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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-CULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR AUGUST WAS 117,856 Philadelphia, Monday, September 25, 1916.

A mother is a mother still, The holiest thing alive.—Coleridge.

We cannot help admiring the skill with which Mr. Wilson tries to make the worse appear the better reason.

The German protest against the British "tanks" as inhumane is an unfair method of warfare. It threatens to make whole nations die of laughter.

It did not need the New York Herald's poll of the voters in several States to show the strength of Hughes. No man with faith in the common sense and sound judgment of his fellows has doubted that Mr. Hughes would commend himself to the majority of the voters.

Republican harmony is so comthat it justifies the political reporter of the New York Evening Post in announcing that Colonel Roosevelt is soon to address a mass-meeting of the memers of the Ananias Club, for the purpose of informing them that they are men of the highest truth and veracity.

If the dissolution of the Reading abination would result in a reduction in the price of coal to the consumer there might be more general interest in the prosecution of the Government's suit. Most of us remember that the Standard Oil Company was dissolved without any reduction in the price of either kerosene

It would not be insolent for the Republicans to set out to capture the electoral vote of the Solid South and it s not insolent for Mr. McCormick to set out to capture Pennsylvania's. But the method proposed for changing 200,000 Pennsylvania Republicans into Democrats is insolent, for it is avowedly to hint to them that the railroad wageincrease law is an earnest of socialistic legislation for all wage earners.

There are probably holdbacks in of money to spend two billion dollars in constructing twenty thousand miles of new railroad in the next five years, but they do not seem to have influence adopted. The war has proved to the beginning. There never was a time when inadequate, and that the investment of capital in new lines and in extension of empire by many times the sum in-

The 800,000 ready to go out in a sympathetic strike in behalf of the New York carmen were greatly exaggerated. Call them 350,000, say the labor leaders now. Call them 175,000, say canvassers of the workers. Call them 59,000, say those who refuse to accept any figures except those of workers actually ratifyng the suspension order. And of these, many may not go out at the last minute ven though they have voted to. That one-third of the adult population of New York could seriously consider starting the combination of guerrilla warfare and soup-houses that such a strike would is so unlikely that it is surprising any one believed it possible.

Those admirers of the picturesque he are trying to persuade Secretary Baker to recommend a change in the manner of designating the regiments in the army can cite in support of their plan the practice of the European coun-The First Philadelphia Cavalry might in time become as famous as the ots Grays in the British army and the Mountain Artillery Corps might rival the Old Guard of Napoleon. It is argued that local pride would be sufficient to keep a regiment recruited to its esome rivalry among the different nits of the army. The Washington plan organize a squadron of cavalry to be lown as "The President's Own" and to act as an escort for the Chief Executive has more social than military significance and should not be confused with the project which is said to have captured the imagination of the Secretary of War.

Mr. H. G. Weils, in his early ronances, foretoid every possible horror hat modern applied science had in store or a world embattled. He thus pre-ared our minds for the latest terrible harge that one of the nations is infectprisoners with tuberculosis and then ing them free in enemy and noutral atries to weak what bayoc they Germany is accused of this. Engage, by the way, have been accused he same crims in time of peace by Berpard lihaw, who declares in one is prefaces that materials infected

last winter caused by the war? Many physicians were inclined to believe that it was. It was the worst since 1889, and t was reasonable to suppose that medical science had greatly decreased the chances of a severe recurrence. There came two winters of war maladies - millions of men n Europe were victims of exposure and a great many must have had grip. Numbers of convalescents came to this country and Canada, and as grip was brought this country originally from Europe, it s not unlikely that our epidemic came from Europe. One of the measures to prevent its recurrence this year should be a closer scrutiny of passengers on whips from Europe.

PROTECTION AS AMERICAN AS THE FLAG

If we compromise with our princi-ples in writing legislation there is no telling what dangers may confront us now and in the future, and we aban-don all justification for our having been returned to power four years ago.—Senator Underwood, SOME one in the offices of the Demo-

cratic National Committee must have been napping when the statement of the Alabama Senator containing the above declaration was given out. Mr. Under wood himself has charged that his party, in enacting the dyestuff tariff schedule in the new revenue law, turned its back on its principles. The natural conclusion from the two statements is that he does not think there is any justification for the defeat of the Republicans four years ago. and consequently no reason for the continuance of the Democrats in power this year. But, of course, he does not believe this. His statement is only another example of the difference between the professions and practices of his party, of which its illustrious leader at Shadow

One has only to look to the statements of Mr. Hughes and the record of the Republican party for examples of consistent loyalty to the great principle of protection to American industry. Mr. Hughes cited in his Nashville speech the tariff plank of the platform of 1860, which declared that "Sound policy requires such an adjustment of imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country." And then to the applause of more than half of his hearers he declared:

That was the platform of Abraham Lincoln. That is the platform of the Republican party. Nay, more, that is the American platform on which busi-ness must stand in this day if we are to meet the economic necessities of the coming future.

Mr. Hughes is not the first man to characterize protection thus. Henry Clay described it as the - American policy, following Alexander Hamilton's famous Report on Manufactures, in which the importance of adopting a policy which would make us an economically independent nation was set forth with such irresistible logic that few practical men since his time have been able to find any reasons for disagreement.

To argue that because there have been abuses and mistakes in applying the prosia who are arguing that it is a waste | tective policy it should be abandoned is like arguing that because men are fallible and occasionally eruninal the human race should be abolished. The protecenough to prevent the plan from being tive policy has justified itself from the the old ones will increase the wealth of Mr. Hughes has well said, if it is to be "applied in such a way as to safeguard the interests of this country and put us in a proper condition to meet the economic struggle after the war is over, it must be applied by those who believe in it."

It is such talk as this from Mr. Hughes that is convincing the thinking men throughout the country that no mistake was made in the selection of a Republican candidate. He is proving that his mental processes are the same as those of the great statesmen who have preceded him. and that when confronted by a grave crisis he can be trusted to turn his back on academic theorizing and apply the tried and proved remedies that have vindicated themselves through more than a century of national history.

PRACTICE VS. THEORY

The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself.—Mr. Wilson at Shadow Lawn. VES, and that is why the Government's nounced by every one who holds that in practice as well as in theory the Gov ernment should be supreme.

THE NEW JERSEY PRIMARIES

THE primary election in New Jersey L tomorrow will be of interest not only because of the close struggle expected in both parties, but especially because it is the "star" among the doubtful States. The mere totals of the votes cast by Republicans and Democrats will be significant of the strength, interest or apathy of the supporters and opponents of President Wilson in his home State. A primary held in the thick of the presidential campaign must necessarily be in-

State by at least eight thousand in No-vember, and if they turn out a great many more voters than the Democrats do tomorrow their confidence will reasonably be increased. It will be a severe blow for the President if Wescott does not defeat Martine for the senatorial nomination, as there is no question where Mr. Witson's preference lies. Martine is not of sanatorial caliber, and if he is nominated the Republicans can count on electing his opponent is a walk, so repursuant is he even to stanch members of his swa party. A dashing contast is any more voters than the Democrats do of his swn party. A dashing contact is looked for between Edge and Colgate, Republicans, for the governorship, Both are claiming victory by large majorities.

ALEXANDER IN 2 ROMPS First-a bit of heaven: We were good \$7.

Thecond-Thome one'th cuthing: They seere good 4-0.

BEWARE THE BUNKHOUND! Serving the City Beautiful He Bites All Unlovely Things

It is growing more and more difficult to find a safe and suitable place to which ene may take the Bunkhound for his lit-



tle daily constitu tional. On Saturday. while ambling through Washington Square, he began suddenly to bark at that stereotyped sign which announces that the square is

'a place of recreation for the public.' Then he flew at the superintendent, who was ordering a little mother and two babies off the grass. We had half a mind to let the Bunkhound go as far as he

THE BATIRIST

Sometimes we cursed, sometimes we cried. Sometimes we gnawed our pens and tried To answer him who laughed to scorn Our splendid dreams of reseate morn; For we were young and he was old, And all his blood was blue and cold.

And when he died, we drank a toast A careless wish that he might roast Until his heart was warm; then went To where he lay, cold and content-And there toe found, beside the dead, A woman whose great love had fled! WILL LOU.

POLITICAL NEUTRALITY IN OUR BOSS'S

NATIVE TOWN

There were many comments on the exceptional decorations of the City Hall for the big Hughes raily Thursday evening, and these reflected on the resourcefulness of Portland's well-known decorators. Educate the second of t win E. and Elmer E. Brown. Two large portraits of Hughes and Wilson in colors on the front of the big memorial organ were attractively set in an array of red, white and blue bunting.—Portland Ex-

THIS sign in a window at Twelfth and Walnut streets-Mr. Krebs

formerly of the firm of J. Schneider & Son are now connected with P. Thompson & Co.

leads S. G. D. to ask "if Krebs are always plural."

Only when he are a tailor, as in this case, S. G. D. It is hard to fit a readymade rule to a tailor. Each one, accord ing to the old formula, is nine; and yet, carrying the proposition into higher mathematics, since "nine" in Latin is "non" (cf. "nonagenarian," "nonagon," etc.) a tallor becomes a nonentity. Quod erat demonstrandum.

Camille

A sweet young thing I met today,
As glowing as the dawn.
What was her dress? or more or less!
Yet radiant colors shone.
How was she robed? I could not say,
What had Chameleon? R. B.

NURSE-Wet nurse, young wealthy woma wishes position as wet nurse.

—Classified ad in evening contemp. And F. W. B. rises to inquire if she does it for amusement or if it's merely a fetich.

TTHE other day we introduced Mr. Henry M. Bortner, the poetic miller of York County, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in '93-94. When Mr. Bortner celebrated his seventyfirst birthday he celebrated himself thus

When I was young. I had much fun, Today I reach my seventy-one. The day, when I was fifty-one. I filled the place of Treasurer John. The Auditors, when fifty-two, Approved accounts, correct and true. Befunding orders, were all away, I left no space for them to stay.

For it was what was overpaid. More than rou need to keep you straight. Without a voucher to pay it back. If not, you keep it in your sack. On my birthday, when fifty-three. Went out of office, for I was free. Thirteen years, from this day later, Want to the house of legislator.

Give one term more, is all I ask, And then will say, my time is past. As I am soing down the hill. Day after day, tending the mill. Yes, over seventeen thousand day, A long journey, for me to stay; And many times, in winter day, No sleep, no rest, no bed to lay,

To rest myself, a half an hour. All day and night when making flour. How many more. I cannot tell. I may good by, farewell, farewell. Has it been noted that one of our leading Chestnut street confectioners suggests the following:

Try a combination package; three pounds of candy and one of the new books. new books.

Do you suppose this is light or heavy W. U. M.

THE singing cobbler's studio is at

1330 W. Airdrie street. Listen to him celebrating himself a la W. Whitman: S. Ovehinik's name IS ADVERTISED

When you read this you will be surprised. The world is round as round can be; Look at your shoes and think of me. You are wearing shoes every day of the

You are wearing shoes every day of the year;
I will mend them for you, don't you fear. All work I do I guarantee
To all those who bring their shoes to me.
To think where it takes but a little while;
All I ask of you is give me a trial.
The prices will sult you, they are very low;
By trying me you will find it so.
I use the test oak isather, which can't be

PRICE OF BOLLS RAISED FIVE CENTS A DOZEN Local Banking Establishment Takes
Action

But this puts no yeast in your bank

Dear Tom—There is a sign on Callowhill street, close to Broad street, which reads in large letters. "SMITHSON'S MEAT STORE," and then in smaller letters underneath, "SOAPS OUR SPECIALTIES."

His mother, Mrs. Fox was formerly the na-tional ladies golf club champion.

Will the sporting department please untangle the above, from the news col-umns of our morning relative, and tell us where the National Ladies Golf Club





THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Democrat Disagrees With John W. Frazier-An Allentown Man Disputes the Assertions of a Man From His Town. Mommsen and the Fall of Rome

First. In mentioning panics he fails to mention the panic of 1873, which was under a Republican administration. Second. He fails to mention the busi-

ness depression of the early eighties.
Third. In referring to the panic of 1893
as having occurred "under the Cleveland
'tariff for revenue only" he falls to state that the McKinley tariff bill remained in force until August, 1894, and that busi-ness improved shortly after the Wilson tariff went into effect; that is to say, the worst of the panic was under the McKinley tariff.

called a special session of Congress to re-peal the sliver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, a Republican measure, spon-sored by Senator Sherman, of Ohio. Fourth. Mr. Frazier fails to mention the business depression of 1907, when Pres

business depression of 1907, when President Roosevelt was forced to yield to the Steel Trust and to permit that corporation to obtain control of the Tennessee Iron, Coal and Coke Company.

Furthermore, during the fiscal years 1907-1998 and 1908-1909 there were deficits in the Federal Treasury of \$20,000,000 and

\$58,000,000, respectively.

Fifth. I believe Mr. Frazier is in error when he states that the Underwood tariff when he states that the Underwood tariff "went into operation virtually on March 1, 1914." Most of the schedules went into operation in October, 1913. Only that part of Schedule E which refers to duties on "sugars and syrups of cane juice" became effective March 1, 1914, and in this case only about one-fourth of the duty was removed at that time. The surplus in the Treasury on July 1, 1914, was \$35,000,000. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasized, that, after nine months of the Underwood tariff, in times of peace, there was a surplus of \$35,000,000 over all ordinary expenditures. The European war began expenditures. The European war began August 1, 1914, and so affected all business that the Treasury receipts decreased. This prompted President Wilson's statement of September 4, 1914. Philadelphia, September 21.

GOING HAWKINS ONE BETTER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—After reading Bruce Hawkins's beautiful letter to your paper permit me to suggest that the Stars and Stripes be taken down and publicly burned and the Union Jack of dear old England raised in its place; that the present campaign (presidential) be called off and the Prince of Wales be appointed vicesby of America; that Theodore Roomevelt, Senator Lodge, Joseph Choate and the editor of the Evening Ledgers be appointed a Cabinet to rule North America, including Mexico and Canada, that the English aristocracy with their wives be brought over and given salaries of \$599,000 per annum, and that, in addition, the editor of the Evening Ledgers and New York Heraid be appointed official bootblacks to the new court of England in Washington. E. L. TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, September 25. To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

WHY ROME FELL

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—The Evening Ledgen today states,
in a reprint from the Minneapolis Journal,
that the great German historian Mommen
left his history incomplete because of his
inability to make up his mind what caused
the disintegration and downfall of the
Roman civilisation.

It may interest students of history to
know there exists a clear and true explanation of the causes that led up to the decline and eventual fall of the Roman Empire.

ation of the causes that led up to the deciline and eventual fall of the Roman Empire.

When the civilization marked by the name of Rome had passed its senith and began to feel the weight of the ashes of decay. Closeo told the proud remnant of it the secret of its fall. I refer readers to Closeo because the majority of them will place more reliance upon the thought and work of a dead philosopher than upon a live one.

If Mommesa falled to arrive at a conclusion regarding the decline of the civilisation of Rome, may it not be due to lack of inspiration, without which a scholar's work may often prove worthless?

Closeo told fading Rome that recourse to arms, which had brought the purple of power to the Homan seat, and falled to perpetuate that power because the people had not been taught by precept and example that obedience to the very highest inspilies of the spirit within is the privace accessing the spirit within its the privace accessing the spirite within its the privace accessing the spirite access

WHAT MR. FRAZIER DID NOT SAY
To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:
Sir—In Mr. Frazier's letter on "Democratic Destructive Policies" he fails to note the following historical incidents which, I believe, bear directly on the points at issue:

First. In mentioning panics he fails to Frist. In mentioning panics he fails to Superior to the simple rules of right taught by the Judean Master, upon which civilization appertaining to the Western Hemisphere bases its hope, under the term Christianity.

All civilizations have failed because the

All civilizations have failed because the dual nature of man has not been incor-porated in their working hypothesis, and in the proportion that the civilization to which the proportion that the civilization to which this thought is addressed recognizes the in-nate principles of the human spirit, its lease on Time's corroding tooth will be prolonged. The selfaame conditions to which Cicero-alluded are everywhere operative today, and were it not for the great advance made by the principles of the spirit, there would be no more hope for it than there was for any of its predecessors.

GEORGE L. WEBER.
Philadelphia, September 20.

ANSWERED FROM HIS HOME TOWN

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger. Sir—On reading a letter in the Evening Ledger:
Sir—On reading a letter in the Evening Ledger a few evenings ago from an Allentown correspondent, I was much surprised on finding therein the statement that no intelligent Progressive expected Roosevelt to be elected, but that they simply expected to defeat Taft, in which they exceeded their expectations.

expectations.

If the author of this statement represents If the author of this statement represents If the author of this statement represents correctly the attitude of the Progressives in 1912 he is showing them up, it appears to me, in a worse light—spossessing less intelligence and less sincerity than that with which they were credited. For if their only object was to defeat Taft, why, then, did they not simply vote the Democratic ticket and thus save at least the expense of running the Progressive campaign? That, however, the remarkable strength of the Progressive movement was due to the strong personal following of Mr. Roosevelt, and that they felt that there was a possibility of electing him would, I believe, be admitted by a great majority of those who voted for him, whether as Progressives or otherwise. And I believe also that there were many Ropublican, admirers of Roosevelt, who felt that after he was defeated for the nomination by the same steam roller tactics he had simployed in forcing the nomination of Taft in 1998, he should have been willing to abide by the consequences and not headed a third party ticket and, therefore, did not align themselyes with the Progressive party, yet who, seeing as the campaign developed that Mr. Taft could not be elected, and feeling that as between electing Mr. Roosevelt or a Democratic President the former would be the less of two svils, decided eventually to vote for Roosevelt, not however, as Progressives, but as Republicans, remaining loyal to Republican principles.

ciples.
Such, it would appear, were the condition in 1912. What the result will be in 1916 remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that the battle is not yet won by either party, and that Republicanism is safe only in the united strength of a reunited Republican party.

Allentown, Pa., September 22.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW The inevitable conflict is only delayed. The men who threatened to tie up the business of the country in 1913, 1914 and 1915 have repeated the threat, this time peremptorily, in 1918, and will repeat it in 1917, and 1918 and 1919, or until they encounter resistance that they cannot evercome.—New York Journal of Commerce.

We distrust the fashion in which he approaches a problem. He is expedient. He searches first for what he may say that will convince people that he sees the issue as they see it. He did this when the question of national defense was paramount. Then he seeks to find how he may avoid deing what he said he was going to do. He finds a way.—Chicago Tribuns.

Congress long ago ceased looking to the public for instructions. The eyes of the Democratic members are set toward the White House for the wingred measure the superiors for sometimes in superiors leader same himself to make the massage the more emphatic. Indianapolis Name.

"JUST LIKE REGULARS" It is a comfort, by the way, to think that

It is a comfort, by the way, to think that during the four weeks I wore khaki and looked like—a librarian—I did some things that were really soldier-like. I have it on the authority of a major in the regular army. He did not refer to me personally, but he included me in the remark. It was about our aptitude for discovering tents where they sold pie, venders of chocolate, lemonade dealers and other forms of first aid to the rookle. He said we were "just like regulars." He didn't say we were like them in our drill, or rifle practice, or in marching. It was in our aptitude for pie and candy. He said: "Darned if you aren't just like regulars." or "just as bad as regujust like regulars," or "just as bad as regulars," or something like that. Such a trib ute is very comforting to a civilian who is trying hard to get the true military bearing It places you immeasurably above the mili-tiaman or other amateur.—The Librarian

ASSIGNING THE CREDIT

Nelson Aldrich, tory that he was, had tion of the American system of finance than any man who saw the completion of the work in the form of an act.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SCORE

computes that President Wilson has changed his mind 52 times. Surely he re-fers only to those made known to the public .- San Francisco Chronicle.

AMUSEMENTS-Photoplays

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What Do You Know

Answers to Saturday's

Battle of Fontenoy

G. E. H.—The battle was fought on 11. 1745. the French, 55,000 strong unitarial Saxe, defeating an equal numof English, Hanoverlans and Dutch und the Duke of Cumberland. Frontency is village in Belgium in the Province Combating Mildews M. F.—It has been found that many the powdery mildews can be held in clear and often serious loss prevented by dusting the plants with sulphur, or, if in a house of frame where it can be done, expessing the for a few moments to the fumes of boths but not burning, sulphur.

AMUSEMENTS

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