the History of Literature, in 16 volumes." G. D, who calls our attention to it, remarks: "Henry James needs to be translated into English, but I did not know that Disraeli wrote in a foreign tongue."

# Sure Enough! Burnt Oyster Crackers

"Last Friday," writes F. P. D. from Gonzaga College, Washington, "our Italian cook was asked: 'Have you any oyster crackers for dinner?" 'Oh, yes!' he said, 'I gotta two greata bigga blacka wans. Dey gona com' at 11 o'clock."

Sir-Hers's a very sloppy, slatted sign in a small restaurant near the University of Pennsylvania; BANDWICHES "Yours."

#### H. S.'S POLITICAL EDITORIAL. (Continued and Concluded.)

And, as we were saying, shooting the bovine is the politician's chief stock in trade. Of course, it requires skill to be successful in politics; and nerve is another requisite, but no nervea. But the greatest of the trinity of necessities is salve, for while he may possess the nerve of a yeggman and have Strawberry Jim and Brother Bill backed into the back channe' at League Island as waysneigners, he loses it at League Island as wisenheimers, he loses if he lacks the gentle art of chucking the buil-He must senge the moment that the de-frauded freedmen are in a mood to be told in tones of righteous indignation how they are being trimmed by the rascals of the other party and then gather a bunch of cheers for himself by offering to be the Moses who will lead them out of the stygian darkness caused by the po-litical plunderbund copping the oil from the street lumns.

While the huzzas are still busting the ozone

While the huxras are still busting the oxone he spreads the salve to cen the most popular boys to get out the vote and hold window books. If he wins they will get good places in the bread line, he sary.

And Toma Mio, this "he's-an-ashcart, I'man-statesman" thing is a new line of buil to get the bread line in shape. For knowing how to manage the bread line and set the boys a little of Yesterday's in very essential to the nucless of a "statesman." Got it?

WHISKERS HELP

Or Is It Their Absence?-The Coming Campaign Will Tell-Effect of Beards and Mustaches on Political Fortunes

MAKE PRESIDENTS

TO formulate a philosophy of whiskers is a I task remaining for some future Plato, or Kant, John Stuart Mill or Teufelsdrockh. The subject might be treated as a branch of utilitarianism or of esthetics, but to omit the field of politics would be to neglect an important line of inquiry.

In our Congress of the United States there are several well-known crops or patches of whiskers, "Cyclone" Davis has won the sweet rewards of publicity by his manyfooted length and by his garb,

Perturbingly pleauresque, but not the least of his distinctions is his beard, which to be appreciated must be seen. The "strawberry whiskers" of "Ham" Lewis are part and parcel of his elegant habiliments. They have borne no small part in the political career of the Senator from Illinois. Which leads us to reflect on the effect of whiskers on the political fortunes of the wearer. By "whiskers" we mean, and we follow the authority of Robinson Crusoe, not merely beards but mustaches. You remember Crusoe's great pair of "Turkish whiskers."

In the early days of our republic the styles of hair dressing encroached somewhat on the facial territory anterior to the auricles. In the case of John Adams the ears were entirely concealed, though the top of his head was nude. But this consideration does not prevent a classification of Presidents according to whiskers. We find, then, that the following chief executives were clean shaven: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln (when elected) Johnson, McKinley, Wilson. That is 17 out of 27. The following wore mustaches, without other adornments: Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft-only three and all of them recent incumbents. The first full-bearded President was Grant, followed by Hayes, Garfield and Benjamin Harrison. Burnsided gentlemen and such are no longer on the available list of presidential timber. Since 1889 our Presidents have all been chosen from the clean shaven and the mustached. Of course, times may change, and the full beard may return Let us look over the list of candidates and possibilities for the 1916 campaign.

# Doping Out the Campaign

The result of the survey is as follows: Clean-shaven-Wilson, Governor Willis, Senator Harding, Herbert S. Hadley, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator La Follette, Senator William Alden Smith and Senator Borah. Mustached-T. R. Roosevelt, Senator Norris, Senator Cummins, Senator Root, Senator Weeks, Myron T. Herrick and Theodore E. Burton. Full-bearded - Justice Hughes and Congressman Mann. Mr. Fairbanks is in a class by himself with a bushy mustache and a bushy tuft on his chin which only a barber could name. If you can't figure out the chances of each of these men from the foregoing data, you are utterly worthless as a political prophet,

Of course there are other methods of doping out the result, as, for instance, the number of names a candidate has. Twenty Presidents from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson have had but two names apiece, or having had three, dropped one. This method, to say the least, is valid to the same extent as the whisker test.

Beards have figured in history. After Sir Francis Drake entered the harbor of Cadiz, April 19, 1587, and destroyed shipping to the amount of 10,000 tons lading, he had, to use his own expressive phrase, "singed the Spanish King's beard." A bold heathen despitefully shaved the beards of King D vid's Ambassadors. Their King mercifully covered their shame, saying, "Tarry ye at Jericho until your beards be grown," but war answered the insult. In Greece the beard was universally wern until the time of Alexander, who ordered his soldiers to shave in order that their beards might not be seized by their enemies.

#### When Beards Were Taxed Adam was by tradition created with a

beard, and the ancient heroes, Abraham and Agamemnon, Woden, King Arthur and Charlemagne, are all bearded in our pictures. According to Pliny, Sciplo Africanus was the first Roman to shave every day; but from the time of Hadrian to that of Constantine the practice was rare among Romans. According to Tacitus, the ancient Germans regarded a clean-shaven face as a hadge of servitude, and the Lombards ceived their name from their long beards. In later times taxes were imposed on boards.

Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth imposed such taxes, and Peter the Great of Russia. compelled chaying by positive enactment. In the early part of the nineteenth century beards were a subject of police regulation in Europe. The wearing of a beard was regarded as indicating revolutionary and dangerous opinions. There have, of course, been fashions in

"YOU'VE JUST GOT TO GET TOGETHER ON THIS JOB!"

beards as in other kinds of personal adornment. In the reign of James I an astonish-Ing variety of mostly fantastic beards was grown. In many countries the example of the King was followed, a custom of which we are reminded by the term "imperial." At one period in English history the guardsmen claimed the sole privilege of wearing mustuches, and for a civilian to raise one was considered a piece of unseemly swagger. You remember that Clive Newcome wore a mustache until the taunts of his friends, who asked him if he was thinking of going into the Guards, caused him to shave it off. A newspaper of 1857, describing the appearance of the missionary Livingstone at a Mansion House meeting, said that he came wearing a mustache, "braving the prejudices of his countrymen, and thus evincing a courage only inferior to that exhibited by him among the savages of Central Africa."

Some future Carlyle should write the philosophy of whiskers,

HOW ABOUT EL PASO? Martial law in El Paso? Pernaps the Adminis-tration will advise all Americans to move out of El Paso,—Detroit Free Press.

NEW TYPE OF FACTORY BUILDINGS

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir-Why do factory buildings have to be unsightly? They don't. In Plymouth, Mass, there's a cordage factory that doesn't look like it. In Cleveland a water tank is enclosed in a tower that adds greatly to the appearance of the building, and in Ohio the premises of a manufacturing plant look like a university campus, buildings and all. Evidently there's a place for the esthetic in factor F. H. KENDALL. Philadelphia, January 18.

# AMUSEMENTS

FORREST This & Next Week. Evgs. at 8:15 JULIAN ELTINGE in His New Success COUSIN LUCY Best Seats \$1 at Popular Matines Wednesday

THREE SPECIAL MATINEES Next Mon., Tues., Thurs., Jan. 24, 25, 27 RUTH ST. DENIS TED SHAWN And Notable Company of Dancers

GARRICK-Now Evenings at 8:15 Matines Tomorrow COHAN AND HARRIS Present BEST PLAY IN 25 YEARS

ON TRIAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Monday, Jan. 24, 8:15 P. M. RECITAL E L M A N

RESERVED SEATS, \$2 to 75c, NOW ON SALE AT HEPPE'S, 1119 CHES NUT STREET BROAD—Last 2 Evgs. LAST MAT. JOHN DREW THE CHIEF

Next Week-POLLYANNA. Souts Now. WALNUT Reg. Matinee Tomor., 2:15 PAREWELL A FOOL THERE WAS Next Week-HERMAN TIMBERG in "School Days"

NIXON Today | "WILLARD"; A L F R E D P E R E Y & CO. | WOOD, MELVILLE & PHILLIPS; MONTES; CORRADINI'S MENAGERIE, OTHERS.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS A SIGHT WORTH SEEING! The Forest Fire"

Miller to

Next Week The Cystonic Consentence EVA TANGUAY CHESTNUT ST. Opera House MATINEES, 1:50 to 5-10c, 15c | Sumpley NIGHTS, 7 to 11-10c, 15c, 25c | Grantes

"THE FOURTH ESTATE" THEDA BARA in "THE SERPENT" WM. PENN EVENINGS. 7 & 9-10c, 18

Matthews-Shayne & Co. LONEY HARPIN MacRae & Clerk, Capt. Barnett & See EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION SYD CHAPLIN IN UNUSUAL COMEST "A SUBMARINE PIRATE"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEWMAN Traveltalks MOTION PICTURES COLOR VIEWS TONIGHT, 8:15
TOMORROW, 2:30
BRAZIL
HIO DE JANEIRO, THE BEAUTIFUL
TICKETS at Heppe's, 25c to \$1.00. NOW

GLOBE Theatre MARKET and JUNIER STA "THE JUNGLE MAN" DARWINIA

CLAIRE'S "Petticoat Minstrels" METROPOLITAN OPERA CAL ABOHEME JANUARY 25, AT 8 LA BOHEME MMES. ALDA: CALATTI. MM. CARUSO, SCOTA SEGUROLA, TEGANI, MALATESTA, LEONHARUT, CONDUCTOR, MR. BAVAGNOLI, SEATS 18 CHESTNUT STREET. WALNUT 442; RACE 6.

LYRIC TONIGHT AT 8-15 TOMORROW, 2:8

The PASSING SHOW Of 1915 COMPANY OF 125-12 HUGE SCENES GEORGE MONROE, EUGENE and WILLIS HOWARD, MARILYNN MILLER, and Others 10c-1214 MARKET-DE LAST TWO DAYS

PALACE LASE TWO DATE GERALDINE F A R R A R Continuous
10 A. M. to 11 P. M. "TEMPTATION" STANLEY MARKET ABOVE 1678
Constance Collier THE TONGUES OF MEN

ARCADIA CHESTNUT Below 16th Burnis Barriscale and Burniscale and The Green Swamp Comedy—"A MODERN ENOCH ARDEN" UNIVERSITY MUSEUM Sevants

SAT. 3:30 Lecture by JAMES CHAPIN, Many colored pictures. FREE 33d and SPECS ACADEMY-Scats at Heppe's, 1119 Chestast. PHILADELPHIA TODAY Tomor, 41 at 3 Tomor, 41 Soloist: KATHLEES Soloist: KATHLEES FARLOW, VASIONA

G RAND A Wonderful Show G R A N D

Broad & Mostgomery RAG OF CANDY FOR RICE
Today, 2:15, 7 & 9 CHILD SATURDAY MAINELE ADELPHI LAST S. TIMES THE SEASON'S "SINNERS"

Knickerbocker THEATRE PLAYERS LOTH & MARKET Continued NATURAL LAW Miles Tony Market Trans Set AMERICAN ARVINE PLAYERS IN THE SECOND Trocedero CHARMING "Ma Cherie"

SAMUEL F. NIXON MANAGEMENT BROAD STREET SAMUEL F. NIXON BROKEN MATINES

ENGLIFED Monday, Jan. 24 KLAW & ERLANGER

and GEORGE C. TYLER Will Present

# The Season's Notable Success POLLYANNA

DISTINCTION:

THE GLAD PLAY By Catherine Chisholm Cushing From the World-Famous Book of the Same Name by Eleanor H. Porter WITH A CAST OF GREAT

PATRICIA COLLINGE HERBERT KELCEY JESSIE BUSLEY HELEN WEATHERSBY EFFIR SHANNON PHILIP MERIVALE MAUDE GRANGES MAUD HOSFORD

GET YOURS EARLY AND BE GLAD. DO NOT WAIT OR YOU MAY BE TOO LATE

Intimate Talk No. 5 GOOD PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA

Be Happy With POLLYANNA (Continued Tomorrant

SEATS ARE NOW ON SALE