Evening 2 PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Manday, September 4, 1916

Wonder is the feeling of philosopher and philosophy begins in wonder.—Plato.

Congress has sent out orders for a atrike to begin promptly at 7 a. m. No-

No one is more delighted at being compelled to work on this holiday than the railroad trainmen who voted to strike and were afraid that they would be taken at their word.

He is a Machiavelli, but when it comes to execution he has but a straw mind and hands of clay.

No, this was not said of the man you are thinking about. It is Von Mackensen's characterization of an Aus-

The brotherhoods did not bring this thing here. The President of the United States brought it here.—Senator Reed in the debate on the wage increase bill

Just so. The brotherhoods held up the President and the President held up Congress. It is unusual for Senator Reed to perceive so clearly.

What were the Democrats called into power to do?—The President's speech of acceptance.

As a matter of fact they were not called into power at all. The country simply allowed them to slip into office by a fluke, while the Republicans did a little necessary house cleaning. Mr. Wilson may not like to admit it, but he is merely a locum tenens.

If any young man thinks he is Lincoln was born and take heart. The transfer of that cabin to the nation today is a fitting act. It will now be preserved as a symbol of democracy and as an inspiration to every youth who has the will to rise.

No man ever got rich by taking money out of one pocket and putting it no richer if the Board of Education is compelled to pay one hundred thousand dollars for the water used in the schools. The water has to be paid for now by the people in some form. It would have to be paid for by a direct increase in the school tax if the Water Bureau presented a bill for it. The only valid argument in support of the proposed change is that it would clarify municipal accounting. There is great need for such clarification and nowhere more than in the Water Bureau. But don't let us fool ourselves into thinking that we are going to save any money merely by a change in bookkeeping methods.

Mr. Wilson's speech of acceptance will delight all his admirers. He exhibited his usual skill in the use of words. The suggestion that he had been confronted by most difficult problems and that he had carnestly striven to solve them was a cunning appeal for sympathy and charitable judgment. And his announcement that the ending of the war will bring new problems which "will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness and in some matters radical reconstruction of policy," was intended to lead the public to believe that he and his party could be trusted to meet the new conditions. We mistake the temper of the country if it is in a mood to accept this declaration at its face value. While he ply that he must be the former to be says that there must be a radical reconsideration of policy, he holds out no hope for American industry, for meet in one personality. he sneers at the policy of protection, which alone can defend American workmen, and praises anew the tariff policy which admits foreign trade "upon some thing like a footing of equality with our own." If the Republican campaign orators do not tear his beautiful rhetoric into fatters and expose the skeleton of inefficiency which it clothes they will neglect their duty both to their party and to the country.

The late Judge Pennypacker-it will be as a Judge rather than as a Governor that Philadelphia will remembe him-was a conservative of the old school of which the present generation has few examples; the "fighting Tory." relic of an America where conservatives were not mere standpatters but 1910 were fundamentally democratic enough to use radical methods to assert their honest conservative faith. Him fingst trait was a quiet intellectual courage of 1915 they have reached the unpresentation which he followed even when it made him a minority of one. His open espousal of pro-German ideas in a letter to this the foreign trade will be \$360,000,000, or nawapaper was a recent example of his independence and indifference to the majority opinion. His incapacity for modifying his own very definitely keep their patronage after the war grasped wiempoints to suit the political will be our own fault. The future is in but time always won for him the wealth confly set about it?

of having had public and not private motives. In his "press-muzzling" legis lation he was brave enough to act in way that seemed at the time to be guided by personal pique. But what he lacked in ability to read the signs of the imme diate present he more than made up for traditions and institutions, rooted in history, which make that immediate present what it is. Many of his critics made a greater mistake than he ever made in failing to see an underlying, ancient virtue in those of his standpoints which were unpopular and in failing to profit by the corrective conservatism of a culture they did not share.

BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE

THE fixing of an increase in wages for four-tenths of one per cent of the peo people. This has often happened. In the readjustments of industries, now this group, now that, obtains a greater share of the national output; now by the voluntary action of employers, now through a strike threat. More frequently by the law of supply and demand have the talents of men, like the earth they fructify and embellish, brought forth their increase-their Increased Increase.

But this Labor Day, which finds labor celebrating a prosperity unequaled in a century, brings it a new and strange and doubtful victory. An industrial group, sharply defined as "employes on steam railways more than one hundred miles long engaged in interstate commerce," has had its wages fixed at a higher level, not by the accustomed processes of inevitable readjustment, but by act of Congress. Organized laborabout two per cent of the population-is supposed to have gained a firmer sense of its power-at the cost of something very much like heart disease. Unorganized labor does not quite know whether to grin in patience or scream in protest. The employing classes ask what results are to follow if this amazing precedent is allowed to stand.

Unorganized labor is an ambiguous term. It really means "organizable labor"-the men and women more or less skilled with their hands who have considered but have not accomplished unionization. But in the realm of our labor parlance there is no descriptive phrase for that army which might be called "unorganizable labor." This army professional men to: the great and lesser professions), small shopkeepers, who rank as employers only by courtesyin fact, most of the people one bumps handicapped by his environment let him up against in the day's activities. What consider the log cabin in which Abraham does a wage-fixing act mean to them? It means that the only tangible organ ization over which they, in their indis tinet, "middleman" status, have any control-Congress-has imposed a tax way of equalizing. It would be to demand that group by group the unorganulace have their wages increased by Congress. The man who is being "played"--"both ends against the mid

> Yet, indirectly, he ultimately dominates our affairs. He it is who, though he b a clerk, will have a lawyer son. He it is tion, has learned the necessity for emphasizing his individualism by spurring on the ambition of himself and his fam ily. But he who produces the represen tatives is himself unrepresented.

His Congress has joined the tide of economic forces that impersonally press against his welfare and independence. recall that Congress to its former distinction as a judge above blind economic forces, to see to it that his Congressman, or prospective Congressman, is aware that increased fixed wages without rep resentation is taxation without represen-

THE TROUBLE WITH GENIUS

WOODROW WILSON is either a genius or an intolerably flighty person, say some Democrats, who subtly im-President at all. But they forget to mention that these particular extremes often

LET'S KEEP IT UP

No MAN can study the history of the port of Philadelphia without being convinced that Director Webster, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, is performing a great service to the city in urging upon the people the importance of continuing the work of development both by private and public enterprise. The following figures show the foreign trade of the port at ten-year intervals since 1860:

Imports \$9,914,958 \$22,530,366 16,927,610 \$1,410,831 49,649,693 \$5,694,193 37,410,683 97,346,998 88.403.431 79.366,343 161.669,776 In the calendar year of 1915 the ex ports and imports amounted to more than \$300,000,000, and in the first seven months

dented sum of \$316,295,478. If the busi-

ness continues at this rate for the year

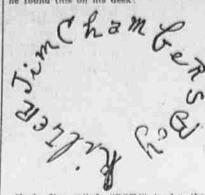
nearly \$1,000,000 a day. Shippers are using our wharves who never used them before. If we do not metal atmosphere produced more our own hands. If we have grown as as one tempest in which points opinion these figures indicate without making a stuly decrured him in the wrong, vigurous effort, what can't we do if we

Tom Daly's Column

The Old Reporter

Yes, I can see you're busy and I'll beat it in a minute, but I just looked in on Uncle Jim Chambers, over in the P. Is local room, and I can't get over how fine he's looking. Can't help thinking about the strike of the copy boys on the Record yeahs and yeahs and yeahs ago, when Jim was telegraph editor there.

One night when Uncle Jim came on duty



Uncle Jim yelled, "BOY!" louder than usual—and that had to be going some. One boy responded. "BOY!" yelled Uncle Jim, "and that means all of you." One by one they shambled in. When he had them all grouped about his desk, he said: all grouped about his desk, he said. This thing you've done is called a "round robin." Which letter did you make, Tommy?" Tommy, taken quite off his feet, said. "I made the cap J an' the 'a' an' the—""That'il do," interrupted Uncle Jim, "that bench out there that you fellows sit on will be called 'Anxious' until next Saturday with I was some baker in the meantime. night. If you can behave in the meantime you can hold your jobs and keep on jumping when I yell 'Boy!' Now, then. rush this copy up stairs'

And every one of those kids lived to thank Uncle Jim.

"Everybody became hysterical as soon as the lighter struck us," said Joseph Tumen, purser of the Keyport. "One man wanted to jump overboard, but I sat on him and at the same time I had my arms around at least a dozen women."—New York Sur York Sun.

Might not Mr. P. Moran find this chap handy around first base with that reach?

OUR stenographer, having nothing better to do, noted in the report of a party in Houston, Tex., these among the most prominent present: Clarence Darling and Lelia Mushaway, Jewell Ayars and Fuller Boyles, Agnes Sick and Bless Penvy.

T IS common gossip in Ocean City that Assistant Cashier Marshall, of the First National Bank, told Assemblyman Mark Lake that a certain woman there quit attending church because she couldn't * REUBEN. stand sitting.

ons gave Harry S. Parker, West Side, a attle, but yielded in straight sets, at 6-4 -from o. o. dear paper. Apparently one of those battles that are flercer than the casualty list would seem to indicate.

The editor of the Mt. Pleasant Journal ent to his composing room some edi torial comment upon the Rev. Harry V Foster's suggestion that churches build roof gardens so that "ministers would not be preaching to empty pews on sum mer evenings," and the inspired comositor put this head on it:

ROOF GARDENS FOR CHURCHES.

ON Market street near Thirty-ninth a petic painter declares: Little dash of color, ittle dash of paint, Make a thing of beauty Of a thing that ain't.

readers we are determined to see those white boots through to the end-that is to say, to the lower extremities-but we print the concluding lines in agate, thus:

Napoleon's White Boots

(Copyright, 1907, by Geo. E. Lothrop, Jr., 95 Brook avenue, Boston, Mass.) His story pleased all the people, whether plous or carouse;
For when Moll told of the white boots it always brought down the house.
The King would say, "Your bill, Eh! Eh! Do you think I'd pay that? Bah! Why should I pay a thousand francs? Robber! Cheat! This! Gomerrah!
One thousand francs for two white boots! Do you think I am a foel?
While you sit still and steal your wealth like a monkey on a stoo!" I'd yell, "If you While you sit still and steal your wealth like a monkey on a slooj!"
"Then give me back the boots!" I'd yell, "if you do not want to nay!
For I may have a chance to sell, or eise to give them away.
Then he would stamp and yell and shout that I was "a robber tool!
A fraid, a cheat and a swindler, who was hunting after gold."
One day Moli died, and in his will the white boots went to the town;
Se thus the remantic footwear had their famous the stamp of the whom Napoleon got causht in Sedan at "seventy." The town of Alsace changed its King for more German royalty.
Then they threw the white boots away; a villager picked them up
And carried them home in triumph to boast of And carried them home in triumph to boast of over his cup.

One day he died, and when they sold the old while boots of the King.

The things which cost a thousand francs could only six dollars bring.

So died the cobbler and the man, and so passed the old boots too;

While Napaleon nunned "enward" till he met his Wateriso.

Off in fancy as we linger over the conflicts of inches the could be the country and the worder in the artife.

(The bitter end.)

Dear Tom-In case the Bremen comes into port, I nominate George E. Lothrop, Jr., for the best seat on the deck for the me voyage.

The O. Henry story which tells about a girl who couldn't take the sastest way out of poverty because Lord Kitchener was watching her out of the gill photograph frame on his dresser is called 'An Unfinished Story.' Three or four correspondents have asked about it.— And other correspondents might ask how she came within eye-range of K. of K.'s dresser-or was it one of those "long, long looks"?

Ye Incompleat Chronicler

What a delicate compliment is paid to the readers by the editor of the magazine publishing the following:

"The Frank Story of a Fool. A personal revelation, intimate and bitterly true, told by the fool himself for the benefit of others."

I read this over the shoulder of one of the "others," but could not get the name of the magazine.

J. B. Sanborns

In Defense of Vers Libre This gratis stuff contribs do write To make the gentle reader curse Is priceless, sir, and that is quite Excuss enough for our free vers

ONE of our own signs out on the main time of the Pennsy calls M'Lies "a sonsible kind of women writer."

CABA WAPPY.

SINCE IT'S ALL GOLF THIS WEEK



corollary that the officials and experts of

both the capital and labor organizations

I believe, in view of the evidence at

work out the great new labor problems

and without recourse to serious bitterness

If this belief is well founded our pros

pects for happiness in the coming years

strengthened when we see workman and

to fight industrial accidents and disease,

and the whole people insisting on proper

care for those who are hurt, upon sensi-

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

No reasonable man contends that New York should not contribute in proportion to har wealth to any har which bears fairly on all the States and sections of the country. But it is manifest that the idea of the Democratic party controlled by the solid South is always to milk the prosperus horthern communessiths as dry is practicable by tarse which chall burden the South as little as possible.—Rochester Post Express.

over all other rights.

RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE

Combinations of Capital Have Made Unions of Workmen Necessary-Collective Bargaining Is the Result and Employes and Employers Are on Better Terms

By JOHN PRICE JACKSON

Pennsylvania Commissioner of Labor and Industry THE experiences of the officials of the | nent settlements of differences which

Department of Labor and Industry, have arisen between employers and their especially the mediators, all show that labor. On the other hand, where here capital and labor are learning how to ad- and there a representative of a corporajust their mutual relations in a friendly tion is found who does not accept the manner, under the new conditions which principles of collective bargaining, he have arisen by reason of great aggrega- finds, when trouble arises, they can tions of capital and enormous organiza- usually be settled only by drastic meastions of workmen. It is now almost uni- ures, which cause a great loss to his versally recognized that as men with company and labor. He also usually finds capital are by law permitted to pool their that a settlement made in this manner money for the purpose of obtaining results in continued troubles during later greater power in getting results, so days. laborers have a right to organize and pool With this acceptance of labor organizations as having equal rights to exist their individual influences in order that with capital organizations comes the they may have greater power to obtain

the conditions which they consider right. The large number of men having their Brook avenue. Hosten, Mass.)

Long as Moli lived there in leisure it was his delight to show.

The white hoots he'd made for the Kins. that David had painted so.

And then he would chuckle and laugh, his mind would become more glad.

As he told of the thousand francs which made. Aspoisen mad.

He laughed at the six shoes he made: he roared and his colouer's bill.

And then he would so through the scene as if he "Figure years of still."

"Figure years of mad.

Al little man, but ah, bright eyes, and a warrier hard to mate."

Here little old Moli would struggle, and upon his frembling feet.

Show how the Emperor stamped them to reject this story pleased all the people, whether plous ar carouse.

For when Moll told of the white boots it siways. should be held equally accountable under savings or capital joined together in the the law for their actions, and likewise that both the capital and labor associations should be subject equally to governmental regulation and financial liability. beginning to look upon each other with sider the creation or maintenance of prosperity as dependent upon their mutual without question, for their employersco-operation and efforts. I therefore beusually the stockholders of a corporation. lieve that we as a people are going to In order to bargain collectively in this manner the labor union must have its which have arisen in the last couple of committees, officers and other represendecades in a sensible, friendly manner tatives through whom it, as a large body of men may act. These representatives and civil strife. should be the most level-headed and skillful obtainable for the purpose, just as are the representatives of the stocklook bright. These prospects are further holders. employer lined up shoulder to shoulder

Those engaged in the work of mediation and arbitration for the Department of Labor and Industry have found that a goodly proportion of the employers of Pennsylvania have come to recognize the inherent justice of this argument. They have also found that where employers accept this principle, as a rule they have little difficulty in making fairly perma-

POWER OF THE CONSUMER The eternal obstruction in the path of labor is not capital; that is in no sense ever an obstruction. Capital has no fight in it and would be easily whipped if it were ag-gressive. The chief of industry, the other leader, often outgenerals the labor chief. leader, often outgenerals the labor chief.
It is brain against brain, and the hest
brain is apt to be at the head of the manufacturing company. Labor would gain
points more frequently if, instead of talking facturing company. Labor would gain points more frequently if, instead of talking of capital and capitalism, it employed some term descriptive of the actual force in the other camp. Neither have capitalists as such any fight in them. The fighter is apt to be just another workman called a manager, sometimes as mere stripling who has a whole future at stake upon winning his fight. It is man against man, strategist against strategist. The real obstacle is not, however, the manager. He may be downed; often he does go under. The real obstacle is the consumer. * His ways are to some Utopians past finding out. He is everybody—Monsieur Trut-is-Monde—and yet everybody is at fault in estimating him and reckoning with him. Labor leaders habitually ignore his existence at the wrong moment and remember it at the wrong moment. The wild dream of a Labor Trust is shattered against the defensive armor of the consumer. It is not strange that this person is a stranger. Ask him for advice. He will reply. "You are right, workman. Strike and I will stand by your bown with capital and up with the heary hand. Here I am at your back, and I am Mr. Everybody." Put it in that way. Assure to a strike the professed sympathy of the public. Ignore all the peopse who are and flere Mr. Everybody." Put it in that way. As-sure to a strike the professed sympathy of the public. Ignore all the people who are sfant and thoughtful in their allence. And

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answere in this column. Ten questions, the answers in which every well-informed person should know we asked daily.

QUIZ 1. When was the Congressional Record first

2. What is the reedbird?

3. What is "Indian tobacco"?
4. By what body in Philadelphia is the schotax levied?

5. What is meant by "class legislation"?
6. About what was the length of Lincoln' (Jetysburg address?
7. What is intensive agriculture?

8. What was a rix-dollar?
9. What is mali?

10. For what characteristic are Damon an Pythias memorable?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Walver: legal term; forbearance to insist Retina: layer at back of eye which is sensitive to light.

 Gross earnings, total earnings; net earnings, the gross earnings minus the cost of con-ducting enterprise. 4. Contarion is the transmission of disease from one person to another. Infection has the more general implication of the ness caused by a germ originating in an-other person or in a common source.

5. Summer ends on September 23.

G. Jigger: a vermeular term for any contri-vance for which it is not easy to find a name: it is used to describe a certain type of golf club; also a small tackle consisting of a double and single block.

7. Windward, the direction from which the wind blows: leeward, the direction opposite to windward.

8. Mosales: works of art in which pictures or designs are produced by Johing together small pieces of glass, stone, etc.

9. Pros and cons: reasons for and against.
10. Agnew T. Dire: president of the Reading Railway. hand, that employers and employes are more confidence and respect, and to con-

Truth Society

I. M .- There is a "truth society." known as the American Truth Society. It was organized January 18, 1912, in New York city. Its object is "to propagate a spirit of pure Americanism: to preserve the tradi tions of the United States inviolate; to oppose and resist by truth all attempts of corporations, societies and individuals to dominate the public opinion of the United States for the purpose of discriminating in the interests of any one race by means of leg slation, literature, education or organized propaganda; to propagate the history of the United States and the States com-prising the United States among the people of the United States, and to combat with truth all attempts to garble, falsify, mis-represent or suppress the history of the United States."

ble industrial safeguards for women and children workers and upon their Govern-Editor of "What Do You Know?"-Kindly advise what is the possessive of "somebody else". Is it "somebody else's" or "somebody's else"?

"Somebody's else" grates on our ears horribly. Usage is certainly "somebody ment assuming the principle that human welfare and happiness take precedence "Somebody's clae" grates on our cars horribly. Usage is certainly "somebody
else's." though it is not an elegant expression; neither, for that matter, is "somebody else." though acceptable in colloquial
conversation. In the possessive it would
be better to say "some other person's." The
phrase "somebody's else book," even if preperson's by scholars, could not live in the
language. Usage is the test in such questions. Language was made for man, not
man for language. In almost succeeding in adjusting dim-ulties that would never have arisen but for his magnificent incapacity Mr. Wilson has a chain of almost brilliant accomplishments to his credit that stretches all the way from Yera Crux to the railroad yard.

—Boston Transcript. man for language. The railroad business is in no real sense

Qualifications for Voting

The railroad business is in no real sense a private business. In so far as Government influence affects railroad management, as it must in periods of grave crisis, the Government should assume and acknowledge the responsibility created by its intervention in the public interest and make sure that the private owners of the roads are given a square deal. If that means an increase of rates, so be it.—
Springfield Republican. Qualifications for Voting

Editor of "What Do You Know?"—Can
a person getting his citizenship papers out
in May, 1916, vote in the November election without living 80 days in the division
where he lives now? If he moves his residence to another division of the same ward
after registration day, could he vote at the
election in November?

A voter must have resided in the State
one year, and in the election division where
he casts his vote two months before the
election. Naturalized citizens may vote if
they have the qualifications of residence in
the State and district and payment of taxes,
and if they have been naturalized one month
hefore election. To move to another division
within two months of the election would bar
any citizen, native or naturalized, from
voting. The one-term provision of the platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected was a scrap of paper the sconer forgotten the better. It has been forgotten, but if it mid remained energetic it might have protected Mr. Wilson, when we should love to regard affectionately as an ex-President, from criticism which is enforced by his desire to have four more years of responsibility—Chicago Tribuns.

Damage by Lightning

A P.—During one year — 1895 — the United States Weather Bureau kept a record of lightning and it was found that during that year strokes of lightning caused damages as follows: 5005 buildings struck, property to the raine of \$3.016 and destroyed, 563 persons killed, 820 persons in lared, 4531 head of live slock struck in fluids, causing a loss of \$128.954 in 1905. a fire incurance paper kept track of dres raused by ightning and cellmated the property loss occasioned thereby at \$5.500,110.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Wages of the Railroad Men As Paid by the People-An Easy Trade

To the Editor of Evening Leager; Sir—The proposed railroad strike ra to me a talk I had a year ago wh Pennsylvania Railroad telegraph open Pennsylvania Railroad telegraph open who found fault with the inequality a wages paid by his and other railroad panies. He said the trainmen were so more pay than almost any other class laboring men in the world, and whils a had to be out sometimes in rough and weather and take some risks, they do have to work hard, and it took little to fraining to fit a man to be a best man, conductor or fireman.

A man who has never taken any le A man who has never taken any less in railroading can quit his work on farm or anywhere else, get a lantern start out at once as a full-fledged in man at \$90 per month. These train are guaranteed 26 days work per mand are paid for that many days are they work only half or third as many. Railroad freight brakemen make \$50 a \$105 per month, firemen a little more ductors \$120 to \$140 and engineers its and up. Here are men with little or training getting \$1100 to \$2000 per years of calling for 25 to 35 per certain and calling for 25 to 35 per cent more, threatening to wreck the whole nath they don't get it.

Consider their wages in comparis Consider their wages in comparison wio the wages or earnings of others. My in-formant holds a very responsible positions as a felegraph operator. It took him e-eral years to learn the business, and he se-been working 30 years for the compar-tion of the second of the compar-ted of the second of the compart of the comparison of physicians and clergy compensation of physicians and clergy of the comparison of the second of the second of the comparison of the second of the comparison of the comparison of the second of the comparison of the compar work, and the physician particularly go at all hours of day or night and halkinds of weather, and, with his irregulahours and load of responsibility, must were harder than does any trainman. He sets a little more than half as much as the brain man and a third as much as the engineer-and the engineer, who begins as a fireman spends not a dollar preparing himself to his life work, but as a fireman gets good wages from the day he starts on the made Freight rates and probably passenger rates will go up, and after the next strike, which may not be long in coming the will go up again. When will it all est and when will the limit be reached? What the people, the ultimate consumers.

Philadelphia, September 1.

AMUSEMENTS

that they cannot stand any more of it, as

labor unions and will call a halt

Stanley OWEN MOORE In Edgar Selwyn's "Rolling Stones" Stage Success ROIIIII STORES
ADDED ATTRACTION
Scenes and incidents at the Launching
of the Submarine Chaser Nedeva
Thursday, Friday, Saturday—FANNIE WARD
in "EACH PEARL A TEAR"

1214 MARKET ST Palace VIVIAN MARTIN ADDED ATTRACTION—FIRST SHOWING Charlie Chaplin in "The Count"

LYRIC-TONIGHT "ROBINSON" CRUSOE, JR.," WITH AL JOLSON

MUSIC! GAIETY! GIRLS ADELPHI

MAT. TODAY, 50c TO \$1.50 IN MORE THAN A GENERATION
The Most Wonderful Play in America EXPERIENCE

Evgs. and Sat. Mat., 50c to \$1.50. Bargain Mat. Every Thursday, Best Seats \$1.

FORREST Little Miss MON., SEPT. 11 KLAW & ERLANGER'S Spring New Musical Comedy By Emmerich Kalman Time Book by Guy Bolton

TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15 25c, 35c & 50c. GARRICK WEEK LYMAN H. HOWE'S TRAVEL NEXT WEEK-SEATS THURSDAY "SPORT OF LAW"

Seats Thursday, Sept. 7.

B. F. KEITH'S THEATER

THE MEISTERSINGERS Harvard, Pilgrim and Weber Quarteites.
La Argentina, Spain's Greatest Danner: Doolse & Sales; "Forty Winks"; Kerr & Berko. Others TODAY at 2. TONIGHT at 8, 25c to \$1. Globe Theater MARKET and JUNIPER STR. AUGUSTILES—Continuous is A PREPAREDNESS MUSICAL COMEDY

"WAKE UP, AMERICA" WILLIS BROS. AND OTHERS MARKET ST. Below 177H
REFURNISHED
REMODELED
Reopens Today Regent

ROBERT WARWICK SHOWING "FRIDAY THE 18TH"

Victoria BESSIE LOVE "HELL-TO-PAY" AUSTIN Added At- Charlie Chaplin. in Latest traction THURS., FRI., SAT.—"THE UPHEAVAL" Nt. Wk., Return of Dessauer Bros.' Orchests.

Arcadia WM. S. HART Added Billie Burke in Gloria's Romance No. 18 Thurs., Pri., Sat.—The Thoroughbred

WALNUT Mat. Today, 25c, 50c Popular Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c, 50c Madame Spy With Notable Cast and HERBERT CLIPTON

BROAD—\$1 Mat. Today ABARBANELL Sensation BELL Pop. \$1 Mat. Wed. Regular Mat. Sat.

CROSS KEYS Bert Leslie BEET Beinw 60TH Star 'Town Teple' ALL SEATS 10c HIXLAN IN LONDON

GAVITY Beturns of the Williams Brown, Channy-Kubana and Weigh-White fights will be read in combinerable with the Burlings of Farls Show this Afternoon. Knickerbocker MARKET & SOLD TOWN

THE PUNNY MIL DOOLSY

WOODSIDE Pres at All Times.