

Evening Ledger

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR DECEMBER WAS 36,783.
 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Sir Henry Taylor.

After the Pennsylvania Railroad builds that new hotel in 7th avenue, New York, it might consider the hotel needs of this city also.

The British paper blockade is to continue, but Sir Edward Grey wants the neutrals to understand that it is made of pretty stiff paper.

Humblest apologies to General Valeriano Weyler. Back in '98 we called him "Butcher" Weyler. Today we know that he was the forerunner of civilized warfare.

The monitor is not obsolete after all. The Allies are still using it to get in close to shore in order that they may shell the German positions on the Belgian coast.

One result of the compensation law is the physical examination of employees. The doctor has become a fixture in every great industrial establishment. This ought to mean ultimately better health for workmen and a general improvement in the conditions of living.

For all that the world really knows about the physical condition of the Kaiser he might as well be the inhabitant of another planet. The difficulty of obtaining authentic news, that is timely, from Europe is far greater than the worst pessimist could have imagined in the days before the war. Military rule shames the claim.

There will be no coal strike, for the miners' convention has decided that the men must continue at work during the negotiations over a new wage scale, even if agreement has not been reached on April 1. Now will the coal dealers stop putting up the price, with the approaching strike as an excuse?

It is better not to have any civil service rules at all than to have them in such form that they serve to defeat the real objects of civil service reform. The civil service system is intended to protect reliable public servants from the vicissitudes of politics. Unless it does that it is worthless and the expense for its maintenance is unwarranted.

Philadelphia did not hesitate to ask the State to authorize it to borrow money where to build a rapid transit system and improve harbor facilities. But now that the city has the authorization it hesitates about using it, as if there could be any room for doubt in the matter. The expansion of credit has made modern life possible, and the wise use of credit is the making of great cities.

In reference to the agitation against the presentation of "Marie-Odile" in this city, the police power is ample to protect the public against immoral exhibitions of any sort. As a matter of fact, the exercise of this power is a far better corrective than a censorship picture production. The moral sense of the community generally makes itself felt when necessary, and there is nothing quite so destructive to immorality, on the stage or in life, as publicity.

All that Nathan T. Folwell says about Mr. Knox is true. The distinguished Pittsburgh lawyer has had a breadth of training that fits him for any post in the country. His service in the Cabinet and in the Senate has given him the point of view of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government. His association with large business enterprises has qualified him to deal with the larger problems of industrial policy. All this can be admitted without going so far as the present time as to say that he is the most available Republican for the consideration of the Chicago convention. Even those who do not like him will grant that he is one of a considerable group of distinguished Republicans from which a good nominee could be selected.

M. Santos-Dumont gave some intimation of what mechanics may do for the wars of the future when he said that an aeroplane has been perfected which can be sent into the air without a human occupant and guided by a wireless operator at a switchboard until it has gone eight miles. Then it can be turned and brought back again. Such marvelous machines are already being made, and are shipped from New York to the war zone as fast as they can be completed. M. Santos-Dumont thinks that the airship is the war engine of the future. His surprise that so little has been done with it in the United States is shared by other observers, especially by those who know that the French force of aerialists is larger than the American regular army.

There will be general satisfaction if the report shall be verified that the President is insisting that Germany must admit she violated international law when she sank the Lusitania. More is involved in the case than the payment of indemnity. No civilized government can consent that merchant ships may be sunk without warning or that non-combatants may be murdered without a chance of escape merely because the merchant ship happens to be the flag of a belligerent. Whether the Allies are fighting our battles for us or not, there can be no doubt that we are fighting the battle for all humanity in the Lusitania case. We must not permit the establishment of a precedent

which can by any possibility be cited in justification of wilful murder on the high seas. The reluctance of Germany to admit its wrong is understandable. But reluctant or not, she must admit it before the American people are through with her.

A MANUFACTURED EMERGENCY

The Federal income tax, authorized for use in an emergency, has been resorted to by the Democrats to meet the exigencies of a manufactured deficit in revenues brought about by tariff reduction. It presupposes on the taxing preserves of the States and weakens the ability of the nation to meet a real emergency.

A BUSINESS man called on a friend to endorse his note at the bank for a large loan.

"I will leave the money in the bank and repay you in a short time," said the borrower. "I am putting through a deal which may be bigger than I can carry with my present cash, but I do not think it will be. I want to be prepared for any emergency."

The friend endorsed the note, only to find in a few weeks that his money had been used in an unsuccessful attempt to stave off bankruptcy.

A man with a limited vocabulary would have no difficulty in properly characterizing this transaction.

The States of the Union today find themselves in the predicament of the man who endorsed the swindler's note. They were urged a few years ago to empower the National Government to levy an income tax. They were told that there was no intention of using that power, but that it was needed as a measure of financial preparedness against war or other grave emergency.

In response to this plea of national patriotism the States consented to share with the Government in Washington the right to raise money by a tax on a source of revenue open in the past to the States alone.

Congress, controlled by the Democrats, betrayed the confidence of the country. No sooner was it empowered to levy an income tax than it set out to reduce the revenues from the tariff and to create an emergency which would justify resort to taxing the incomes of the rich.

That is, Congress decreased the burden of taxation on the foreigner and increased it on the man at home. That the foreigner pays a large part of the tariff tax cannot be denied by any Democratic advocate of anti-dumping laws. He sells his goods in our market at such a price as will find purchasers. If the tariff is high he reduces his price, and if it is low he makes so much more profit.

The producer in America does the same thing. He sells abroad for less than he charges at home because he is compelled to do it to get into the foreign market. And he is glad to do it in order to dispose of his surplus product. He pays a large part of the tariff levied to protect the home market of the foreigner, just as the foreign producer pays a large part of the tariff levied to protect our producers.

The power of Congress to levy any sort of an income tax in any way that pleases it has now been sustained by the Supreme Court, and the Democratic leaders are planning to place a heavier burden of domestic taxation on the country, regardless of the needs of the States. Any form of tariff is so offensive to it that it is ignoring the old Democratic plea of a tariff for revenue, which could be levied without trespassing on the preserves of the States.

The leaders in Washington, who owe allegiance to their States as well as to the nation, should read the recent message of Governor McCall to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, in which he says:

"The States perform the most expensive functions of government, and especially those functions which most closely concern the people. They provide education, roads, fire and police protection, and many other important services. They raise the money in Massachusetts to carry on our local governments \$3,500,000, or about \$25 per capita. Exclusive of the postal department, where a special service is rendered in carrying letters and commodities, the national expenditure is now about \$6 per capita, and that is larger than it ever has been in time of peace. In other words, we require in Massachusetts nearly three times as much per capita to carry on our local governmental functions as is needed by the nation, and a similar disparity is shown in very many of the other States of the Union."

Obviously, if the States are to continue to perform the vital functions which they have so long performed, the National Government must respect their sources of revenue, and should confine itself to those rich and almost limitless fields of which it has exclusive command. In times of grave emergency, when the existence of the nation is at stake, the last dollar in the country should be at its command, but except in such times there should be no settled policy of taxation established at Washington which would tend to cripple the local governments of the country and impair their efficiency.

The logic of this reasoning applies to the proposed new taxes on automobiles and gasoline as directly as to the contemplated lowering of the limit of taxable incomes and the increase in the rate of tax on large fortunes. The nation is confronted by no emergency which justifies emergency taxes. If we exhaust our domestic sources of revenue, where can we go when a real emergency arises and our sources of revenue from taxation on foreign trade are closed?

CLEAN BOXING

IF THE limited-bout, no-decision regulations fail to keep boxing clean and honest in Philadelphia, then the supervision of the police, which is required, will have to be strengthened and more vigorously exercised.

As a matter of fact, boxing has been as stainless as spring water in this city, and it is only because they are exceptions that "framed" bouts attract attention at all. The mere shadow of suspicion cast upon a fight brought direct orders from Director Wilson for an investigation. In the interest of the sport it is to be hoped that the trial will be speedy and decisive. Monday nights have been times of keen zest for many men who are not particularly brutal, and the very limitations of the bouts have added to their interest. But shadow-boxing, "wrist-slapping bees" and pugilistic a la Vernon-Claspe are as disgusting as they are cowardly and dishonest.

ARE WE SHIRKERS?

IT IS almost unbelievable, in view of recent historical events, that the Democratic party should insist on its wild scheme to legislate the capacity for self-government into the Philippines. With our splendid public school system, supplemented generously by private educational institutions of all kinds, it has been a difficult task to maintain an electorate of sufficient understanding to vote intelligently. Mexico has been a republic for generations, but with no apparent progress toward real democracy. To grant freedom to the Philippines would be simply to renounce our obligations in that part of the world and surrender the islands to a riot of incompetence and ultimate social ruin.

Tom Daly's Column

MAHLOW W. NEWTON, standing in the lobby of his hotel, noticed a hey rube person gawking about the place and presently recognized him as "Jake," who worked beside Newton when, as a farm-boy, he cut corn for 50 cents a day down Vincennes way, many years ago. Jake didn't know him at first, but finally he said: "Shucks! you ain't Mawl Newton?" "Yes, I am," "Well, what ye doin' here?" "Yes, I've got a good job here," "Sport," says "Come over and have something for old time's sake." Jake had some red-eyes, and when Newton moved away without paying for it Jake said: "Don't ye have to pay for the liquor?" "Oh, no," said Newton, "that's part of the job."

Later Jake was Newton's guest at lunch, with all the fixins, and Jake noticed here, too, that his friend wasn't obliged to pay. Late in the afternoon, mellow and duly impressed, Jake bade a reluctant good-by, "Mayb," he said at parting, "you want to take mighty good care of that job, 'cause it's a darn good one."

Humpty Dumpty

Four kids upon a fence! The sight of innocence at such a height quite choked my fat old heart with fright. To them it was a huge delight.

Ah, me! it must be just immense To be a kid upon a fence, Unconscious that if you should fall You'd bust yourself to hell and hell!

IT seems to us there's a fortune awaiting the man who will invent a shirt-stud with a photographic attachment to make it sing automatically:

"Take us out before you send your dress-shirt to the wash, my friend."

Etiquette of the Table.
 From "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," by Thomas E. Hill, Chicago, 1882.

Eating With the Fork.
 Fashions continually change. It does not follow, because he does not keep up with them, that a man lacks brains; still, to keep some where near the prevailing style, in habit, costume and general deportment, is to avoid attracting unpleasant attention.

Fashions change in modes of eating. Unquestionably primitive man conveyed food to his mouth with his fingers. In process of time he took to using a sharp instrument and held it, while he did so, with something resembling a fork. In due time with the advancement of civilization, there came the two-tined fork for holding, and the broad-bladed knife for cutting the food and conveying it to the mouth. As years have passed on, bringing their changes, the three and four-tined forks have come into use, and the habit of conveying food with them to the mouth, the advantage being that there is less danger to the mouth from using the fork, as food is less liable to drop from it when being conveyed from the plate.

Thus the knife, which is now only used for cutting food, mashing potatoes, and for a few other purposes at the table, is no longer placed to the mouth by those who give attention to the etiquette of the table.

Errors to Be Avoided.
 Never make a display when removing hair, insects or other disagreeable things from your food. Place them quietly under the edge of your plate.

Never make an effort to clean your plate or the bones you have been eating from too clean; it looks as if you left off hungry.

Never expectorate at the table; also avoid sneezing or coughing. It is better to arise quietly from the table if you have occasion to do either, as it is prevented by placing the finger firmly on the upper lip.

Never spit out bones, cherry pits, grape skins, etc., upon your plate. Quietly press them from your mouth upon the fork, and lay them upon the side of your plate.

Grip.
 Don't care to hear of Wilson, Nor of Europe's war, Don't care to read of baseball, Kaiser or the czar. Just don't care how Teddy Whoops and lets things rip; World has lost attraction—Got the grip!

Don't care about Ancona, "Scuse me"—sneeze and bark, Don't care what H. Ford does, No need of a new car, Don't care if Teuts or Allies Get Greece on the hip; Don't care a darn for nothing—Got the grip!

Three or four more stanzas, and then—
 Don't care if collector calls Forty times a day, Don't care if children cry Or the clock strikes play; Don't care if the water Acts too fresh and flip; Don't care if world should end—Got the grip!

Los Angeles. Lue T. Vernon.

The Wrong Note.
 (Part of a letter from a relative in Ireland.)
 "And, oh, I nearly forgot to tell you of a story about 'Old Neddy' of Clondorhorky. The wife has been keeping his old age pension lately, not that she is badly in need of it, but to 'save' it for the day when she'll be in the paps. But what did he do the last fair day, but steal away unbeknownst to the Missus, with a small pig which he promptly sold for 25 shillings."

Then as long as the funds lasted he treated everyone he met (not forgetting himself). But before spending his last penny he bought a ballad from a street singer, "Tipperary." It was, and printed on one side of grayish paper. When folded with the blank side out the ballad sheet was the dead spit of a pound note. And that's the way Neddy struck it into his pocket.

Well—he zigzagged out the road and arrived at home while the wife was visiting Murphy of Sand Hill, you know. He undressed, hung his trousers on the bed-post and fell into bed. The Missus learned from Murphy that the old fellow had sold the pig and painted the town red; so she hurried home. When she entered the room, Neddy was snoring. She was blazing with anger, but as his trousers were searched the pockets and found the supposed pound note. Her anger turned to joy; but short-lived joy it was, for the words of "Tipperary" glared up at her a moment later when she had unfolded the note.

Neddy was awakened by his wife's loud crying, and seeing her standing with the ballad in her hand, he said—now what do you think he said?—"Arrah woman, give over; fer ye haven't the right chune to it."

Shan.

Sir: We had been discussing gender nouns in our class and then the lesson turned to proper and common nouns. I asked: "What is 'dress'?" A red-headed boy put up his hand. I nodded to him to answer. "It's the feminine of pants," said he.

Teacher.

NO, WE'LL BE TOO OLD FOR BOY'S STORIES.
 Sir—Why not take a flog at the latest German undersea boat, The super-submarine? Are we to read in the post bellum boys' stories of the subaqueous commander being monarch of all he pericarpises in his super-submarine?

J. F. C.

JUDGE GEST, OF THE ORPHANS' COURT

Knows How to Write Entertainingly as Well as Authoritatively on Legal Subjects—Learned in the Law and Outside Thereof

EVIDENTLY there's more in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia than is indicated by its name. One of the most useful books to the practitioner in that court, and at the same time one of the most interesting books to lawyer and layman alike, is entitled "Practical Suggestions for Drawing Wills and the Settlement of Estates in Pennsylvania."

It is full of wit and humor, yet it's a law book. It is, moreover, a treatise that comes under the description of "standard." Furthermore, it lives up to its title by being thoroughly "practical." In short, it's no ordinary book.

Legal and literary scholarship mingle therein. Principles and procedure are illustrated by anecdotes as well as "cases," and illuminated by allusions to books of fiction as well as ponderous tomes of legal lore. Glancing through the pages one notes quotations from Meredith, Browning, Horace, Byron, Dickens, George Eliot, Kipling, Spenser, Pope, "Piers Plowman," Shakespeare, Thackeray, St. John—all for the elucidation of the drawing of wills and the settlement of estates in Pennsylvania.

The reader also runs across odds and ends of curious information such as might be found in a well-kept scrapbook, and a well-kept scrapbook, it is declared, is the most interesting work in the world.

Curious Wills and Codicils.
 From page 46, with the footnotes omitted:
 "The statute says, 'Every will shall be in writing.' But how shall the writing be made and upon what material? Here is room for variety. A brilliant author wrote a story in which a will was tattooed on a woman's back, and a recent novelist conceived the idea of branding a will in paragraphs, on a number of horses and cows, much to the embarrassment of the probate judge when the living document was offered for probate. But in real life some testators seem to try to propound conundrums for the court. A will scribbled on a slate has been held not to be within the spirit of the statute, but a will may be written in pencil. I knew a connoisseur who wrote a codicil on a blank check, and a will was recently admitted to probate which was written on a visiting card. Mrs. Eliza Jane Gaston wrote her will in pencil on an old gas bill or circular. . . . Lord Clyde wrote a codicil on club paper, giving Thackeray a theme for one of his Roundabout Papers, and Lord Grimthorpe wrote three of his 14 codicils on the backs of an old letter, a dinner invitation and a circular. . . . Be advised, therefore, and adhere to the time-honored though humble materials of good white paper and ink, unless you prefer typewriting, which has the authority of the Act of June 18, 1895, P. L. 209."

"The most effectual way to settle an estate is to run away with all the assets," we are informed. "This plan possesses not only the obvious merits of speed and simplicity, but also relieves the courts of the labor of construing the will, and, moreover, produces in the bereaved family, however discordant they may have been, a feeling of singular harmony." The author points out on another page that if a patient lives the doctor must collect his bill just like a butcher or other creditor, but if the patient succumbs to the operation or the medicine, the doctor or druggist, like the undertaker, is made a preferred creditor. The author is by no means a jokesmith; his distinction is rather the ability of talking or writing on a "heavy" subject in a light and entertaining manner, yet with authority.

John Marshall Gest wrote this book before he was appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court, as the successor of Clement Biddle Penrose. A prominent lawyer remarked the other day that "Judge Penrose, to an extent, made our Orphans' Court law, always courteously and thoughtfully striving to do the right thing and never standing on technicalities, and Gest was the one man pre-eminently qualified to follow him."

Lawyers hardly know whether they like Gest the better for his qualities as a judge or his qualities as a man; but the distinction uncovers no inconsistencies. Gest, they say, is Gest, whether in the courtroom or out of it—courteous, affable, learned, able.

Judge Gest's learnedness is the law, though up to date, is of a more or less old-fashioned kind, in that it embraces an exceptionally thorough knowledge of legal origins and a familiarity, rarer now among lawyers than it used to be, with the writings of Coke, Littleton and other fathers of the law. He has made a special study of medical jurisprudence; but for that matter is one of those men who are always looking for more words of knowledge to conquer and who conquer them. Judge Gest at present is chairman of the commission appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to standardize the Pennsylvania laws relating to estates of decedents. That may not be the exact title of the commission, but still it covers some ground.

A Fast Train to the Alps.
 Gest's scholarship came to light at least as long ago as his college days. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, a Phi Beta Kappa man; received the degree of A. M. in 1882, delivering the master's oration, and in 1882 took his degree from the law school, together with the Sharswood (first) prize for his essay on "The Rule of Ex Parte Waring." In those days, as now, he was as popular as he was scholarly. After college he and a few friends got together every Saturday night to read the Latin authors. In the afternoon they took long walks. One of Judge Gest's hobbies is mountain climbing, especially in Switzerland. When he goes to Europe he takes the fastest train for the Alps.

Was it Latin we spoke of? When, after the announcement of Gest's appointment as Judge, the Class of 1879 gave him a dinner at the University Club, the following "dedication" was printed on the menu-fold: "Quae enim major Jucunditas, quae voluptas quidem flagrantior unquam sunt, quam illae, quae hac in Classe LXXIX nobis multos per annos fuerunt? Pro sociis igitur tuis omnibus: pro recordatione nostra honoris Classi reddite; pro tandem amicitia tua, carissima nobis omnibus, salutamus omnes." Which, being interpreted, means that they were all jolly good fellows, which nobody can deny, and that they liked John Marshall Gest and were proud of him to boot. Besides, they knew that the Judge would appreciate the Latin touch.

The Judge was born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1859, the son of John Barnard and Elizabeth (Parsons) Gest. He married Miss Emily Judson Baugh in 1888. The family live in town in winter, and in summer occupy their house in Overbrook.

THE DANBURY HATTERS.
 To the Editor of Evening Ledger:
 Sir—An article in your column of Monday evening referred to the approaching fact of 188 members of the Hatters' Union, many of whom are now well on in years, above 70 and 80 years of age, losing their properties in payment of a fine of some \$25.00 for damages growing out of a strike of the employees of the Danbury Hat Company some years ago. The verdict was rendered under the Sherman antitrust law for damages having resulted from a boycott.

Some years previous to the finding of this verdict against these workmen by the courts a Judge in one of the Western States, Judge Landis, I believe, had imposed a fine of some \$25,000 against the Standard Oil Company under the same law.

The fine against the Standard Oil Company was evered by the United States Supreme Court, which claimed the verdict was confiscatory, and therefore unjust. No such intervention upon the part of the higher tribunal has intervened, however, to stop the collection of the fine imposed upon the members of the Hatters' Union, which surely is proving to be sufficiently confiscatory.

There may be a just reason for this distinction, but it is hidden from the view of the ordinary citizen. It is contrasts like this that are responsible for much of the discontent among the workers of the country. But to trok against it is to encourage socialism. Has any one a valid explanation to offer?

F. L. G.
 Philadelphia, January 24.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW.
 "Preparedness" has impressed itself on the public mind without waiting to be used as a campaign slogan—Washington Star.

The Mexican people, especially the 85 per cent. for whom Mr. Wilson is concerned, need peace and don't know how to get it. It will come through energetic action by us or some other Power. Which do we wish it to be?—Chicago Tribune.

If there is any one thing the rising generation lacks in its education it is discipline. Without attempting to analyze the why, it can be stated that the disciplinary influence of the home is largely becoming a thing of the past in this country.—Grand Rapids Herald.

AMUSEMENTS.
 PHILADELPHIA OPERATIC SOCIETY
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC
 Jan. 27, 7:45 P. M.
DANCES OF THE PYRENEES
 Patrimoine Ballet, 125 Dancers
 TICKETS ON SALE AT HEPPE'S

Knickerbocker THEATRE PLAYERS
 40th and Market
 Presentation "INSIDE THE LINES"

Trocadero THE AUTO GIRLS and La Bergere

American "Within the Law"

Dumont's

TRYING HARD TO START HIM



AMUSEMENTS

FORREST—Last 3 Evgs. LAST MAT. SATURDAY JULIAN ELTINGE In His New Success COUSIN LUCY

LAST SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY RUTH ST. DENIS

NEXT MONDAY REAL pleasure makes time pass like magic! Gay Music, Merriment and Beauty are Wizards of Pleasure that with Invisible Wands Speed Time's Flight!

In 14 of the most beautiful scenes ever shown, the audience is whirled with a whizzing whiz and a riot of color, thro' all the gay capitals of Europe and back to America in

KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP IT GIRDLES THE GLOBE WITH GAUITY! SEATS TODAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NEWMAN Traveltalks Color Visions Motion Pictures

FRI. at 8:15 ARGENTINA SAT. at 2:30

GARRICK Last 2 Weeks. Evgs. 8:15 Matines Wed. & Sat. 2:15

COHAN and HARRIS Present BEST PLAY IN 25 YEARS ON TRIAL

BROAD This and Next Week. Evgs. 8:15 Matines Wed. & Sat. 2:15

Klaw & Erlanger and George Tabor Present POLLYANNA

CHESTNUT ST. Opera House
 Matines, 1:30 to 5 P. M.—10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00

EXCLUSIVE SHOWING OF THEDA BARA
 IN A FOX MASTERPIECE, DIRECTED BY R. A. WALSH

GLOBE Theatre
 Matines, 1:30 to 5 P. M.—10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00

KLEIN BROS. MINSTRELS
 DELMORE & LEE

CONVENTION HALL—NINT MONDAY, 3 P. M.
 Next Monday Night—8:15 P. M.

Lu Lu Temple Mystic Shriners
 Present FRANK P. SWEETMAN'S

WINTER CIRCUS
 A BIG TOP SHOW INDOORS SEATS 25c to \$1.00 AT THE DOOR

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
 CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS BIGGER HIT THAN EVER!

EVA TANGUAY
 William Morris; Mark Noydstrom; Miss Vaudie & Co. Next Monday Night—8:15 P. M.

LYRIC TONIGHT at 8:15
 THE NEW YORK WINTER GARDEN REVEALS "THE PASSING SHOW OF 1915"

ADELPHI BEGINNING MONDAY
 SEATS TODAY! David Belasco Presents FRANCES STARR In the remarkable "MARIE-ODILE"

STANLEY Payline Frederick IN FIRST SHOWING "THE SPIDER"

ARCADIA CHESTNUT Below 10th